Regr. No. L.—S.

2-5-14

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 17.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1914. [Price, 10 annas.

Part I.—Notifications by Government.

CONTENTS

	Page
Public Department	613
Judicial Department	615
Marine Department	619
Legislative Department	619
Revenue Department	620
Public Works Department	650
List of Papers placed at the disposal of the Press	653

Supplement—

Notice regarding proposed extension of the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911, to the Municipalities of Masulipatam and Bezwada of the Kistna District—(Hindustani)

Draft rules under section 24 (7) (c) of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912—(Tamil), (Telugu), (Canarese), (Malayalam) and (Hindustani).

Notification under section 144 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, regarding the grant of certificates, etc.—(Tamil), (Telugu), (Canarese), (Malayalam) and (Hindustani).

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

LEAVE.

No. 225.—Mr. Hapetoun Gabriel Stokes, C.I.E., I.C.S., furlough without medical certificate for six months from the 9th July 1914 under articles 253 and 305 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations in continuation of the privilege leave for three months granted by the Government of India in Finance Department Notification No. 430 F.E., dated the 27th March 1914.

No. 226.—Mr. Atul Chunder Dutt, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough on medical certificate for six months from date of relief, under articles 283, 290 and 311 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 227.—Mr. H. D'A. C. Reilly, I.C.S., has been granted an extension of furlough for three months and eighteen days.

No. 228.—Mr. K. R. Pate, I.C.S., has been granted an extension of furlough for four days.

APPOINTMENT.

Cantonments, April 20, 1914.

No. 229.—Mr. Frederick Buisson Evans, I.C.S., is appointed to act as temporary Deputy Secretary to Government with effect from the 20th October 1913 to the 19th January 1914 (both days inclusive) and to be temporary Deputy Secretary to Government from the 20th January 1914, *vice* Mr. T. E. Muir, I.C.S., granted leave.

(This amends Public Department Notification No. 653, dated the 2nd October 1913, published at page 1440 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 7th October 1913.)

POSTING.

Gazetted, April 22, 1914.

No. 230.—Mr. Charles Gordon Spencer, I.C.S., on relief as Officiating Judge of the High Court, Madras, is posted to Ramnad.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

Gazetted, April 20, 1914.

No. 231.—The following substantive and acting promotions and reversions of officers of the Indian Civil Service, and of the Provincial Civil Service holding "listed" posts during the month of March 1914 are notified :—

With effect from the 1st March 1914.

Mr. Charles George Todhunter to act as Collector and District Magistrate, First Grade.
Mr. Stewart William Graham Iver MacIver to revert as Collector and District Magistrate, Second Grade.
Mr. Charles Alexander Innes to revert as Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Third Grade.
Mr. Robert Florian Bernard Lechmere Guppy to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade.
Mr. Frank Gregory Butler to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

With effect from the 2nd March 1914.

Mr. Julian James Cotton to revert as District and Sessions Judge, Third Grade.
Mr. Percy Abbey Booty to revert as District and Sessions Judge, Fourth Grade.

With effect from the 4th March 1914.

Mr. John Grey to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade.
Mr. Robert Florian Bernard Lechmere Guppy to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.
Mr. Frank Gregory Butler to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Third Grade.

With effect from the 5th March 1914.

Mr. Frank Gregory Butler to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

With effect from the 9th March 1914.

Mr. Charles Alexander Innes to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Second Grade.
Mr. Robert Florian Bernard Lechmere Guppy to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade.
Mr. David Norman Strathie to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

With effect from the 7th March 1914.

Mr. Julian James Cotton to act as District and Sessions Judge, Second Grade.
Mr. Percy Abbey Booty to act as District and Sessions Judge, Third Grade.
Mr. Archibald Craigmile Duff to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade.
Mr. Guy Howland Jackson to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

With effect from the 10th March 1914.

Mr. Charles Greenaway Austin to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade.
Mr. Archibald John King to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

With effect from the 13th March 1914.

Mr. Gilbert Hallinshead Blomfield Jackson to revert as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade, sub *pro tem.*
Mr. Charles Greenaway Austin to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.
Mr. Archibald John King to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Third Grade.

With effect from the 16th March 1914.

Mr. Alexander Robertson Cumming to revert as Collector and District Magistrate, Second Grade.
Mr. Charles Alexander Innes to revert as Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Third Grade.
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur V. Subrahmanyam Pantulu Garu to act as District and Sessions Judge, Second Grade.
M.R.Ry. Coimbatore Krishna Rao Srinivasa Rao Avargal to act as District and Sessions Judge, Third Grade.
Mr. Sydney Burn to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade.
Mr. Archibald Craigmile Duff to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.
Mr. Guy Howland Jackson to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Third Grade.

With effect from the 17th March 1914.

Mr. Charles Alexander Innes to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Second Grade.

With effect from the 22nd March 1914.

Mr. Guy Howland Jackson to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

With effect from the 23rd March 1914.

Mr. Arthur Rowland Knapp to revert as Collector and District Magistrate, Second Grade.

Mr. Charles Alexander Innes to revert as Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Third Grade.

M.R.Ry. Coimbatore Krishna Rao Srinivasa Rao Avargal to revert as District and Sessions Judge, Fourth Grade.

With effect from the 24th March 1914.

Mr. Hugh Tempest Reilly to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade.

Mr Robert Florian Bernard Lechmere Guppy to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade

Mr. Guy Howland Jackson to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Third Grade.

With effect from the 28th March 1914.

Mr. Percy Abbey Beoty to revert as District and Sessions Judge, Fourth Grade

Messrs. John Gray and John Wharton Glassee to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

Messrs. Gerald William Wells (on privilege leave), Frank Gregory Butler and David Norman Strathie to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Third Grade.

With effect from the 31st March 1914.

Mr. John Gray to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade.

Mr. Gerald William Wells (on privilege leave) and Mr. Frank Gregory Butler to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

With effect from the 18th March 1914.

Mr. John Wharton Glassee to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Third Grade, sub, *pro tem*.

Mr. Robert Florian Bernard Lechmere Guppy to revert as Assistant Collector and Magistrate.

Note.—The last two appointments are made without prejudice to their officiating appointments

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Ootacamund, April 22, 1914.

No. 232.—Under sections 8 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licenses granted under the said sections to the Rev. Ole Jensen of the Schleswig Holstein Evangelical Lutheran Mission in the Vizagapatam district on the 26th April 1913, are hereby revoked.

Ootacamund, April 24, 1914.

No. 233.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the license granted under the said section to Kakarla Samuel of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, in the Nellore district, on the 11th December 1894, is hereby revoked.

No. 234.—Under section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to the Rev. Everett Gibbs Smith of the Canadian Baptist Mission, residing at Pithapuram in the district of Godavari, to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

No 235.—Under section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undermentioned individuals to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras:—

The Rev. Everett Gibbs Smith of the Canadian Baptist Mission, residing at Pithapuram in the district of Godavari.

Gangati Isaac of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, residing at Kochupudy in the district of Nellore.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, April 28, 1914.

No. 238.—The following notification from the *London Gazette* is republished :—

India Office, March 14, 1914.

The King has approved the promotion of the following officers of the Indian Medical Service :—

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated, 26th January 1914.

Thomas William Harley, M.B.

Roger Dormant Willcocks, M.B.

Dewan Ganpat Rai.

William Reith John Scroggie.

No. 237.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th April 1914.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 336.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

* * * * * *

Edward Charles Cecil Maunsell, M.D., 28th January 1914.
John Warwick Illius, F.R.C.S., 26th January 1914.
John Philip Cameron, 26th January 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 342.—The undermentioned Third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, is to be Second-class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 14th March 1914 :—

No. 1420, Shaikh Shaikh Fund

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 322.—M.R.Ry. Swaminatha Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Godavari district, extension of privilege leave by one month under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Ootacamund, April 26, 1914.

No. 323.—Under sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Vembathura Pandurang Rao, First-class Magistrate in the district of Malabar, to be an Additional District Magistrate, Malabar, for a further period of six months with effect from the 1st May 1914 and to confer on him all the powers of a District Magistrate.

No 324.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the first class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 260 :—

M.R.Ry. Calathur Srinivasa Rao Sahib Avargal, Deputy Collector in the district of Cuddapah.

Ootacamund, April 23, 1914.

M.R.Ry. Mamun Verghese Avargal, Deputy Collector in the district of Chingleput.

Ootacamund, April 21, 1914.

No 325.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the second class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562 :—

M.R.Ry. Nanduri Ramachandra Rao, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Gudivada, in the district of Kistna.

M.R.Ry. Vaddadi Veeraraju Pantulu, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Palkonda, in the district of Vizagapatam.

Ootacamund, April 23, 1914.

M.R.Ry. Vittal Ramachandra Ayyar Venkatarama Ayyar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Kodavasal, in the district of Tanjore.

M.R.Ry. Gangadharapuram Panchapagesa Venkatarama Sastri, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Trichinopoly, in the district of Trichinopoly.

Ootacamund, April 27, 1914.

M.R.Ry. Comararapalli Krishnayya, Taluk Sarishtedar, Palmaner, in the district of Chittoor.

ssamund, April 21, 1914.

No. 326.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the towns noted opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 845, dated the 8th October 1913, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th idem, as amended by notification No. 400, dated the 29th May 1913, published at page 985 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913 :—

M.R.Ry. Tuticorin Nalla P Chetti Kandaswami Pillai Avargal—Virudupatti, in the district of Ramnad

M.R.Ry. Josi Gopala Nay Avargal—Conjeeveram, in the district of Chingleput.

No. 327.—The Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the towns specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified Notification No. 845, dated the 8th October 1913, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th idem, as amended by Notification No. 400, dated the 29th May 1913, published at page 985 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913 :—

Simon Alvares, Esquire—Mangalore, in the district of South Canara

M R Ry Narasimha Bhu Bhandari Avargal—Mangalore, in the district of South Canara.

Ootacamund, April 23, 1914.

M R Ry. Gosi Hache Garu—Harpet, in the district of Bellary.

Ootacamund, April 21, 1914.

No. 328.—Under sect 327 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language :—

Mr. Percy Marjoe, First-class Magistrate in the district of Coimbatore.

M.R.Ry. Aaron Asirvatham Pillai Avargal, First-class Magistrate in the district of Kistna.

Ootacamund, April 23, 1914.

Mr. Charles Gore Spencer, Sessions Judge of Ramnad.

Mr. Pratap Chara Dutt, District Magistrate of North Arcot.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Ootacamund, April 21, 1914.

No. 329.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the town of Virudupatti in the district of Ramnad conferred on Mr. A. Steel who has resigned his appointment.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, April 24, 1914.

No. 330.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Local Fund Dispensary at Koilpatti, Tinnevelly district, to be a certifying Surgeon for the town of Kadamber in the same district.

Ootacamund, April 23, 1914.

No. 331.—Judicial Department Notification No. 214, dated the 11th March 1914, published at page 378 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 17th March 1914, confirming Captain G. W. Mascarhis, I M S., as Superintendent of a first-class Central Jail is cancelled.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1914.

No. 332.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 15th April 1914, the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall

cease to be included in the local area of the police station noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area attached to the police stations in column 5.

SCHEDULE.

Circle in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
1	2	3	4	5
Conjeeveram ..	Pillalchatram ..	17. Sitterimedu	Conjeeveram ..	Kanchi taluk.
Do. ..	Do. ..	173. Siruvakkam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	174. Injambakkam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	175. Vishakandappam ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	176. Vellivar	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	177. Panakattambir	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	178. Padumbakkam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	179. Uruvari	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	180. Gopinivadi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	181. Padamelli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	182. Pullalur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	183. Malapatta	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	184. Patturi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	185. Manyanchi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	16. Senberumpakkam ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	216. Elakkamangalam ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	217. Tiruvankaranai ..	Do. ..	Walajahbad.
Do. ..	Do. ..	218. Kovalvedu	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	219. Navattikulam ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	220. Agaram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	221. Manjanedu	0. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	222. Vilagam	0. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	223. Injeyampatta ..	1 ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	224. Alatur	. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	225. Varahavasi	. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	226. Kunnavakkam ..	. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	227. Vanjakkam	1 ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	228. Parthasarampakkam	1 ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	229. Chinna nadupakkam	1 ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	230. Aathikkam	D ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	231. Pullah	D. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	232. Ullavur	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	233. Tonankulam	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	234. Konnattur	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do.	235. Devarajanbakkam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	110. Kattavakkam	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	111. Attipattu	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	121 Madambagam	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	120. Tannari	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Kanchi taluk station.	122. Saravallur alias Anil Siruvallur ..	Do. ..	Pillalchatram.

C. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Octacamund, April 28, 1914.

No. 333.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, the Governor in Council appoints Mr. Herbert Olly Denman Harding, Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly, to be also Additional Sessions Judge of Ramnad, during the vacation of the District Court, Ramnad, in 1914.

Octacamund, April 17, 1914.

No. 334.—The following notification of the Government of India is re-published :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 13th March 1914.

No. 1331-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Motor Vehicles (International Circulation Act, 1912 (XII of 1912), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following additions to the rules framed thereunder and published in the Home Department notification No. 789, dated the 12th June 1913

In Appendix A after the word "Italy" and before the word "Monaco" insert the word "Luxemburg" and after the word "Sweden" insert the word "Switzerland."

In Appendix B for the words "one or more" substitute the words "one or more," and after the words "British India EI." add "Gibraltar EZ. ; Malta, GBY."

In Form C appended to the Second Schedule after the word "Italy" and before the word "Monaco" insert the word "Luxemburg" and after the word "Sweden" add the word "Switzerland."

Ootacamund, April 28, 1914.

No. 333.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

INSURANCE.

Simla, the 11th April 1914.

No. 2441-113.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 41 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the Sun Life Assurance Society of London, from the provisions of the said Act, on the condition that the Company does not accept any new business in India.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, April 28, 1914.

No. 24.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

Simla, the 11th April 1914.

No 2444-19.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 53 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887 (X of 1887), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be added to the rules made under that section and published in Notification No. 1354 of the Financial Commerce Department, dated the 14th March, 1889 :—

XX.—Rules I (with the exception of I (i) (*e*)), II, III and VII shall not apply to the steams of the South Indian Railway Company plying between Dhanushkodi in the island Rameswaram and Talaimanar in Ceylon.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, April 22, 1914.

No. 24.—M. Ry. Chennapragada Bhanumurti Pantulu Garu, Telugu Translator to Government, privilege leave for fifteen days from or after the 8th May 1914.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1914.

No 20.—The Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St George will meet at Government House, Ootacamund, at 11 A M on Tuesday, the 19th day of May 1914

2. Under rule 51 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council, persons desirous of admission to the Council Chamber during the sitting should make application to the Secretary to the Council through a member of the Council and such applications should reach the Secretary not later than the 16th May 1914.

W FRANCIS,
Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, April 9, 1914.

No. 202.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Thomas Alec Whitehead, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is granted privilege leave for three months from 20th July 1914, with permission to prefix Sunday the 19th July 1914 to his leave.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Ootacamund, April 20, 1914.

No. 203.—Mr. G. E. Johnston, Assistant Commissioner, Abkari and Customs Department, Madras, has been granted an extension of furlough for one month.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

No. 204.—The following appointments and postings of Deputy Collectors are ordered:—

M.R.Ry. Puthumanai Nechikattil Chathapunni Panikar Aval, Acting Second Assistant in the office of the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue, to act as Deputy Collector, Seventh Grade.

M.R.Ry. Puthumanai Nechikattil Chathapunni Panikar Aval, to Special duty, Madras, to take stock of the stores in the Stationery office.

Ootacamund, April 21, 1914.

M.R.Ry. Mamen Verghese Avargal, Manager, office of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to act as Deputy Collector, Seventh Grade.

M.R.Ry. Mamen Verghese Avargal, to General duty, Chingleput.

POSTINGS.

Ootacamund, April 20, 1914.

No. 205.—The following postings of Deputy Collectors are ordered.

Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, to Special duty, Kistna, for disposal of suits under the Estates Land Act.

[*Note.*—This cancels part of Notification No. 177, dated 1st April 1914, published at page 522 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th April 1914, posting him to Special duty, Ganjam.]

M.R.Ry. Rasavarazu Suriyanarayana Rao Pantulu Garu, from Special duty, Kistna, to Special duty, Ganjam, for the disposal of suits under the Estates Land Act.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, April 14, 1914.

No. 197.—Under section 3 (*b*) of the Madras Salt Act, 1889, His Excellency the Governor in Council invests the officers named below with the powers of an Inspector under sections 53—67, inclusive, of the said Act:—

Name.	Rank.
N. G. Deane	.. Assistant Inspector, Second Grade.
A. H. Venkatadri Ayyar ..	.. Assistant Inspector, Second Grade, sub. *pro tem.*
D. A. Ince	.. Assistant Inspector, Third Grade.
P. R. Gopalakrishna Ayyar ..	.. Do.
P. K. Ramunni Menon ..	.. Do.
R. Raghunatha Achari ..	.. Do.
C. A. Maiden	.. Do.
D. P. Natesa Ayyar ..	.. Do.
K. V. Venkataramu Ayyar ..	.. Do.
T. V. Sivarama Ayyar ..	.. Do.

No. 206.—Under section 4 (*d*) of the Madras Abkari Act, 1886, His Excellency the Governor in Council appoints the officers named below to perform the suits and duties of an Abkari Inspector mentioned in sections 40—63, inclusive, of the said Act:—

Name.	Rank.
N. G. Deane	.. Assistant Inspector, Second Grade.
A. H. Venkatadri Ayyar ..	.. Assistant Inspector, Second Grade, sub. *pro tem.*
D. A. Ince	.. Assistant Inspector, Third Grade.

Name.	Rank.
P. R. Gopalakrishna Ayyar ..	Assistant Inspector, Third Grade.
P. K. Ramunni Menon ..	Do.
K. Raghunatha Ayyar	Do.
C. A. Maidon	Do.
D. P. Natesa Ayyar ..	Do.
K. V. Venkataramana Ayyar ..	Do.
T. V. Sivarama Ayyar ..	Do.

F. B. EVANS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1914.

No. 207.—His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council hereby declares under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that, from 1st June 1914, the areas, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule appended to this notification shall be constituted a "reserved forest":—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of the block.	Area.	Boundaries.
South Canara.	Uppinangadi.	Alelli ..	Alelli Addition No. II.	A. C. 14·4	Survey No. 219 of Alelli village (Mahua Chennar) with a margin of about 50 yards all round.
					North.—Starting from cairn No. 1 about five and a quarter furlongs south east of cairn No. 10 of the Alelli west reserve (which is the western boundary of Alelli east), the boundary runs east by north for about 240 yards to cairn No. 2, thence east by south for about 190 yards to cairn No. 3 *East.*—Thence south by west for about 160 yards to cairn No. 4 *South.*—Thence west by north for about 190 yards to cairn No. 5 and west by south the same distance to cairn No. 6 *West.*—Thence north, slightly west for about 160 yards to the starting point.
Do.	Uppinangadi.	Alelli ..	Alelli Addition No. III.	6·4	Survey No. 217 of Alelli village (Kalgina Chennar) with a margin of about 50 yards all round. *North.*—Starting from cairn No. 1 about 67 yards due east of the line on the western boundary of the Alelli east reserve, the boundary runs east by north for about 200 yards to cairn No. 2 *East.*—Thence south by east for about 150 yards to cairn No. 3. *South.*—Thence west by south for about 201 yards to cairn No. 4. *West.*—Thence north by west for about 140 yards to the starting point.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Ootacamund, April 22, 1914.

No. 208.—Under section 1 (A) of the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, as amended by Madras Act V of 1900 and Madras Act II of 1913, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the levy of water-cess in estates or portions of estates.

Rules under the Irrigation Cess Act.

I. The water-cess payable under the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, shall be levied (1) in the case of the estates or portions of estates specified in schedule A of the schedules appended to these rules from the landholder, (2) in the case of the estates or portions of estates specified in schedule B from the ryot, (3) in the case of the estates or portions of estates specified in schedule C from both the landholder and the ryot in the shares prescribed therein, and (4) in the case of the estates or portions of estates specified in both schedule A and schedule B from the landholder or the ryot as prescribed in the said schedules.

II. The water-cess payable on home-farm, waste or other lands in an estate which are not included in the holding of a ryot shall be levied from the landholder.

III. In the case of land included in an estate which is not specified in the schedules annexed to these rules, the cess payable under the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, shall except as otherwise provided in consequence of any subsequent alterations in the said schedules, be levied from the ryot who applies for the water or, if there is no application, from the person who uses the water if he is a ryot and, if the applicant or the person who uses the water is not a ryot, the cess shall be levied from the landholder.

IV. The rules prescribed by Government under section 1 of the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, in respect of the levy of water-cess for water irregularly taken from a Government source or work for purposes of irrigation shall apply to all land included in estates; provided that—

(i) in respect of land included in a ryot's holding, the water-cess shall be levied from the ryot to whose holding or to any part of whose holding water is taken irregularly;
(ii) in respect of other land, the water-cess shall be levied from the landholder.

SCHEDULE A.

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.		Remarks.
Ganjam ..	Chatrapur division* ..	1. Hemma		* In all the estates specified in this division the cess payable on lands irrigated for the first crop is leviable from the landholder.
		2. Palur.		
		3. Kulliksta.		
		4. Kusalapalli.	Government whole inam	
		5. Ronajhalli.		
		6. Sitaramapuram.		
		7. Dhobadi		
		8. Hettapuram.		
		9. Hondethu.		
		10. Venkatarayapuram.		
		11. Govindapuram.		
		12. Vodaibhuragam.		
		13. Somperam.		
		14. Puparakhandi.		
		15. Sapphyapalli.		
		16. Saradapuram.		
		17. Daribhadra.		
		18. Mohanapalli.		
		19. Rampalli.		
		20. Potlaparam.		
		21. Sitaramachandrapuram,		
		22. Sitaramparam.		
		23. Santrapuram.		
		24. Bikaripalli.		
Goomsur	..	25. Khondadivali alias Ramchandrapuram.	Dharakhota Zamindari.	
		26. Tillotamalaviputam.		
		27. Bhelvapalli.		
		28. Jagamohanapatam.		
		29. Kommoropaitari.		
		30. Khojiripaithari.		
		31. Daniodarapurasasanam		
		32. Kararajendrapuram		
		33. Sundarapalli.		
		34. Nandigoropaithari		
		35. Kolarapodara ...	... Chinnakimedi estate	
		36. Pathaliayi.	Whole inam villages.	
		37. Chettaboro.		
		38. Bitherudodanga.		
		39. Bodo-odara.		
		40. Khetriavanapuram		
		41. Viralakshmipuram.		
Chicacole division	..	42. Ujam.		
		43. Devadi.		
		44 Kobagam.		
		45. Killam	Urlam estate.	
		46. Chodavaram.		
		47. Mobagam.		
		48 Gopalapeora.		
		49. Srikurmam.		The cess payable on lands irrigated for the first crop is leviable from the landholder.
		50. Karakavalsa.		
		51. Talasamudram.		
		52. Santalakshmipuram.		
		53. Mukhalingam.	Parakimedi Estate whole inam village	
		54. Dubbapeda.		
		55. Karakavalasa		
		56. Asanpuram.		

SCHEDULE A—cont.

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.		Remarks.
Ganjam—cont.	Chicacole division—cont.	57. Diparah.		
		58. Raghunaparam.		
		59. Sitampuram.		
		60. Sativada.		
		61. Nizamabad.		
		62. Jafarabada.		
		63 Vachavalasa.	Government whole inam.	The cess payable on lands irrigated for the first crop is leviable from the landholder.
		64. Jalluvalasa.		
		65 Kanjada.		
		66 Gottivada.		
		67 Sundarapuram.		
		68. Alladapera.		
		69. Achutapuram.		
		70 Srimannarayanapuram.		
		71. Satyavaram.		
		72. Regulapeta.		
		73. Vanjangipeta.		
		74 Katyachavulupeta.		
		75 Turakapeta.		
		76. Daedrmvalasa.		
		77. Palavalasa.		
		78. Thotada.		
		79. Akkivaram.	Ryotwhole inam villages.	The cess payable on lands irrigated for the first crop is leviable from the landholder
		80. Peddavenkatapuram.		
		81. Chinnavenkatapuram.		
		82 Ramachandrapuram		
		83. Anandapuram.		
		84 Loddabakakitapalli.		
		85. Mustagraharam.		
		86. Parvatapura		
		87. Matalakupeta.		
		88. Chittivalasa.		
		89. Vantlamandalam.		
		90. Makivalasa.		
		91. Jonnam.		
	Berhampur division.	92. Kaptamandah.	Talukdari whole inam villages.	
		93. Pendurahndi.		
		94. Bohalghai.		
		95. Padmapuram.		
		96. Brahmanapalli.		
		97. Mirzapalli.	Government whole inam villages.	
		98. Lanjo.		
		99. Dubbapalli.		
		100 Vidyanadhapuram.		
		101. Jagannadhapuram.		
		102 Madanamohanapuram.		
		103 Mradupalli.		
		104 Satakunthanam.		
		105 Rangapuram		
		106 Harsahakhandi.		
		107. Ratnapuram.		
		108. Sakunda		
		109 Jaggupalli.		
		110. Menchara		
		111. Krupasindupur.		
		112. Kumarapuram.		
		113. Lanjapalli.		
Kistna ..	Kovur	1 Unakaramilli Zamindari.		
		2. Gundapalli Zamindari.		
		3 Arolla		In estates 3 to 16 (inclusive) the cess payable on lands irrigated for the first crop is leviable from the landholder.
		4. Pattipada.		
		5. Kadakalla.		
		6. Tadepalligudem.		
	Tanuku	7. Nidadavolu Zamin.		
	Bhimavaram	8. Bahrazulli Zamin.		
		9. Kontiwada Zamin.		
	Narasapur	10 Chandapeera Zamin.		
		11. Utala.		
		12 Muramunchilipad.		
		13 Vellrola.		

SCHEDULE A—*cont.*

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks
Kistna—*cont.*	Nuzvid	14. Bikinala.	
		15. Arugolanu mokhasa.	
	Kaikalur	16. Kalavapudi.	
Guntūr ...	Repalli	1. Jadavalli.	
		2. Vaddimokkala.	
		3. Muthupalli	
		4. Parsipadu.	
		5. Sivangulapalem.	
		6. Ponnapalli.	
		7. Peddavaram.	
		8. Arepalla (1,274·12 acres).	
	Bāpatla	9. Srimagapuram.	
		10. Manchella.	
		11. Thottempudi.	
		12. Palapartipadu.	
		13. Gudipudi.	
		14 Bhartipudi.	
		15. Valiveṛla	
		16. Jillellamudi.	
	Guntūr	17. Anamarlapudi.	
		18. Kolanakonda.	
	Tenali	19. Siripuram.	
		20. Srngarapuram	
		21. Dantalur.	
		22. Kunchavaram.	
	Vinukonda	23. Tuna Annavaram.	
		24. Surepalli.	
		25. Sivapuram.	
		26. Peddavaram.	
		27. Chavatupallem.	
Kurnool ...	Markapur	1. Malyavanthunipad.	
		2. Sivarampuram.	
		3. Badukhanpeta.	
		4. Menepalli.	
		5. Peregollapad.	
		6. Ambapuram.	
		7. Gollapalli.	
		8. Obulakkapalli.	
		9. Gangapallem.	
		10. Ramachandrapuram.	
		11. Annasamudram.	
		12. Lalaparam.	
		13. Narasapuram.	
		14. Ellaparam.	
		15. Mahadevunipalli.	
		16. Maktumpuram.	
		17 Narasingapuram.	
		18. Timmanapalem.	
Bellary ...	Adōni	1. Vagurur Thimmapuram.	
	Rayadrug	2. Rachmari.	
	Hospet	3. Nimbapuram.	
		4. Hampi.	
		5. Singanathanahalli.	
		6. Kalluranpuram.	
		7. Malapuram.	
		8. Krishnapuram.	
		9 Jodi Thimmapuram.	
	Hadagalli	10. Benakapuram.	
	Kudligi	11. Srinayakanahalli.	
Anantapur ...	Dharmavaram	1. Urakkinavarapalli.	
		2 Chinnenayanpetam.	
		3 Subbarayapeta.	
		4. Timmalapuram.	
		5. Brahmanapalle.	
	Anantapur ...	6. Jangalapalli.	
	Madakasira	7. Kurumankonahalli	
		8. Bhotrlem Rayaparam.	
		9. Surjunahalli.	
	Penukonda ...	10. Brahmanapalli.	
		11. Tungodu	

SCHEDULE A—*contd.*

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Anantapur—*contd.*	Penukonda—*contd.*	12. Obulapuram.	
		13. Virapapuram.	
		14. Pondampalli.	
		15. Kadiridevarapalli.	
		16. Vangampalli.	
		17. Thippabhatlapalli.	
	Tadpatri	18. Jodi Dharmapuram.	
		19. Obulapuram.	
		20. Peddamallepalli.	
		21. Tirumalapuram.	
		22. Mallagondlu.	
	Hindupur	23. Beerapalli.	
		24. Jakkasamudram.	
		25. Maroddipalli.	
		26. Yerrasungapalli.	
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah	1. Paddakampalla	
		2. Kothapeta.	
		3. Ankayapalle.	
		4. Venkatesapuram.	
	Rayachoti	5. Pathu Chinnayyapalle.	
		6. Peramallayyagaripalle.	
		7. Narasaribhotlapalle.	
		8. Yerrasegupalle.	
		9. Yerragudipalle.	
	Pulivendla	10. Muchumarri.	
	Jammalamadugu ...	11. Ambavaram.	
		12. Gopalapuram.	
	Kamalapuram ...	13. Jaghir Ibimapuram.	
	Pullampet	14. Do. Nukasanipalle.	
		15. Shrotriem Kampasamudram.	
		16. Do. Bhakarapuram.	
		17. Do. Thummayyapalaiyam.	
		18. Do. Mangampet.	
		19. Do. Bhaghavarajapuram.	
		20. Thiruvengalanadarajapuram.	
		21. Gangarajapuram.	
		22. Seshamambapuram.	
		23. Ramamanbapuram.	
		24. Narasimharajapuram.	
		25. Singanamala Chennarayasamudram.	
		26. Venkatapuram.	
		27. Kondur Chennarayasamudram.	
		28. Kothapalle	
		29. Lubaka Mangamambapuram.	
		30. Kota Venkataramarajapuram.	
		31. Jillalamadaka.	
		32. Thummakunta.	
		33. Athirala.	
		34. Madanagopalapuram.	
		35. Narasingarajapuram.	
		36. Singanamala Vengamambapuram.	
		37. Anantasamudram Chennamambapuram.	
		38. Puthanaveripalli.	
		39. Jangalapalle.	
	Badvel	40. Gopalpuram.	
		41. Kondugaripalle.	
		42. Middepad.	
		43. Brahmanapalle.	
		44. Markapuram.	
		45. Chennakesavapuram.	
		46. Maratipalle.	
		47. Papenapalle.	
Nellore ...	Gudur	1. Pallamala khandriga.	
		2. Ponnavelu.	
		3. Kuchivada.	
	Kavali	4. Siddavaram Venkatesapalem.	
		5. Mannamgidinna.	

SCHEDULE A—*cont.*

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Nellore—*cont.*	Nellore	6. Sivazampuram.	
		7. Kodur khandriga.	
		8. Vilukanipalli.	
		9. Mungaladoruvu.	
		10. Palupadu.	
		11. Pagadaduruvu.	
		12. Vangamvanidoruvu.	
		13. Mamidipudi.	
		14. Amudalapadu.	
		15. Vallur khandriga.	
		16. Punjalupadu.	
		17. Kakutlapur.	
		18. Gundlapollem.	
		19. Vavilatipadu.	
	Kanduker	20. Dondapadu.	
		21. Gundlapollem.	
		22. Jillellamudi Gudepallivari khandriga.	
		23. Tangella Isukapallivari khandriga.	
		24. Pachava Balagopalapuram.	
		25. Kondapi Ghadiyaramvari khandriga.	
		26. Tumadu.	
		27. Venkampeta.	
		28. Madanagopalapuram.	
	Kovur	29. Padugupadu.	
		30. Puthireddipalem.	
		31. Gutlapollem.	
		32. Sreenagarajapuram.	
		33. Jonnavada.	
		34. Chellayapallem.	
		35. Yelamanchipadu.	
		36. Jangala khandriga.	
		37. Kavetipallam.	
		38. Kalambhotla khandriga.	
		39. Velicherla.	
		40. Anantabhotla khandriga.	
	Rapur	41. Anantamadugu.	
		42. Gundurpalli.	
		43. Parlapalli.	
		44. Sankarantipalli.	
		45. Turavarivadavattu.	
Chingleput ...	Chingleput	1. 180, Narasankuppam.	
		2. 44, Pudupakkam.	
		3. 241, Reddikuppam.	
		4. 249, Hanumandai.	
	Saidapet	5. Tinganur jaghir.	
		6. Ammanbattu shrotriem.	
		7. Tirumalrajapuram zamin.	
		8. Tirukkoilpattu zamin.	
		9. Madakwakkam shrotriem.	
		10. Pammal shrotriem.	
		11. Mowliwakkam shrotriem.	
		12. Tiyambakkam shrotriem.	
	Poonori	13. Athipattu shrotriem.	
		14. Perukavanam shrotriem.	
		15. Agaram zamin.	
		16. Kovantangal zamin.	
		17. Devarajeri zamin.	
		18. Chitharasur zamin.	
		19. Thatharasur zamin.	
		20. Pallambakkam zamin.	
		21. Kradivattu shrotriem.	
		22. Kovurpadu shrotriem.	
		23. Gudivalvoyal shrotriem.	
		24. Chithalappakkam shrotriem.	
		25. Orutukkadu zamin.	
		26. Nallur shrotriem.	
		27. Thodaradikuppam shrotriem.	

SCHEDULE A—*cont.*

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
South Arcot.	Chidambaram ...	1 Kunjimedu.	
		2 Karuppur.	
		3 Sathavattam	
		4. Kilapaliyangadi.	
	Cuddalore	5. Pillah.	
		6. Mavadipalayam.	
		7 Kanakapatlu.	
		8. Kathapakkam.	
		9. Sellankuppam	
		10 Sirugramam.	
		11. Ayikuppam.	
		12. Alagiamathan mitta.	
		13. Naduvirapatlu mitta.	
	Villupuram	14. Chinnathoubchhur.	
		15. Mitta Mandagapattu.	
		16. Kuthampundi.	
		17 Kakeppam.	
	Gingee	18. Shrotrium Buderi.	
		19. Do. Mahadevi Mangalam.	
		20. Do. Maduvilagam.	
	Tirukkôyilûr ...	21. Eravalam (zamin).	
		22 Adichanallur zamin.	
		23. Shrotrium Kollur.	
		24 Andali shrotrium	
		25. Kilkondur shrotrium.	
		26. Viraholapuram shrotrium.	
		27. Vasanti Krishnapuram.	
		28. Kongamyanur.	
		29. Karadipakkam.	
		30. Kilamangalam.	
		31. Piranpattu.	
	Kallakurichi ...	32 Kollipadi.	
		33. Kolattur.	
		34 Natturmangalam.	
North Arcot.	Polur	1. Shrotrium Nammiyandal.	
	Arni	2. Pungambadi village (Kolathur Jaghir)	
	Gudiyattam ...	3. Shrotrium Thummalabai.	
	Tiruppattûr ...	4. Mitta Keserikuppam.	
Salem ...	Attur	1. Sekkadipatti mitta.	
		2. Mallikarai.	Whole inams.
		3 Thimmanayakanpatti.	
		4. Kottavadi.	
		5. Sekkunur.	
		6. Mamandingalaram.	
	Tiruchengodu ...	7. Chikkarda-ahalli (whole inam).	Shalagiri estate.
	Dharmapuri ...	8. Palampalli mitta.	
	Hôsûr ...	9. Kothagurki mitta.	
		10. Sathimayakanpalli.	Whole inams.
		11. Bodigattapalli.	
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	1. Periyakaruppur.	
		2. Tiruchandurai.	
		3 Kadiyakkurichi.	
		4. Kiramangalam.	
		5. Kalligudi.	
		6. Terkuchattiram.	
		7. Ayyankulayyarpattavarti.	
		8. Kizhanirimangalam.	
		9. Pandaravadi.	
		10. Uttamanambi.	Inam villages.
		11. Chinnavalakkurichi.	
		12. Tirattanturaikattalai.	
		13 Olkadai Ariyamangalam.	
		14. Chinnavadavar.	
		15. Periavadavar.	
		16. Nattadichapalli.	
		17. Tennur.	
		18. Jambukeswaram	
		19. Samayapuram.	

SCHEDULE A—*cont.*

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Trichinopoly—*cont.*	Trichinopoly—*cont.*	20. Konagudi 21. Krishnasamudram. 22. Sembankulam. 23. Mudikandam. 24. Torakkudi. 25. Olaiyur. 26. Punjeppur. 27. Kolattur. 28. Ammapettai. 29. Ariyavur.	Inam villages.
	Namakkal	30. Selur Mitta. 31. Tipparamahadevi (agraharam inam).	
	Perambalur ...	32. Uttattur.	The cess payable on wet lands irrigated for a second crop is leviable from the landholder.
Tanjore ...	Tanjore	1. Palayevayal. 2. Tulajendra Maharajapuram. 3. Edakarai. 4. Arasur Sinna Afsa Thottam. 5. Kahabhasu Raja Thottam. 6. Seshanarayanan Thottam. 7. Ashanoor. 8. Paruthikudi. 9. Karuppur. 10. Semmangudi. 11. Madam. 12. Theenasjeri. 13. Eraysanallur. 14. Sivayambachanallur. 15. Thingalur. 16. Masapuja kottalai. 17. Sandyanamandapa Thottam. 18. Sandyana Afsa Thottam. 19. Chandrachanu Raja Thottam. 20. Velambari. 21. Thalugeswaram Thottam.	Whole inam.
		22. Palli Eri 23. Kadakadappai, 24. Kilsithakadu, 25. Kilakadukaval, 26. Ramaswamikattalai. 27. Arasur.	Chattram. In villages 22 to 26 cess for wet cultivation on dry lands and on wet lands irrigated for a second crop is leviable from the Chattram department.
		28. Munakarambai. 29. Ukkudi. 30. Veh Thottam. 31. Karathattangudi. 32. Sanganthavitthan. 33. Pimmanallur. 34. Ezukkampallam. 35. Audimanpadugai. 36. Samudra Thottam 37. Kesava Rao Mohite Thottam. 38. Sahuji Bapu Tottam. 39. Narayan Sundra Rao Thottam. 40. Kilarputhu Thottam. 41. Tiruvedakudy. 42. Karungalur. 43. Karungalur Thottam. 44. Gudalur Thottam.	Mokhasa.

SCHEDULE A—*contd.*

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Tanjore—*contd.*	Tanjore—*contd.*	45. Kolumangalam.	
		46. Madapuram.	
		47. Kaduveli Padugai Ponnavasal.	
		48 Vilar.	
		49. Velamburi.	
		50. Pudathottam.	
		51. Palanthottam.	
		52. Mamvanapathu.	
		53. Vannalodai	
		54. Siraiorthottam.	
		55. Karukodi	
		56 Thillasthanam,	Mokhasa.
		57 Abhishekapuram.	
		58. Kirakolla.	
		59 Sivaramappapadithoraithottam.	
		60. Sanjeevithottam.	
		61. Kesavalithottam.	
		62 Parasuramappathottam.	
		63 Mukkenthottam.	
		64. Bateji Rajathottam.	
		65. Kanjanna Nattanthottam.	
		66. Palangallam,	
		67 Melasthakadu.	
		68 Inathkhanpalli.	
	Kumbakônam ...	69. Kadiramangalam.	Inam.
		70. Thittachem.	
		71. Darasuram.	Chattram.
		72 Thepperumanallur.	
		73. Pandaravadai Perumbandi.	
		74. Agraharam Perumbandi	
		75. Tiruvisalur Pandaravadai.	
		76. Kilakorakkai.	Mokhasa.
		77. Pangal,	
		78. Moopakovil.	
		79. Srinivasanallur.	
		80. Sundaraperumalkoil Tenpadi.	
	Papanasam	81. Umayalpuram.	Chattram.
		82. Ganapathi Agraharam	
		83. Masalai.	
		84. Eachangadi.	
		85 Someswaraperam.	Mokhasa.
		86. Aduthorai.	
		87. Vijitharajapuram.	
		88. Ullikkadai.	
		89. Valuthur.	
		90. Chakrapalli.	
		91. Tirupalathorai.	
		92. Eri	
		93. Pullamangalam.	
		94. Kathirinatham.	
		95. Delavapalayam.	
		96 Kiliyur.	
		97. Payathanjeri	
	Mayavaram	98. Nadukkarai.	
		99. Chandrapadi.	
	Negapatam	100. Vilamal.	Whole inams.
		101 Kidarankondan.	
		102. Manikkavachakarkattalai	
		103. Vadakuveli.	
		104. Pattamangalam.	
		105. Karappur.	
		106. Kilappidagai.	
		107 Kottarakadi.	
		108. Anaikadi.	
		109. Subandankattalai.	
		110. Kilanadungathangadi.	
		111. Sholangallur.	
		112. Kurumbur.	
		113. Nanguli.	

SCHEDULE A—*cont.*

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.		Remarks.
Tanjore—*cont.*	Negapatam—*cont.* ...	114. Aliyur.		
		115. Panam.		
		116. Kadambavanikai (24).		
		117. Do. (25).		
		118. Elagadambanur.		
		119. Thethi.		
		120. Melanagore		
		121. Tirukkannangudi agaram.		
		122. Tirukkannangudi.		
		123. Pillur.		
		124. Vadakkudi.		
		125. Anaimakkanam (20).		
		126. Manjadi.		
		127. Mela Ottiyattur.		
		128. Koilmulai Velur.		Whole inam.
		129 Vadakkuveli (23).		
		130. Anaimakkanam (26).		
		131. Vadakkuveli (42).		
		132 Sirangudi Piliyur.		
		133. Arurulaithevan.		
		134. Pallichandam.		
		135. Kottagam.		
		136. Seliur		
		137. Abishekakattalai.		
		138 Nemmeli.		
		139. Radanallur		
		140. Nalapadi malarathi.		
		141. Ettugadi.		
	Mannargudi ...	142 Nidamangalam.	Chattram.	Cess payable on dry lands for wet cultivation and on wet lands for second crop is leviable from the Chattram department.
		143. Perambur.		
		144 Melavasal		
		145 Melavannaiyaran-kattalai.		
		146. Kothamangalam.		Whole inam.
		147. Vaiyakoilathur.		
		148. Palangalathur.		
		149. Palayakottai Palasapuram.		
	Tiruttaraippundi ...	150. Maharajapuram kilpadi.		
		151. Maharajapuram melpadi.		
		152. Melamamankurichi.		
		153. Turaikadu.		
	Pattukkottai ...	154. Vadakadu.		Chattram.
		155 Maravakadu.		
		156. Kurichi.		
		157. Pannaiyal.		
		158 Valangulam.		
		159. Melakkadu.		
		160. Pudukottagam.	Chattram.	The cess payable for first crop is leviable from the Chattram department.
		161. Rajamadam.		Chattram.
		162 Rajamadam shrotriam.		
		163. Neduvasal zamin		
		164 Gandarvakottai zamin.		
		165. Kalattur		
		166. Sellathur zamin.		
		167. Patharankottai zamin.		

SCHEDULE A—*cont.*

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Tanjore—*cont.*	Pattukkottai—*cont.*	168. Sakkarampatti.	
		169. Saruppallam.	
		170. Athikottai.	
		171. Mohur	
		172. Kilakurichi.	
		173. Andami.	
		174. Nameli	
		175. Sokkanayar.	
		176. Pallakudi.	
		177. Kadanthakudi.	
		178. Karuppankadu.	
		179. Madurabhashinipuram.	
		180. Elangadu.	
		181. Vattagadi Ukkadai.	
		182. Raguramasamudram.	
		183. Mallukottagam.	
		184. Ponnavarayankottai Ukkadai.	
		185. Kazhugapallikkadu.	
		186. Tavaramadai.	
		187. Edathanvayal.	
		188. Nadiambalpuram	
		189. Palagathuvayal.	
		190. Simapuram.	
		191. Krishnapuram.	
		192. Muthupuram.	
		193. Balakrishnapuram.	Whole inam.
		194. Periyanayakipuram.	
		195. Madathikadu.	
		196. Chettivayal.	
		197. Eripurakarai.	
		198. Umathanadu.	
		199. Vathalakadu.	
		200. Attalur.	
		201. Mavadikurichi.	
		202. Nelliyadikkadu.	
		203. Korathur Ukkadai.	
		204 Thonthipalikkadu.	
		205. Sanakkarai.	
		206. Sithatikadu.	
		207. Vijayapuram.	
		208. Kodivayal.	
		209. Ambalpuram.	
		210. Ariyamarakkadu.	
		211. Manakkadu.	
		212. Pulangollai.	
		213. Thirangadi.	
		214. Kalyanaramanathapuram.	
	Arantangi ...	215. Thazhanur.	
		216. Thiyathur.	
		217. Kolathur.	
		218. Amaradakki.	
		219. Padavethivayal.	
		220. Kanur.	
		221. Alathur.	Chattram.
		222 Veluvayal	
		223. Pazhankolam.	
		224. Thakkadivayal.	
		225. Kilappanur.	
		226. Pazhavettivayal.	
		227. Manamalkudi.	
		228. Palayavanam zamin	
		229. Kadaiyalattur.	
		230. Nekudi.	
		231. Singavanam zamin.	
		232. Niramangalam.	
		233. Siriyakottayur	Siriyakottayur estate.
		234. Kumbarayal	
		235. Yezhuthur.	

SCHEDULE A—*cont.*

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Tanjore—*cont.*	Arantangi—*cont.* ...	236. Kambarkoyil.	Karaikkottai estate.
		237. Kuttangudi.	
		238. Papanad zamin.	
		239. Nattumangalam.	
		240. Sethurayanendal.	
		241. Arasarkulam.	
		242. Mangudi.	
		243. Rajendrapuram.	
		244. Kunadirakottai.	
		245. Karumani odai.	
		246. Settikadu.	
		247. Elampalem.	
		248. Chidambaravidudhi.	
		249. Vadavayal.	
		250. Sorumuthanvayal.	
		251. Koilkottai.	
		252. Pandikanvayal.	
		253. Kudimeri.	
		254. Perumapatti.	
		255. Alappurandan.	
		256. Karuvidaseri.	
		257. Allanpatti.	
		258. Avakulam.	
		259. Yogambalpuram.	
		260. Mettukkanakkan vettivayal.	
		261. Manivilan.	
		262. Mothayanditidal.	
		263. Viraudan.	
		264. Subramaniyapuram.	
		265. Sembodaividyanathapuram.	
		266. Usanvayal.	
		267. Sengalineer Odai.	
		268. Seithendal.	
		269. Padavakottai.	
		270. Parittini.	
		271. Perumangarai.	
		272. Viramangalam.	Whole inam.
		273. Seeganathi.	
		274. Somaendal.	
		275. Tivediavayal.	
		276. Allarai Melavayal.	
		277. Puduvanendal.	
		278. Kollamadaiendal.	
		279. Seppiavayal.	
		280. Adikesavapuram.	
		281. Kodukavayal.	
		282. Vellaichettivayal.	
		283. Rangasamudram.	
		284. Sani Ennaikadu.	
		285. Kollaendal.	
		286. Pallathivayal.	
		287. Sevadankadu.	
		288. Sothian Odai.	
		289. Avaveyal.	
		290. Kalappakadu.	
		291. Koilvayal.	
		292. Kumbacheri.	
		293. Velanathivayal.	
		294. Mamangalam.	
		295. Menakkadu.	
		296. Ettisthalai.	
		297. Manjakkarai.	
		298. Athani (64).	
		299. Olakalandanvayal.	
		300. Darmarajanendal.	
		301. Kalliruppanvayal.	
		302. Adalai.	
		303. Meivayal.	
		304. Bramanavayal.	
		305. Mavalinganendal.	
		306. Attani (22).	

SCHEDULE A—*cont.*

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Tanjore—*cont.*	Arantangi—*cont.*	307. Kiranur.	
		308. Sellappankottai.	
		309. Banavayal.	
		310. Edaiyathumangalam.	
		311. Subramanianpuram.	
		312. Kollattidal	
		313. Kallakarichi.	
		314. Kandiravayal.	
		315. Mumbalai.	
		316. Vadakumanamelkudi.	
		317. Yemadi.	
		318. Nallivayal.	
		319. Vichiyur.	
		320. Nagambalpuram.	
		321 Nattani	
		322. Vellur Seruvarai.	
		323. Narayanandal (31).	
		324. Pattumudayan.	
		325. Kallakattan.	
		326. Kilakudikadu.	
		327. Subramaniapuram.	
		328. Sevatiandiendal,	
		329. Salayam Ukkadai.	
		330. Sennamampattai.	
		331. Bhavaniambalpuram.	
		332. Thachamalli	
		333. Nazavanandal.	
		334. Peravayal.	
		335. Kamariendal.	
		336. Perunthamarai.	
		337. Avarnakadi.	
		338. Kuttapulichiendal.	
		339. Sannandal.	
		340. Marthandapuram.	
		341. Vatrivayal	Whole inam.
		342. Sultani.	
		343. Niuniyur	
		344. Kulatteranpatti.	
		345. Pattamangalam Ukkadai.	
		346. Kavur Ukkadai.	
		347. Karavakathamendal.	
		348 Parriramangalam.	
		349. Thannikondan	
		350. Pandhanan Ukkadai.	
		351. Marsiyur Ukkadai.	
		352. Ranganadhapuram.	
		353. Kapeekkar.	
		354. Pakkam.	
		355. Pattanyanvayal.	
		356. Yembavayal.	
		357. Kilarvayal.	
		358. Vilvanathapuram.	
		359 Narasingapuram.	
		360. Seiyanam.	
		361. Narayanapuram.	
		362 Palakkudi.	
		363. Sayakkudi.	
		364. Attivayal	
		365. Vanichiendal.	
		366. Manjakkudi.	
		367. Sittanendal.	
		368. Pilvalisai.	
		369. Kozhuvanar.	
		370. Nariyanendal (47)	
		371. Mimisal	
		372. Talavaru.	
		373. Gadalur.	
		374 Venkakudi.	
		375. Semmakottai.	
		376. Sadayamangalam Theruvayal.	
		377. Sadayamangalam Vadavayal	

SCHEDULE A—*cont.*

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Tanjore—*cont.*	Arantangi—*cont.*	378. Alamanga-am Ukkadai.	
		379. Kadiramangalam Ukkadai.	
		380. Poubethiseruvam.	
		381. Pillavari.	
		382. Sathiyadi.	
		383 Adambur.	
		384. Avanam.	Whole inam.
		385. Yadathanoor.	
		386. Vennathur.	
		387. Thennamurai Ukkadai.	
		388. Paraiyathur.	
		389. Ettichari.	
		390. Tiruppanavasal.	
Madura ...	Tirumangalam ...	1. Sapter zamindari.	
		2. Periyur zamindari.	
Ramnad ...	Tiruvadanai ...	1. Tiramanavasal. (Devakottai Sub division zamindari.)	
	Tirupattur ...	2. Kallal. (Tondi Chattram.)	
		3 Sivaganga zamindari.	
	Sivaganga ...	4. Sivaganga zamindari.	
Tinnevelly ...	Ambasamudram ..	1 Kallidakurichi (Urkad zamin).	Cess payable for faslijanti on all old single crop wet lands, and water-rate on all old water-rate lands is leviable from the landholder.
	Nanguneri ...	2. Kattukkuthagai Pattaipadur.	
		3. Vagaikulam.	
		4. Kaasaveneri (portion).	
		5. Magiladi.	
		6. Nambipuram.	
		7. Sadayaneri.	
		8. Soundarapandiapuram.	
	Sankaranayinarkoyil. .	9. Virizappu	
	Srivaikuntam . ..	10. Karakurichchi.	
		11. Aiyandnippu.	Whole inam villages.
		12. Thiruppanchattikulam.	
	Tenkasi	13. Uthumalai.	
		14. Sivandai	
		15. Kaipbanari Pudukudi.	
		16 Kunnakudi.	
		17 Nainaragaram.	
		18. Sillaraiporavu	Mittas.
		19. Uruvalagam.	
		20 Pogai.	
		21. Vairavangulam.	
		22. Vellakulkidarakulam.	
		23. Kaupavabhapathiperi.	Inams.
		24. Sankathindrapuram.	
		25. Whole inam Sadukkuroithan.	

SCHEDULE B.

Ganjam ...	Chatrapur* ...	1 Hummra.	* In all the estates specified in this division the cess payable on lands irrigated for the second crop is leviable from the ryots.
		2. Palor.	
		3. Kallikota.	

SCHEDULE B—*cont.*

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Ganjam—*cont.*	Chatrapur—*cont.* ...	4. Kusalapalli.	Government whole inam.
		5. Ramajahalli	
		6. Sitarampuram.	
		7. Dholadi.	
		8. Hattapuram.	
		9. Handethu.	
		10. Venkatarayapuram.	
		11. Govindapuram.	
		12. Vodalbharagam.	
		13. Souparam.	
		14. Punarakhadi.	
		15. Seppevapalli.	
		16 Saralapuram	
		17. Darbhadra.	
		18. Mohanapalli	
		19 Rampalli	
		20 Potlaparam.	
		21. Seetaramchandrapuram.	
		22 Sriramapuram.	
		23 Santapuram	
		24. Bikarapalli	
		25. Bakuta	The cess payable on lands irrigated for the second crop is leviable from ryots.
	Chicacole division ...	26 Srikurmam	
		27. Karakavalasa.	
		28. Talasamudram.	
		29. Santalakshmipuram.	
		30. Lakshmipuram (Parlakimedi estate).	
		31. Thotada.	Estate inam villages.
		32. Akkivaram.	
		33. Peddavenkatapuram.	
		34 Chinnavenkatapuram.	
		35. Ramachandrapuram.	
		36. Anandapuram.	
		37. Loddalakshitapalli.	
		38. Mushi agraharam.	
		39 Parvatipeta.	
		40. Matalabupeta.	
		41. Chittivalasa.	
		42. Vanthamaddilam.	
		43. Makivalasa.	
		44. Jonnam.	
		45. Dipavali	Government whole inam.
		46. Raghavapuram.	
		47. Sitampeta.	
		48. Salivada.	
		49. Nuzumbada.	
		50. Jafarabada.	
		51. Vachavalasa.	
		52. Jalluvalasa.	
		53 Kanjada	
		54. Gottivada	
		55. Sundarapuram.	
		56. Allindapeta.	
		57. Achutapuram	
		58. Srimannarayanapuram.	
		59. Satyavaram	
		60. Rajulapeta.	
		61. Vanjangipeta	
		62. Katyaceruvupeta.	
		63. Tirukapeta	
		64. Dardenivalasa.	
		65. Palavalasa.	
	Gumsur division ...	66. Aska.	(Aska Estate.)
		67. Khamboswaripeta.	
		68. Sumamba	
		69. Damodarapalli.	

SCHEDULE B—*cont.*

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Ganjam—*cont.*	Goomsur division—*cont.*	70. **Kurla estate.**	
		71. **Devabhumi estate.**	
		72. Mangalapuram,	Dharakota zamindari.
		73. Jabada.	
		74. Gunapalli *alias* Magurapalli.	
Vizagapatam.	Parvatipur ...	1. **Lakhanapuram.**	
		2. **Padabuddadi.**	
	Golagonda ...	3. **Kota Uratala.**	
		4. **Tangedu Gotivada.**	
	Sarvasidhi ...	5. **Munagapaka.**	
Godavari ...	Tuni	1. Kottam.	
	Petapuram	2. Pittapur.	
	Cocanada	3. Injaram.	
		4. Patavala and Mallavaram.	
		5. Nilapalli.	
	Amalapuram ...	6. Nadavapalli.	
		7. Gatala.	
		8. Jettigapadu (agraharam).	
		9. Anantavaram.	
		10. Santanuplli.	
		11. Chintanalanka and Veeravallipalem.	
		12. Jaggapalli.	
		13. Krapa.	
		14. Mukkamala.	
		15. Kesanakurru.	
		16. Mugam.	
		17. Birravilliavaram.	
		18. Potukurru	
		19. Sarmaniyanam.	
		20. Vilam.	
		21. Idarapalli (agraharam).	
		22. Turapulanka (agraharam).	
		23. Vakkalanka (do.).	
	Ramachandrapur ...	24. Vegayammapeta.	
		25. Ambikapalli (agraharam).	
		26. Gudigallabhaga	
		27. Vizianagaram (Kotipalli village).	
		28. Kapileswarapuram,	
		29. Pannagapalli.	
		30. Vella.	
	Piddapur ...	31. Nellipudi (mokhasa).	
		32. Krishnapudi.	
		33. Jaggampeta.	
		34. Veeravaram.	
	Bhadrachalam ...	35. Bhadrachalam	
		36. Bairavemula.	
	Polavaram ...	37. Polavaram.	
		38. Pattisam.	
	Rajahmundry ...	39. Bommur.	
		40. Buchempeta	
		41. Undeswarapuram,	
		42. Hukumpeta.	
		43. Jahmudi,	
		44. Vongalapudi.	
		45. Katavaram,	
		46. Muramanda,	
	Razole	47. Palivela,	
		48. Gopalpur.	
		49. Mungondapalem.	
		50. Chirataputi (agraharam).	
		51. Mungandi do.	
		52. Gudimula do.	
		53. Korapallipadu do	
		54. Khandrika do.	
	Chodavaram ...	55. Tayyeru.	

SCHEDULE B—*cont.*

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Kistna ..	Narasapur	1. Gamparru (Nidadavolu estate).	Zamindaris.
		2 Machiparupalem	
		3. Chinchinada.	
		4. Gondi.	
		5 Kalagampudi and Peddamamidipalli.	
		6. Nerudumilli.	
		7. Chennamidipalli.	
		8 Navarasapuram	
		9. Ravipadu.	
		10. Varidhanam.	
		11. Yelamanchili.	
		12. Vaddiparru agraharam.	Whole inam.
	Tanuku	13. Undrajavaram zamin.	Whole inams.
		14. Itampudi.	
		15. Bhatlamuguttar.	
		16. Bodapadu.	
		17. Chebrole khandrika.	
		18. Chintapalli.	
		19. Devarcheruvu khandrika.	
		20. Dupiavaram.	
		21. Elestpadu.	
		22. Jatlapalem.	
		23. Korumilli.	
		24. Kottapalli.	
		25. Narasimha Apparaopuram.	
		26. Padala.	
		27. Pentapadu agraharam.	
		28. Tallamudunurpadu.	
		29. Tallapuram	
		30 Tamarada.	
		31. Umamaheswaram	
		32. Valluripalli.	
		33. Venkatadri Apparaopuram.	
		34. Venkataramapuram.	
		35 Vipparti khandrika.	
		36. Yagarlapalli.	
		37. Venkatarajupuram.	
		38. Yellamilli.	
		39. Dammenau.	
		40. Gorogunta khandrika.	Zamindari mokhasa.
		41. Gopavaram.	
		42. Kanaru agraharam	
		43. Karravari Savaram	
		44. Kattapadu.	
		45. Nandigampadu.	
		46. Sajjapuram.	
		47. Sankarapuram.	
		48. Singanamappavaram	
		49. Timmarajupalem	
		50. Vippeswaram.	
		51. Brahmanagudem.	
		52. Chilakapadu.	
		53. Gotaru.	
		54. Somarasa Illadalaparru.	
		55. Jalagamvari khandrika.	
		56. Komaravaram.	
		57. Nandamur.	
		58. Surampudi.	
		59. Padalada.	
	Ellore	60. Amburupet.	Zamindaris.
		61. Tangellamudi.	
		62. Mulakapuram.	
		63. Kottapalli *alias* Narayanapuram (junior and senior).	
		64. Malakachorla.	
		65. Daddipudi.	
		66. Vallur estate (North and South).	
		67. Singanagudem.	

SCHEDULE B—*cont.*

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Kistna—*cont.*	Ellore—*cont.* ...	68. Vadlapathanutamma.	Zamindaris.
		69. Tummalagudem.	
		70. Vijayarayi (*a*), (*b*), (*c*).	
	Bezwada	70 (*a*) North Vallur estate.	
		70 (*b*) South Vallur estate.	
		71. Tadikadapa } (Chavendra estate).	
		72. Penumaklur }	
		73. Gudavalli mokhasa.	
	Nurrid	74. Vuyyur estate.	Zamindaris.
		75. Mirzapuram estate.	
		76. Kapileswarapuram.	
		77. Telaprolu.	
		78. Medur.	
		79. Gannavaram.	
		80. Ventrapragada.	
		81. Musanur	
		82. Jagannadhapuram.	Whole inams.
		83. Kadavakollu.	
		84. Veeravalli.	
		85. Lankapalli agraharam.	
		86. Kanakavilli agraharam.	
		87. Marrivada.	
		88. Dantagunta	
		89. Ramannagudem.	
		90. Sagaparam agraharam.	
		91. Ajjampudi mokhasa.	
		92. Bhathamillipadu agraharam.	
		93. Chirivada.	
		94. Koyyagurapadu.	
		95. Valdipadu.	
		96. Ampapuram	
		97. China Avutapalli.	
		98. Dibbanapudi.	
		99. Koripirala	
		100. Nagavampadu.	
		101. Velintala.	
		102. Bollapadu.	
		103. Gopavanipalam.	
	Gudivada	104. Chevendra Mutta.	Zamindaris.
		105. Vuyyur.	
		106. Mirzapuram.	
		107. Kapileswarapuram.	
		108. Telaprolu.	
		109. Musanur.	
		110. Ventrapragada.	
		111. Medur.	
		112. Gannavaram.	
		113. Pamulapadu.	
		114. Billapadu.	Whole inams.
		115. Chedurtipadu.	
		116. Chilakamadi.	
		117. Chinalingala.	
		118. Chinayerkapadu.	
		119. Chrichuntala	
		120. Gangadharaporam.	
		121. Gurravindagunta.	
		122. Juvvanapudi.	
		123. Kalavapudi.	
		124. Karaipadu.	
		125. Meheswarapuram	
		126. Mandapadu	
		127. Pedalingala.	
		128. Puttagunta.	
		129. Ravulapadu.	
		130. Somavarappadu.	
		131. Siddhantum.	
		132. Srinivasapuram.	
		133. Vaddulamoraka.	
		134. Chintalapudi.	

SCHEDULE B—*contd.*

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Kistna—*contd.*	Gudivada—*contd* ...	135. Gundepudi.	
		136. Guntakodur.	
		137. Lellapudi.	
		138. Madhavaram.	
		139. Ramapuram.	
		140. Saidepudi.	
		141. Cheruvupalli.	
		142. Chitram.	
		143. Devaram.	
		144. Yelakurru.	
		145. Kakaravada.	
		146. Kammavaripeta.	
		147. Mallavaram.	
		148. Mamidikolla	
		149. Pesaramilli.	
		150. Prakarla.	
		151. Puritipadu	
		152. Ramachandrapuram.	
		153. Sankarshavapuram.	
		154. Vemavaram.	Whole inams.
		155. Vemavarappalem.	
		156. Vemaguntu.	
		157. Mir Inampalem.	
		158. Ilur.	
		159. Aminparam.	
		160. Chennuriveripalem.	
		161. Doggumilli.	
		162. Gurralanka.	
		163. Guravindapalli.	
		164. Ramasamtaparam.	
		165. Madhurapuram.	
		166. Manillapalli.	
		167. Mulakalapalli.	
		168. Paidikondalapalem.	
		169. Paidimukkala.	
		170. Srirangapuram.	
		171. Velpur.	
		172. Vendrapudi.	
		173. Vuratur	
	Kaikalur	174. Chevendra Mutta.	
		175. Chinna Tummidi.	
		176. Proddunaka.	
		177. Vadali.	
		178. Gokinampadu.	
		179. Korrapuntapalem.	
		180. Allur.	Whole inams.
		181. Sobhanadrapuram.	
		182. Kondur.	
		183. Sitanapalli.	
		184 Singapuram.	
		185. Gonepadu.	
		186. Syamalapuram.	
	Divi	187. Devarakota estate.	
		188 Kuchipudi.	Whole inams.
		189. Inampudi.	
	Bandar	190. Gudur estate (North Vallur)	
		191. South Vallur.	
		192. Krittivenun estate	
		193. Chittigudur.	
		194. Rayavaram.	Zemindaris.
		195 Saitanagaram Gollapalem.	
		196. Pinagudurlanka	
		197. Bullipuru.	
		198. Devarapalli.	
		199. Vulavalapudi.	
		200. Manimeswaram.	Whole inams.
		201. Jinjoru.	
		202. Lollagaruvu.	

SCHEDULE B—*cont.*

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.		Name of estate.	Remarks.
Kistna—*cont.*	Bandar—*cont.*	...	203. Padapandraka.	Whole inams.
			204. Kanchakodur.	
			205. Gurrajepalli.	
			206. Akumarru.	
			207. Gudepudi.	
			208. Dimsovalli.	
	Bhimavaram	...	209. Buvanapalli.	Zamindari mokhasas.
			210. Chinamudrakolanu.	
			211. Saripalli.	
			212. Taratava.	
			213. Vakapalli.	
			214. Velagalapalli.	
			215. Pennada.	Whole inam villages.
			216. Dharmapuram.	
			217. Dumpagadapa.	
			218. Narasingarajapuram.	
			219. Vendra.	
			220. Agraharagoparam.	
			221 Cherukagannama.	
			222. Chinammachandrapuram.	
			223. Kakaramilli.	
			224. Kristnapuram.	
			225 Muggulla.	
			226 Naganamilli.	
			227. Sidhapuram.	
			228. Varadarajapuram.	
			229. Venkatapuram.	
			230. Veerawarapuram.	
	Nandigama	...	231. Alurpadu.	
			232. Ramireddipalli.	
	Tanuku	... ...	1. Nidadavolu zamin.	In these estates the cess payable on lands irrigated for the second crop is leviable from the ryot.
	Bhimavaram	...	2 Baharazalli zamin.	
			3. Kouttrada zamin.	
	Narasapur	... ...	4. Chandaparru zamin.	
			5. Utada.	Whole inam.
			6. Mirumanchilipadu.	
			7. Velivela.	
	Nazvid	... ...	8. Bikipalu.	
			9. Arugolanu mokhasa.	
	Kaikalur	... ...	10. Kalavapudi.	
	Kovvur	... ...	11. Arulla.	
			12. Prattipadu.	
			13. Kadakatla.	
			14. Tadepalligudem.	
Guntûr	... Repalle	... ...	1. Arepalle (39·39 acres).	
	Guntûr	... ...	2. Vaddheswaram.	
	Tenali	... ...	3. Devarapalle.	
			4. Godavarru.	
	Vinukonda	... ...	5. Parumallapalle.	
			6. Chittapuram.	
			7. Sangirala.	
			8. Tallapadu.	
	Ongole	... ...	9. Timmasamudram (Venkatagiri zamindari).	
Kurnool	... Markapur	... ...	1. Chowtapusheela.	
	Cumbum	... ...	2. Setipalli.	
			3 Anantapalli.	
			4. Jangamguntla.	
			5 Brahmanapalli.	
			6. Nakunamlada.	
			7. Ayyavaripalli.	
	Nandikotkur	...	8. Sangameswaram.	
			9. Kambalapalli.	
			10. Kartvena.	
	Dhone	... ...	11. Peramula.	
	Kurnool	... ...	12. Roza.	
Bellary	... Adôni	... ...	1. Penakaladinna.	
			2. Mallanabatte.	

SCHEDULE B—*cont*

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division	Name of estate	Remarks.
Cuddapah ...	Proddatur	1. Kethavaram.	
		2. Perchapad.	
		3. Somapuram.	
		4. Nerravada.	
		5. Morrepalli.	
		6. Nangunurpalle.	
		7. Bhallekkavarpalli.	
		8. Timmalapad.	
		9. Sarvireddipalle.	
		10. Vengammagaripalli.	
		11. Bodithapad.	
		12. Annappasastrulapalli.	
	Pullampet	13. Nettevaripalli.	
		14. Velbdevarikhandriga.	
		15. Jaghir Kunda Nellore.	
	Cuddapah	16. Jaghir Borgulatipalle.	
		17. Tadigotla Ramachandrapuram.	
		18. Krishnapuram.	
		19 Ramarajupalle.	
		20. Sivalapalle.	
		21. Kokkarayapalle.	
		22. Rayalapanthulupalle.	
		23. Dowlatapuram.	
		24. Chennamukkapalle.	
		25. Buddayapalle.	
Nellore ...	Gudur	1. Venkatagiri estate.	
	Kavali	2. Kalahasti estate.	
		3. Bhoomavarappadu (a shrotriem of Pamur estate).	
	Kanigiri	4. Venkatagiri estate.	
		5. Pamur estate.	
	Udayagiri ...	6. Pamur estate.	
	Nellore	7. Venkatagiri estate.	
	Rapur	8. Ankupalli (whole inam).	
Chingleput ...	Maduraetakam ...	1. Pillanthrikuppam shrotriem.	
		2. Modur shrotriem.	
	Saidapet	3 Kavelchari shrotriem.	
		4. Ariyapperjeri.	
	Tiruvallur ...	5. Perumcheri zamin.	
		6. Kachur zamin.	
		7. Iveli agaram zamin.	
		8. Thalakanjeri zamin.	
		9. Mambakkam zamin.	
		10. Agraharam zamin.	
		11. Mioyur shrotriem.	
	Pouneri	12. Nandiyambakkam shrotriem.	
South Arcot.	Chidambaram ...	1. Manja Aden.	
	Cuddalore	2. Veeraperumanallur.	
		3. Thiruttalur.	
	Vriddhachalam ...	4. Immenur.	
		5 Kiranur.	
Chittoor ...	Chandragiri ...	1. Gollapalli.	
		2. Chigaruvada Dakshinapakhandriga.	
North Arcot.	Arkonam	1. Jaghir Sayyenavaram.	
		2. Do. Tandelam.	
		3. Shrotriem Ochoheri.	
	Wallajah	4. Do. Mukundarajapuram.	
	Chayer	5. Do. Natteri.	
		6. Do. Vengalathur.	
		7. Do. Semmalur.	
		8. Do. Katteri.	
	Wandiwash ...	9. Do. Kempapotte.	
	Tiravannamalai ...	10. Do. Velavetti.	
		11. Do. Velakkanandal.	
	Tirappattur ...	12. Mitta Devasthanam.	
		13. Do. Chinnaveppampatti.	
		14. Do. Karuppanur.	
		15. Do. Pachchal.	

SCHEDULE B—*cont.*

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
North Arcot —*cont.*	Tiruppattur—*cont.*	16. Mitta Narisampatti.	
		17. Do. Naniyanari.	
		18. Do. Pullipattu.	
		19. Do. Kodapattu.	
		20. Do. Rajamangalam.	
		21. Do. Tirumanjoli.	
		22. Whole inam Paiyanapalla.	
		Do. Sigaranapalla.	
Salem ...	Attur	1. Jangamasamudram agraharam (whole inam).	
	Omalur	2. Korukkalvadi.	Korukkalvadi mitta.
		3. Mathunayakampatti.	
		4. Sellapillaikuttai mitta.	
		5. Papalpatti mitta.	
		6. Nallakavundanpatti mitta.	
		7. Pottipuram.	Whole inams.
		8. Gopinadapuram.	
		9. Alagasamudram.	
	Tiruchengodu ...	10. Asimur.	Mittas.
		11. Kokkarayanpet.	
		12. Karumanur.	
		13. Kaliyanur.	
		14. Pallipalaiyam.	
		15. Mamundi	
		16. Ballakuli.	Whole inams.
		17. Kathampundi.	
		18. Komarapalaiyam.	
		19. Karungalpattu.	
	Uttangarai ...	20. Anandur.	Mittas.
		21. Vaniyappatti.	
	Dharmapuri ...	22. Upparahalli (whole inam).	
		23. Marandahalli.	Mittas.
		24. Belagayapuram.	
		25. Samanur.	
		26. Nekkundi.	
	Krishnagiri ...	27. Atturhahalli (Mahandramangalam mitta).	Mittas.
		28. Kothagargi.	
		29. Ponnaswaramatham.	Inams.
		30. Devasamudram.	
		31. Akkalapuram.	
		32. Jagadeb.	
Coimbatore ...	Pollachi	1. Uthukuli.	Zamindaris.
		2. Samathee.	
		3. Kottampatti.	
		4. Ramapatnam.	
		5. Peraripalaiyam.	
	Udamalpet	6. Thangavi.	
		7. Vadapatti.	
		Jaghir Myeripalaiyam.	
	Coimbatore ...	8. Palathorai.	
		9. Thambagoundenpalaiyam.	
		10. Nachipalaiyam.	
		11. Karumpanagoundanpalaiyam.	
		Perur (whole inam).	
		12. Mavuthanpatti.	
Trichinopoly.	Musiri	1. Singilandapuram.	Turaiyur zamindari.
		2. Kilakkavadi.	
		3. Kirambur	
		4. Pudu Ammapalaiyam.	Inam villages.
		5. Mavilangai.	
		6. Karappadayampatti.	
		7. Semappanallur.	
		8. Tiruppattur.	
		9. Avaravulli.	
		10. Tirumarayanuparam.	
		11. Kodaram	
		12. Manamadu.	

SCHEDULE B—*cont.*

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of mitta.	Remarks.
Trichinopoly —*cont.*	Musiri—*cont.* ...	13. Valvelputtur.	
		14. Vengidanattam.	
		15. Jayankondan.	
		16. Umayapuram.	
		17. Karattampatti.	Inam villages.
		18. Muveli.	
		19. Kamakshipuram.	
		20. Koppamapori.	
	Namakkal ...	21. Palappatti mitta.	
		22. Nanjaikandalam (agraharam).	
		23. Vungarai	
		24. Agrahara Kunnathur.	
		25. Bommalapalaiyam.	
		26. Manappalli (agraharam).	Inam villages.
		27. Andapuram do.	
		28. Kovappampatti do.	
		29. Pulanjori do.	
		30. Agrahara Urakkarai.	
	Udayarpalaiyam ..	31. Tirumalavadi.	
		32. Tiromanur (Shrotriem).	Inam villages.
		33. Vilappanakurichi	
		34. Ariyalur zamindari.	
		35 Udayarpalaiyam zamindari.	
	Perambalur ...	36. Ariyalur zamindari	
		37. Adathurai.	
		38. Agaram.	Inam villages.
		39. Kurumbur.	
		40. Palambadi.	
		41 Uttattur	Cess payable on dry lands irrigated is leviable from the ryots.
	Kulittalai	42. Sevayam	
		43. Settichatram.	
		44 Kalingappatti.	
		45. Sattirappatti	Inam villages.
		46. Ponnambalampatti.	
		47. Suriyanur.	
		48. Kadambarkovil.	
Tanjore ...	Tanjore	1. Palli Eri	
		2. Kadakedappai.	
		3. Kilanthakudi.	Chattram.
		4. Kilakadukaval.	
		5. Ramaswami Kattalai.	
		6. Ramanatha-puram.	Chattram.
		7. Vadakukudi.	
		8. Maharajaparam.	
		9. Nadukaveri.	
		10. Kandiyur.	
		11. Kavar.	Devastanam
		12. Tiruvalamboli.	
		13. Tiruchatorai.	
		14. Avikarai.	
		15 Vihyalathur.	
		16. Mathur.	
	Mannârgudi ...	17. Nidamangulam.	
		18. Perambur	
		19. Mullavasal.	Chattram.
		20. Mullavaneswarankattalai.	

The cess payable on dry lands irrigated for dry crops is leviable from the ryots.

SCHEDULE B—*cont.*

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.		Remarks.
Tanjore—*cont.*	Pattukkóttai ...	21. (a) Pudukottagadi.	Chattram.	The cess payable on second crop is leviable from the ryots.
		22. (b) Vadaseri.	Chattram.	
	Tirutturaipúndi ...	23. Kilanammankurichi.		
		24. Mangal.		Whole inam.
		25. Therkukadu.		
Madura ...	Madura	1. Siruvelai.		Zamin.
		2. Velliyakundram.		
		3. Sambandar Alangulam.		
		4. Melamadai.		
		5. Reshikulam.		
		6. Gortpalayam.		
		7. Sakkikulam.		
		8. Attikolam (No. 55).		
		9. Parasuramapatti.		
		10. Parayathikulam.		
		11. Vagaikulam.		
		12. Malapanangadi.		
		13. Kulapanangadi.		
		14. Kallikadi.		
		15. Mulakkurichchi.		
		16. Alavandan.		
		17. Vittankulam.		
		18. Varavanatham.		
		19. Udangondu.		
		20. Sambakulam.		
		21. Pulaiyarattam.		
		22. Veyalur.		
		23. Veerapanjan.		
		24. Sivalingam.		
		25. Ebandarkulam.		
		26. Ulaganeri.		
		27. Perakkor.		
		28. Podanapatti.		
		29. Mathapoli.		
		30. Kundakulam.		
		31. Nadungulam.		
		32. Narasingam.		Whole inam.
		33. Kadakshavanandal.		
		34. Thathangulam.		
		35. Sirupoliyenthal.		
		36. Thathangulam.		
		37. Kanangulam.		
		38. Kuruthur.		
		39. Sothiyapatti.		
		40. Pappankulam.		
		41. Paraiyankulam.		
		42. Kannankudi.		
		43. Iraniyam.		
		44. Thalukangulam.		
		45. Iluppakudi.		
		46. Maranavariyendal.		
		47. Alathur.		
		48. Kathakanar.		
		49. Sengulam.		
		50. Sembiyanenthal.		
		51. Nagankulam.		
		52. Tiruppalai.		
		53. Sirudur.		
		54. Kannanenthal.		
		55. Vadugapatti.		
		56. Kuruthangulam.		
		57. Veerapandi.		
		58. Veppankulam.		
		59. Poovakudi.		
		60. Suvalakaranar.		

SCHEDULE B—*contd.*

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.	Remarks.
Madura—*contd.*	Madura—*contd.* ...	61. Kollangulam.	
		62. Govindangunda Pappankulam.	
		63. Poonam.	
		64. Isalani.	
		65. Tachanendal.	
		66. Kondapethan.	
		67. Sigankulam.	
		68. Pappakudi.	
		69. Poolangulam.	
		70. Kathavanendal,	Other estates.
		71. Mundanayakam.	
		72. Kusavikulam.	
		73. Attikulam (No 82)	
		74. Vedathakulam.	
		75. Vellangulam.	
		76. Sithakur.	
		77. Pannikulam.	
		78. Vellakuppam.	
		79. Karuppukkal	Whole inam.
		80. Mylangunda.	Other estates.
		81. Vellakundu.	
	Melur	82. Attukulam.	
		83. Arasappanpatti.	
		84. Unegal Puliyangulam.	
		85 Sorkulipatti.	
		86. Vainiyankulam.	
		87. Veppadappo.	
		88. Kulavikulam.	
		89. Amoor.	
		90. Perungalakudi.	
		91. Pulippatti.	
		92. Kavattayanpatti.	
	Nilakkottai	93. Achampatti.	
		94. Amaradaki.	
		95. Andipatti.	
		96. Bhodinayakanpatti.	
		97. Chinnamanayakanpatti.	Whole inam.
		98. Elavenguiam.	
		99. Kondayanpatti.	
		100. Nagari.	
		101. Pannaikudi.	
		102. Parali.	
		103. K. Sambakulam.	
		104. Chittalangudi.	
		105. Thattampatti.	
		106. Thumbachampatti.	
		107. Thirumaladham.	
		108. Thiruvalavayanallur.	
		109. Uraiyi.	
		110 Vellakulam.	
		111. Vavidamarudur	
		112. Inam Mathapatti.	
		113. Chatravellalapatti.	
		114. Ammayanayakanur zamindari.	
	Tirumangalam ...	115. Uthapanayakanur zamindari.	
		116. Inam Melanthal village.	
	Periyakulam ..	117. Bodinayakanur zamindari.	
	Palni	118. Ayakudi zamin.	
		119. Rattayambadi zamin.	
	Dindigal	120. Kannivadi zamin.	
Ramnad	Srivilliputtur ...	1. Setlur.	
		2 Kollangondan.	
		3. Sivagiri.	
	Sattur	4. Meenatchipuram.	
		5. Naranapuram	
		6. Viswanattam.	
		7. Mutharamanpatti.	
		8. Gollapatti.	
	Tirupattur	9. Erommipatti.	

SCHEDULE B—*cont.*

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.	Name of estate.		Remarks.
Tinnevelly ...	Ambasamudram ...	1. Urkad ousbah.	Urkad zamin.	
		2. Rowthapen.		
		3. Koilkulam.		
		4. Suttapathu.		
		5. Thiruvalliswaram.		
		6. Kallidaikurichi * (Urkad zamin).		* Cess payable on single crop lands newly cultivated with second crop and on dry lands newly irrigated is leviable from ryots.
		7. Singampatti zamin.		
	* Tenkási	8. Boganallur mitta.		
		9. Vallam mitta.		

SCHEDULE C.

Ganjam ...	Berhampur division.	1. Peddakimedi (joroyati portion) ...		The water-cess payable is leviable in equal shares from the landholder and the ryot.
	Goomsur division	2. Guntupada.	Dharakota zamindari.	The water-cess payable on lands irrigated is leviable in equal shares from the landholder and the ryot.
		3. Dowgam.		
		4. Govardhanapuram.		
		5. Gongapuram.		
		6. Kommasanam.		
		7. Sasapuram.		
		8. Kommaguda.		
		9. Osaripalli.		
		10. Kolasutta.		
		11. Landajavali.		
		12. Ballisera.		
		13. Summanthapalli.		
		14. Seppuvapalli.		
		15. Gottassanam.		
		16. Ballicheyi.		
		17. Kondobondho.		
		18. Ratnpuram.		
		19. Thengathumbapalli.		
		20. Tulapathu.		
		21. Punkalabadi.		
		22. Padia Damodarapalli.		The water-cess payable on lands irrigated for the second crop is estates 2 to 9 is, however, leviable exclusively from the ryots.
		23. Khirakhayi.		
		24. Jagannathapalli.		
		25. Jagannathapalli (near Guntupada).		
		26. Jagannobono.		
		27. Ambuvabadi.		
		28. Damodarapalli.		
		29. Dankisalo.		
		30. Kirakrajhola.		
		31. Mahapodoro.		
		32. Narayam.		
		33. Amalapada.		

SCHEDULE C—*cont.*

Name of district.	Name of taluk or division.		Name of estate.			Remarks.
Ganjam—*cont.*	Goomsur division—*cont.*	34	Patrapuram.	Chinnakimedi zamindari.	Dharakota zamindari—*cont.*	The water cess payable is leviable in equal shares from the landholder and the ryot.
		35.	Sunnamudhi.			
		36.	Sunnakhayi.			
		37.	Khoonmoro.			
		38.	Putta.			
		39.	Borigada.			
		40.	Bahadaguda.			
		41	Dasamundali.			
		42.	Kulingada.			
		43	Lakshmipuram.			
		44	Mandemorai.			
		45	Nelahunto.			
		46.	Radhacharanapalli.			
		47.	Saradapuram.			
		48.	Kusarabo.			
		49.	Ghasipalli.			
		50.	Khoirapatli.			
		51.	Koitada.			
		52.	Gambharigada.			
		53.	Kunkurada.			
		54.	Kowdia.			
		55.	Ramachendrapuram.			
		56.	Kuntadhadiya.			
		57.	Matiaborai.			
		58.	Pamambata.			
		59.	Sesapuram.			
		60	Sipsambata.			
		61.	Tikkhandi.			
		62.	Talasipodoro.			
		63.	Dhatia Dharmarayapuram.			
		64.	Devalapedi.			
		65.	Budiki.			
		66.	Dayanidhipuram.			
		67.	Purushottapuram.			
		68.	Kusudarmarayapuram.			
		69.	Serogada.	Aska Estate.		
		70.	Dengadi.			
		71.	Origodo.	Government whole inam.		
		72	Botladi.			
		73.	Jivavuh.			
		74.	Bompalli.			
		75.	Koitapalli.			
		76.	Bhalukbago.			
	Chatrapur division...	77.	Sinkulapalli.	Whole inam villages.		Water-cess for first crop is leviable in equal shares from the landholder and the ryot; second crop charge from ryots only.
		78.	Polasi			
Ganjam	Tanli division ...	1.	Varahapuram.			Water cess is leviable in equal shares from the landholders and the ryots.
		2.	Bodduburapadu.			
		3.	Chinaperai.			
		4.	Pulichintalapalem.			
		5.	Pottumarra.			
		6.	Babupalli.			
		7.	Abbangadavalli.			
		8.	Guruvindapalli.			
		9.	Kodiadipurru.			
Madura ...	Madura	1.	Kula Nedungulam village (inam).			The water-cess is leviable from the landholder and the ryot in equal shares.
		2.	Pattukurichi village (inam).			

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, April 3, 1914

No. 269.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that, from 1st June 1914 the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule below shall be constituted "reserved forest":—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk	Amsam.	Desom	Name of block.	Extent.	Boundaries
Malabar	Wynaad.	Kalpetta.	Terriet.	Ladysmith Addition No. III.	acs. 673·41	North.—Starting from the north-western corner of survey No 823/32 where it touches the notified boundary of the Ladysmith reserve the boundary runs eastwards along the northern side of survey No 825/32 to the north west point of survey No. 823/37; thence along the northern boundary of survey Nos 823/37, 826/38, 824/36, 824/34 to the north-east point of the last mentioned survey number; thence the boundary runs eastward along the north side of survey No. 825/34 to its north-eastern corner and southward along its eastern side to the north-eastern corner of survey No 825/24, thence eastward along the north side of survey No. 825/28 to the north-western corner of survey No 825/26, thence southward along the west, north and east sides of survey No. 825/26 to the south-east corner of that number; thence the boundary runs eastward along the southern side of survey No 181 to its south-east corner where it joins the notified boundary of Ladysmith reserve. *East, South and West.*—Thence along the notified boundary of Ladysmith reserve and its Addition No. II reserve till it meets the starting point.
Do.	Wynaad.	Kalpetta.	Terriet..	Ladysmith Addition No. IV.	1·32	This block is formed by survey No. 825/16 and is situated in the Ladysmith reserve and surrounded on all sides by Ladysmith reserved forest.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund, April 20, 1914.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·48 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of village site in Tholampalayam village, Avanashi taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Head quarter division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Head-quarter division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, B&M or poramboke, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
		Coimbatore District, Avanashi taluk, Tholampalayam village.	acs.
Eyatwai, dry, S.F No 81-1	Somappan and Muthayan ..	North, S F. No 35, itteri poramboke, and S F No 80 A, nathum poramboke; east, S F. No. 80 A, present nathum poramboke, and S F No 82, patta land, south, S F Nos. 81-3 and 81-2, patta lands; west, S F. No. 81-2, patta land and S.F. No. 34-1, odai poramboke.	2·48
Do.	No 81-3.	Muthusamy, Ramva Goundan and Thimmal, guardian and mother of minors Somappan and Ramalpan	North, S.F. No. 81, patta land, east, S F. No 81-1, patta land, south, S F. No. 81-3, patta land; west, S.F. No. 81-2 B, patta land.	99
Do.	No 81-2.	Ramva Goundan and Muthan Goundan.	North, S.F Nos. 81-1 and 81-2 A, patta lands; east, S.F. Nos. 82 and 83-1, patta lands, south, S F. No. 87, patta land; west, S.F. No. 34-2, patta land	1 32
Do.	No. 82..	Kaleppa Goundan	North, S F No. 80 A, present nathum poramboke east, S.F No 83, patta land, south, S.F. No 35-1, patta land; west, S.F Nos 81-1 and 81-3, patta lands.	1 63
Do.	No. 83-1.	Selavappan and Muniappan ..	North, S F Nos. 81-3 and 87, patta lands; east, S F No. 83, patta land, south S.F Nos. 86-2 and 85-2, patta lands; west, S.F. Nos. 81-3 and 87, patta lands.	2 46
			Total ..	9 40

Ootacamund, April 21, 1914.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·38 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the village-site at Vedaruppalli; and, under

sections 6 and 7 of the same Act the Tahsildar, Gollapudi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Gollapudi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or patta number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Vijayapuram district, Gollapudi taluk, Vedurupalli village.			
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 129.	Parupalli Peda Somanna, Parupalli Kesavarama and Parupalli Jogayya.	North, remaining portion of S. No. 129; east, S. No. 61; south, village site, S. No. 127; west, remaining portion of S. No. 129.	ACRE. ·38

Octacamund, April 20, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 38·49 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a new village; and, under sections 4 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Bezwada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Bezwada, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or patta number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna district, Bezwada taluk, Venkatapuram village.			
Unenfranchised Khaji service, inam, dry, S. No. 2	Khaji Sayyed Ubaidulla Khan, Government Khaji, Kondapalli	North S. No. 1; east, S. No. 3; south, S. Nos. 2 and 318; west, remaining portion of the number	ACS. 28 27
Do. No. 7 ..	Do. do	North, S. No. 8; east and south, remaining portion of the number; west, S. No. 5.	4 14
Sarí, dry, S. No. 8 ..	Mallela Subbigramma of Denkinpeta.	North, S. No. 9; east, S. No. 3; south, remaining portion of the number; west, S. No. 7.	5·88
		Total ..	38·49

Octacamund, April 21, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the village site of Venkatapuram, hamlet of Kodavatipudi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Gollapudi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Gollapudi taluk, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or patta number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Vijayapuram district, Gollapudi taluk, Kodavatipudi village.			
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 88 B.	Ellamraddi Ramaswami and Ellamraddi Appanna	North and east, S. No. 88; south, S. No. 86; west, S. No. 88 A.	ACS. 3

Ootacamund, April 22, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·034 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a cattle-pound at Molapalli (Sandayur) group, Tirumangalam taluk, Madura district; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Tirumangalam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Tirumangalam and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madura district, Tirumangalam taluk, Molapalli village (Sandayur Zamin).			
Dry, patmash No. 410.	Veera Chinnan (ryot) and Krishnaswami Kottapa Nayakan, Zamindar of Sandayur (land holder).	North, Karuppanan's garden land; east, Veera Chinnan's dry land; south, east to west path and manikal erai; west, north to south path.	Acre. ·034

Ootacamund, April 24, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·62 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for construction of a compound wall to the forest inspection shed at Chinnakampalli; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddapah, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddapah, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah district, Guddapah taluk, Chinnakampalli village.			
Cumar, dry, S. No. 285.	Gangareddi Nagiah, Pitchaiah and G. Pitchaiah.	North, S. No. 284; east, Forest Reserve S. No 269; south, S. No. 285-2; west, S. No. 284.	Acs. 3 62

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

LEAVE.

Gotacamund, April 24, 1914.

Under articles 242 (*a*) and 260, Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Joseph James O'Reilly, Executive Engineer, South Presidency division, is granted, with effect from the date of his relief, privilege leave for one month.

APPOINTMENT.

Ootacamund, April 24, 1914.

M.R.Ry. Lalgudi Sapthariahs Ayyar Panchapakesa Sarma Avargal, Sub Engineer, Third Grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, to officiate in addition to his own duties, as Executive Engineer, South Presidency division, during the absence of Mr. O'Reilly on privilege leave or until further orders.

S. B. MURRAY,
Ag. Joint Sec'y to Govt., P.W.D.
(General, Buildings, Roads and Railways).

CLOSURE OF CANALS IN THE GODAVARI DELTA—1914.

Ootacamund, April 17, 1914.

In partial modification of the notification published on page 81 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th January 1914, all canals in the Godavari Conservancy division (Central Delta) will be closed on the 20th April 1914 and reopened on the 20th May 1914

Note.—The canals do not become thoroughly navigable until about 48 hours after re-opening.

W. M. ELLIS, Col., R.E.,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund, April 22, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7·70 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a Railway from Podanur to Pollachi, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Coimbatore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3 The Special Deputy Collector is further authorized to take possession of the lands under section 17 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaikka, with survey or patta number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Coimbatore district, Pollachi taluk, Devarajapuram village			
			ACS
Ryotwari, No. 189-2	Sellappa Goundan and Ramaswami Chetti	North, No. 188-1; east, Muthapadi No. 188-3; south, No. 189-2, west, No. 186-1.	3·13
Do. No. 189-3	Do do	North, No. 189-2 east, No. 189-3; south, Muttupalayam, west, Nos. 190-2 and 189-1	4 13
Do. No. 190-2.	Do do.	North, No. 191-1, east, No. 191-2; south, Muttupalayam; west, No. 190-1.	·29
		Total ..	7·75

S. R. MURRAY,
Jt. Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.
(General, Buildings, Roads and Railways).

Ootacamund, April 27, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 03 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for an irrigation bath in Veeravanam; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Bhimavaram is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Bhimavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaikka, with survey or patta number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ellore district, Bhimavaram taluk, Veeravasaram village.			
			ACRE.
Govt., wet, R.S. No. 312-5	Vardhinedi Narayanaswami ..	North, No. 312-3, east, No. 313-1; south, No. 312-4; west, No. 312-5	·03

Ootacamund, April 22, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 29·72 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the main supply channel connected with the Tholadur

Project ; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tholudur Project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tholudur Project, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry—whether or not assessable, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			acs.
	South Arcot district, Vriddhachalam taluk, Ayankudi village.		
Dry, No. 69 S	Thi. Ramasami Padayachi	North and east, S. No. 68 ; south, S. No. 70 , west, S No 69 A	·81
Inam, dry, No. 70	Irom Padayachi & Satya Padayachi, Ayyaperumal Padayachi, Vallinammal alias Kadachi, Kanakam and Arunachala Padayachi.	North, S Nu 69 E , east and south, S. No. 67 B ; west, S. Nos. 69 A and 71.	1·27
Dry, No. 81	Santha Padayachi	North, S. No. 80 A , east and south, S. No. 101 ; west, Panjayam	·94
Do. No. 81 A	Thi. Ramasami Padayachi, Pa Kumara Padayachi and Alamelu	South, S Nos. 83 and 84 , east, S. No. 82 B, south, S Nu. 81, west, Panjayam	·83
Do. No 81 B	Thi. Ramasami Padayachi .. .	North, S. Nu. 85 ; east, S. No 82 C ; south, S. No. 101 ; west, S No. 82 A.	·36
Do. No. 8. C	Asi. Padayachi	North, S No 82 D & E ; east and south, S No. 101 ; west, S. No. 82 B.	1·75
Do. No. 82 D	Do.	North S. No. 32 E , east, S No 104 ; south, S. No. 32 C ; west, S No. 82 F.	·80
Do. No. 82 E	Ko. Narayana Padayachi	North, S. No 88 , east, S. No. 104 , south, S No 32 D ; west, S. Nos. 84 & 82 B.	·60
Do. No. 82 F	Kula. Aru. Muthusami Padayachi, Perumal Padayachi, Pacha. Muthusami Padayachi Pacha Muthu Padayachi, minor by guardian Govinda and Pachai Narayana Padayachi	North, S. No. 84 ; east, S. No. 82 D & E ; south, S. No. 82 C ; west, S No. 84	·82
Do. No. 85	Ka. Arunachala Padayachi, Kuman Padayachi, Mottaya Padayachi alias Vaithi Padayachi and Ko Narayana Padayachi.	North, S Nos. 87 and 104 ; east S. No. 104 , south, S. No. 82 E , west, S No 84.	1·05
Do. No. 87 A	Irom Padayachi, Chinniya Padayachi, Ayyaperumal Padayachi, Kadachi alias Kadambi Vallinammal, Arunachala Padayachi and Kalliamma.	North, S Nos. 70 and 88 ; east, S Nos. 151 and 104 ; south, S Nos. 82 & 151 , west, S. Nos. 70, 71, 72 & 78.	3·97
Do. No. 87 B	Do. do.	North and east, S. No. 87 A ; south, S. No. 88 , west S No 78.	·19
Panchangam, Inam, dry, No 89	Irom Padayachi and Ramachandra Ayyar.	North, S Nu 90 & 2 ; east, S Nu 151 , south, S No 88 , west, S No 90 A	·13
Dry, No 90 B-5	A. Irom Padayachi	North, S Nu 90 A & B-1 , east, S No 151 ; south, S. No. 88 , west, S. No. 92 A	1·83
Do. No 97	Vallinammal alias Kadachi .	North, S No 96 ; east, S No 96 B ; south, S. No. 88 , west, S. No. 98.	·55
Do No 136 A	Arjuna Padayachi alias Chinnathambi and Vadivambu Padayachi.	North, S Nos 136 B-1 & B 2; east, S No. 136 B-1 ; south, S. No. 154 ; west S. No 137.	·98
Do. No. 136 B-3	Sa. Arunachala Padayachi	North, S No 136 , east, Vaghaiyur ; south and west, S. No 136 B-1.	·16
Do No. 137	Vadamalai Padayachi and Arjuna Padayachi alias Chinnathambi Padayachi.	North, S. No 136 B-2 ; east, S. No. 136 A , south and east, S. No. 154	1·49
Do. No. 138 C	Rajakanna Padayachi (family manager).	North, S. No. 136 A , east, S No. 136 B and D , south, S. No. 154 , west, S No 140.	1·16
Do. No. 138 D-1	Pam. Arumugathan and Daud Sahib	North, S. No 136 B , east, S No 136 E ; south, S. Nos. 154 & 136 E , west, S. No 138 C.	1·26
Do. No. 138 E	Kattaya Padayachi and Narayana Padayachi.	North, S. No. 138 D ; east, S No. 136 B 1 ; south, S. No. 136 & 137 ; west, S. No. 138 D	1·39
Do. No. 141 E	Narayanaswami Pillai	North, S. No 141 A ; east, S. No. 140 ; south, S No. 154 ; west, S. No. 140	3·51
Do. No 150 A-2	Narayana Padayachi and Krishna Pillai.	North, S No 138 A-1 , east, S No 150 B-1 ; south, S No 150 C ; west, S. No. 151.	1·99
Do. No. 150 B-1-B.	Vacant	North, S No 148 , east, S No 149 ; south, S. No. 150 B-2 ; west, S. No. 150 A	·40
Do. No. 150 B-2	Do	North, S. No. 150 B 1 , east, S. No. 149 , south, S. No 151 B-2 , west, S. No. 150 C.	·88
Do. No. 150 C	Krishna Pillai and Narayana Padayachi.	North, S. No 150 A ; east S No 150 B-2 ; south and west, S. No. 151 B-2	·66
Do. No 154	Alagar and Arun, minor by guardian mother Periyakutti.	North, S. No. 151 B 2; east, S No 153 ; south, S No 154 ; west, S. No. 151 B-2.	·47
Do. No. 155	Do do, ..	North, S No 152 B-2 : east and south, S. No 154 , west, S. No 152,	·30
		Total ..	29·72

Ootacamund, April 25, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 516·02½ acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Tittakudi Reservoir, connected with the Tolundar project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tolundar project is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tolundar project and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, taram or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot District, Tirukkoilur taluk, Iramur village.		
	Lands.		
			ACS.
Dry, No 2 A	Ariyakudi Padayachi and Muthaneri	North, No 2 C; east, No. 2 B; south, No. 2; west, No 2 C.	4
Do, No 2 B	K. Ramaswami Padayachi and Duraiswami Chetti, minor by guardian mother Sellammal.	North, No. 2 C; east, No. 6 A; south, No. 6; west, No. 2 A.	·11
Do. No. 2 C	Sivalinga Padayachi	North, No. 2A & B, east, No. 2 A; south, No. 2 A & B; west, No 2 D	1·26
Do. No 2 D	Pachaimuthu Padayachi, minor by guardian Alagammal	North No 2C, east No. 2 C; south, No. 2; west, No. 1-67.	·93
Do No 3	Perumal Padayachi and Ganapathi Padayachi.	North, No 63, east and south, No. 6 A, west, No. 2 C.	·13
Do. No. 4 A	Do do.	North, Nos 6, 62 and 67 C; east, No 6 B; south, No 5, west, Nos. 6 B and 5 C.	1·62
Do. No. 4 A	M. Ramaswami Padayachi Muthusami Padayachi, Arumuga Padayachi and Ko. Arumuga Padayanar	North, No 1; east, No. 4 B; south, No. 7, west, Kanagambadi	6·65
Do No 5 B	Valayuda Padayachi, minor by guardian Ahamala	North No. 1; east, Nos. 4 A and 5 B, south, No 7; west, No 5 A.	·93
Do. No. 7	Ve. Appavu Padayachi, Sinnathu Padayachi, Annamalai Padayachi, Sendra Padayachi, Valayuda Padayachi, (minor), guardian mother Muniammal, Ve. Pachaimuthu Padayachi, Muthuswami Padayachi, Sivalinga Padayachi Arumuga Padayachi, Perudai Padayachi, Rangaswami Padayachi and Ve Pachaimuthu Padayachi	North, Nos 4 A and 5 B, east, No. 5 B & C, south, No. 16 A & B; west, Kanagambadi.	4·85
Do. No. 8 A	Ka. Pachaimuthu Padayachi and Dhina Padayachi	North, No. 5; east, No. 8 D; south, No. 8 B, west, No. 6 B	1·32
Do. No. 8 B	Do do.	North No 8 A; east, No. 8 D, south, No. 8 C; west, No. 6 B-7.	1·69
Do. No 8 C	Do, do.	North No. 8 B, east, No. 8 D, south, No. 14 A, west, No. 14 B-2.	1·33
Do. No. 8 D	Sa. Perumal Padayachi, Kutta Lakshmayee and Arimuthu Padayachi	North, No 8, east, No 9 A; south, Nos. 13, 14 A and 14 B; west, No 8 A, B & C.	7·23
Do. No. 9 A	N. Pachaimuthu Padayachi, N. Narayana Padayachi and B. Narayana Padayachi.	North, Nos 8 and 8 B; east Nos 62 A & B and 62 E; south, Nos 10 B-1 and 10; west, Nos. 13 and 8 D	3·34
Do. No. 9 B	N. Pachaimuthu Padayachi and N Narayana Padayachi	North, No. 8; east, south and west, No. 9 A	·39
Do. No. 10 A	P. Arumuga Padayachi, Arimuthu Padayachi, Tiruvengada Padayachi, Sriiya Padayachi, Sinnathu Padayachi and Muthu'a Padayachi.	North, Nos 13 and 9 A; east, Nos 10 B-1, B-2, B-3 and B-1; south, No. 60; west, No 11 B.	3·18
Do. No. 10 B-1	C. Arumuga Padayachi	North, No 9 A, east, No 62 D & E; south, No. 10 B-2; west, No. 10 A.	78
Do. No. 10 B-2	Sundara Padayachi	North, No 10 B-1, east, No. 62 C; south, No 10 B-3; west, No 10 A	81
Do. No. 10 B-3	Ariyakudi Padayachi	North No 10 B-2, east, No. 61 B; south, No 10 B 4; west, No. 10 A.	88
Do. No. 10 B-4	C. Ramaswami Padayachi	North, No 10 B 3, east, No. 61 A; south, No 60; west, No 10 A.	·84
Do. No. 11 A	S. Ramaswami Padayachi, Adisula Padayachi, Govinda Padayachi and Karuppa Padayachi.	North, No. 10 C; east No. 11 B; south, No. 60, west, Nos 14 and 60.	1·32
Do No. 11 B	Pa. Appavu Padayachi and Natesa Padayachi.	North, No. 10; east, No. 12 A; south, No. 60; west No 11 A.	1 80
Do. No. 12	Annamuthu Padayachi	North, No. 11; east, No. 13 A; south, No. 11 B; west, No. 14 C.	·75
Do. No. 13	Do.	North, No 8 D; east, No 9 A; south, Nos. 13 and 13 A; west, No. 14 B.	1·22
Do. No. 14 A	Ka. Perumal Padayachi and Ariyakudi Padayachi	North, No. 8 C & D, east, No. 14 B, south, Nos. 37 B and 60; west, Nos. 12 A and 14 B	2·99
Do No. 14 B	Annamuthu Padayachi	North, Nos. 13 and 8 D; east, Nos. 13 and 13, south, No. 14 A; west, No. 14 A.	3 46
Do. No 16 A	Pachaimuthu Padayachi and Dhina Padayachi.	North, No 7; east, Nos 16 B-1 & B-2, south, Nos. 16 B and 18 A; west, Kanagambadi.	2 76

Description of land, wet or dry (manu or permanent), with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Tirukkoilur taluk, Tavur village—cont.		acs.
Dry, No. 15 B-1 ..	Arumuga Padayachi	North, No. 7; east, No. 8 B; south, No. 15 B-2; west, No. 15 A.	·73
Do. No. 15 B-2 ..	K. Pumalai Padayachi, Pushayammal and Ariyabadra Padayachi.	North, No. 14 B-1; east, No. 14 A; south, No. 16 B; west, No. 15 A.	1·76
Do. No. 16 A ..	Annamalai Pandaram	North, No. 15 B; east, No. 14 A; south, No. 17 Ash B; west, No. 16 B.	·56
Do. No. 16 B ..	K. Pumalai Padayachi and Ariyabadra Padayachi	North, Nos. 14 B-2 and 15 A; east, Nos. 16 A and 14 A; south, No. 17 A & B; west, No. 16 A.	1·95
Do. No. 17 A ..	Annamalai Pandaram	North, No. 16; east, No. 17 B; south, No. 18 B; west, No. 18 A.	·46
Do. No. 17 B ..	K. Pumalai Padayachi and Ariyabadra Padayachi	North, Nos. 16 A and 14 A; east, No. 50; south, No. 18 B; west, No. 17 A.	·40
Do. No. 18 A ..	K. Pumalai Padayachi, Ariyabadra Padayachi and Annamalai Pandaram.	North, No. 14 A; east, Nos. 16 B and 17 A; south, No. 18 Road Korukkal; west, Kanagambadi.	2·47
Do. No. 18 B ..	Pumalai Padayachi and Ganapati Padayachi.	North, No. 18 A; east, Nos. 17 A and 18 B; south, No. 18; west, No. 18 A and Korukkal.	2·45
Do. No. 19 ..	Do. do.	North, No. 18 B; east, No. 50; south, Nos. 22 and 20; west, Korukkal.	2·47
Do. No. 21 ..	Do. do.	North and east, No. 23; south, No. 24; west, No. 20.	·99
Do. No. 23 ..	Annamuthi, Muttu Padayachi and Chinnan Padayachi (minor), guardian Muttu Padayachi.	North, No. 50; east, No. 41 B; south, No. 24; west, No. 22.	2·08
Do. No. 25 A ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Muttu Padayachi).	North, No. 24; east, Nos. 25 B, 27 A-1, A-2 and 26; south, Kilaruvai; west, Korukkal.	3·82
Do. No. 25 B ..	Do. do.	North, No. 27 C; east, No. 25 C; south, Kilaruvai; west, No. 25 A	·15
Do. No. 25 C ..	Do. do.	North, No. 27 D & E; east, Nos. 27 E and 26; south, Kilaruvai; west, No. 25 B	·22
Do. No. 26 ..	Arunachala Padayachi	North, No. 24; west, No. 27 A-1; south and west, No. 25 A.	·03
Do. No. 27 A-1 ..	Muttu Padayachi	North, No. 24; east, Nos. 27 E and 24; south, No. 27 A-2 C; west, Nos. 26 and 24 A	1·21
Do. No. 27 A-2 ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Muttu Padayachi).	North, No. 27 A-1; east, No. 27 C; south and west, No. 25 A.	3·16
Do. No. 27 B ..	Pachaimuthu Padayachi (minor) guardian Alagammal	North, No. 24; east, Nos. 24 A, B and 28; south, No. 27 D & C; west, No. 27 A-1 & C	2·28
Do. No. 27 C ..	Muttu Padayachi	North, No. 27 A-1; east, No. 27 E & D; south, No. 25 E; west, No. 27 A-2 & A-1.	1·83
Do. No. 27 D ..	Arunachala Padayachi ..	North, No. 27 B; east, Nos. 29 B and 30; south, Nos. 27 E and 28 C; west, No. 27 C.	1·60
Do. No. 27 E ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Pachaimuthu Padayachi) and N. Narayana Padayachi.	North, No. 27 D; east, No. 29; south and west, No. 28 C.	·74
Do. No. 28 ..	Pachaiyaiha Padayachi (minor), guardian mother Alagammal.	North, No. 24; east, No. 31 D; south, No. 29 A & B; west, No. 27 B	1·37
Do. No. 29 A ..	Narayana Padayachi	North and east, No. 30; south, No. 29 B; west, No. 27 B & D	·09
Do. No. 29 B ..	Vs. Pachaimuthu Padayachi, Panchanatha Padayachi, Muthuswami Padayachi, Arumuga Padayachi, Sivalinga Padayachi, Pavadai Padayachi and Ratnavarma Padayachi.	North, Nos. 29 A and 28; east, No. 31 D; south, No. 30; west, No. 27 E & D	3·09
Do. No. 30 ..	Narayana Padayachi	North, No. 29; east, No. 31; south, Kilaruvai; west, No. 27.	1·43
Do. No. 31 E ..	N. Pachaimuthu Padayachi and Narayana Padayachi.	North, Nos. 32 and 33; east, No. 31 A; south, Kilaruvai; west, No. 31 D	3·41
Do. No. 32 ..	Do. do.	North, No. 34; east, No. 33; south and west, No. 31	·25
Do. No. 33 ..	Government (conditionally assigned to M. Ramaswami Padayachi).	North, No. 32; east, No. 218; south, No. 34; west, No. 36	1·27
Do. No. 36 A ..	K. Pachaimuthu Padayachi	North, No. 33; east, No. 36 B; south, No. 34; west, Nos. 37 and 39.	3·87
Do. No. 36 B ..	Muttu Padayachi	North, No. 29; east, No. 35; south, No. 34; west, No. 36 A	1·44
Do. No. 37 ..	N. Pachaimuthu Padayachi and K. Narayana Padayachi.	North, Nos. 39 and 36; east, No. 38; south, Nos. 38 and 34; west, No. 36.	1·37
Do. No. 38 ..	Do. do.	North, Nos. 40 and 39; east, No. 37; south, No. 33; west, No. 36	·53
Do. No. 39 B ..	Muttu Padayachi	North, Nos. 46, 45 and 42; east, No. 210; south Nos. 210, 35 and 36; west, No. 38 A.	5·73
Do. No. 43 A ..	Pumalai Padayachi and Ganapati Padayachi	North, No. 43; east, No. 39; south, No. 43 B; west, No. 41.	·91
Do. No. 43 B ..	M. Ramaswami Padayachi, Arumuga Padayachi and Muthuswami Padayachi.	North, No. 46 A; east, No. 39; south, No. 36; west, No. 41.	·84
Do. No. 41 B ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Pachaimuthu Padayachi).	North, No. 41 A; east, Nos. 42, 44 and 40; south, No. 38; west, No. 24.	3·53

Description of land, wet or dry, loam or poramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Sixth Area District, Vriddhachalam taluk, Inamar village—cont.		
Dry, No 44 ..	Punakki Padayachi and Ganapathi Padayachi.	North, No. 50, east, No. 43; south and west, No. 41.	acs. 30
Do No. 42 ..	Do. do.	North, No 50; east, No 44; south, Nos. 40 and 41; west, Nos 41 and 42.	1·40
Do. No. 44 A ..	K Punakki Padayachi, Ariyakudra Padayachi and Chinnathu Padayachi.	North, No. 50, east, No. 46, south, No. 39; west, No 44 B.	1·13
Do. No. 44 B ..	Tiruvengada Padayachi, Chinnathu Padayachi, Sitta Padayachi, Muttaya Padayachi, Arumuga Padayachi and Arumuthu Padayachi	North, No. 50; east, No. 44 A; south, No. 39, west No 42.	1·03
Do. No 45 ..	Suman alias Sinnathu Padayachi (minor), guardian Muthu Padayachi.	North, No. 50, east, No 46; south, No. 34; west, Nos 33 and 44.	·97
Do. No. 46 A ..	Pachaimuthu Padayachi (minor), guardian Alagammal.	North, No. 50; east, Nos 47 and 46 B; south No 39; west No 45.	·90
Do No. 46 B ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Muthu Padayachi)	North, No 47, east, No. 48; south, No. 39 west, No 46 A.	·30
Do. No. 47 A ..	Arunachala Padayachi	North, No 50, east, No 46, south, No. 48 west, No 47 B.	·90
Do. No 47 B ..	Ammanathi Ammal ..	North, No 50, east, No. 47 A; south, Nos 46 and 48, west, No 46.	·67
Do. No. 48 ..	Muthu Padayachi	North, No. 47; east, No. 49, south, No. 38; west, No. 46.	·92
Do. No 49 A ..	C. Arumuga Padayachi, C. Sundara Padayachi, C. Ramaraman Padayachi and C. Ariyakudra Padayachi	North, No 50 east, No. 310; south, No. 48 B, west, No. 49 C.	·72
Do. No. 49 B-1 ..	Pachaimuthu Padayachi (minor), guardian Alagammal	North, No. 46 A and C; east, No. 310; south, No 38, west, No. 48	·78
Do No. 49 B-2 ..	Pa Arunachala Padayachi	North, No. 49 A and C; east, No. 215; south, No. 38, west, No. 48.	·16
Do. No. 49 C ..	Appavu Padayachi and Nataraja Padayachi.	North, No. 50; east No 49 A; south, No. 48 B, west, Nos 47 and 48	·84
Do. No. 50 B ..	Ka. Punnian Padayachi, Ariyakudra Padayachi, Sinnathu Padayachi and Punakki Padayachi.	North, No 50 A; east, No. 302 A, south and west, No. 50 A.	·65
Do. No. 51 A ..	Pandamuthu Padayachi (minor), by guardian Alagammal.	North, No. 54, east, Nos. 53 and 51 B, south, No 50, west No 52	·99
Do. No. 51 B ..	Arunachala Padayachi	North, No 50 A, east, No. 52, south, No. 50; west, No. 50 A	·26
Do No. 52 A ..	Pachimuthu Padayachi (minor), guardian mother Alagammal	North, No 52 C; east, No. 51 B; south, No 50; west, No 10	·30
Do No. 52 B ..	Arunachala Padayachi	North, No. 53 C, east, No 51, south, No 50; west, 52 A.	·31
Do. No. 52 C ..	Pachamuthu Padayachi (minor), guardian Alagammal.	North, No 52 D, east, No 51; south, No 52 A and B; west No 10	1·13
Do. No. 52 D ..	Arunachala Padayachi	North and east, No. 52 E, south, No. 51; west, No 10	·91
Do No 52-E ..	Muthu Padayachi, Chinnathu Padayachi, Annamuthi.	North and east, No 53, south, No. 50, west, Nos. 1d, 52-C and D and 51.	2·19
Do. No 52-F ..	Arunachala Padayachi	North and east, No. 53; south, No. 52 E; west, No 9	20
Do. No 52-G ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Sivagami Alagammal).	North, No 53; east, No 189, south, No. 50, west, No. 52-F.	37
Do No. 53-A ..	Annamuthi	North, No. 54; east, No. 53 C; south, No. 52; west, No 8.	·32
Do. No. 53 B ..	Annamuthi Ammal and Muthu Padayachi	North, No 53 A; east, No. 53 C; south, No 52; west, No 8	·35
Do No 53 C ..	Arunachala Padayachi	North, No 54; east, No 53 D; south, No. 52, west, No. 53 A and B	·16
Do. No. 53 D ..	Pachaimuthu Padayachi, guardian Alagammal	North, No. 54; east, No. 53 E, south, No. 51, west, No. 53 C.	1·9
Do. No 53 E ..	Arunachala Padayachi	North, No 54, east, No 53 F; south, No. 52, west, No 53 D	16
Do. No. 53 F ..	Alagammal, Sivagnanal, Sinnathu Padayachi, minor guardian Muthu Padayachi, Muthu Padayachi and Arunachala Padayachi.	North, No. 54, east, No. 189; south, No. 50, west, No 53 E	4·44
Do. No. 54 ..	Tiruvengada Padayachi, Chinnathu Padayachi, Muttaya Padayachi, Sitta Padayachi, and Arumuthu Padayachi.	North, No 57, east, No. 153; south, No. 53; west, No. 4.	1·55
Do. No. 57 A-2 ..	Punakki Padayachi and Ganapathi Padayachi.	North No. 57 A-1; east, No. 192, south, No 57 B, west, No. 57 A-1	03
Do. No. 57 B ..	P. Arumuga Padayachi	North, No. 59 A, east, Nos 153, 152 and 153, south, No. 56; west, No. 57 C.	4·30
Do No. 57 C-2 ..	Punakki Padayachi and Ammani ..	North, No 59, east, No. 57 A and B; south, No. 4, west, No 63.	2 41
Do. No. 60 B ..	Punakki Padayachi, Sivalinga Padayachi and Ammanathu Padayachi.	North, No. 64, east, Nos 144, 141 and 148, south, Nos. 59 and 58; west, No 59 A	·44
Do. No. 63 B ..	Appavu Padayachi, Mamikka Padayachi, and Ammanalai Padayachi.	North, No. 63 A, east No. 57; south, Nos. 4 and 5, west, No. 64.	·88
Do. No. 64 A ..	K. Ramasami Padayachi	North, No. 63; east, No. 64 B-2; south, No 3, west No 65	1·1
Do. No. 64 B-2 ..	Mamikka Padayachi	North, No 64 B-1, east, No. 53; south, No. 2, west, No. 64 A.	85

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Tirukkoyilur taluk, Tenur village—contd.		Acs.
Dry, No. 97	Government (conditionally assigned to Andamma Padayachi, Arumuga Padayachi, Arivandanda Asari, Mottaya Padayachi, Annandhi Pandaram, Ko. Arumuga Padayachi.	North, Nos. 89, 88 and 85; east, No. 102; south Nos. 85 and 94, west, Nos. 98, 93 and 92.	19·22
Do. No. 88	Government (conditionally assigned to Ko. Arumuga Padayachi)	North, No. 6h, east, No. 87; south, Nos 87 and 81; west, No 98	1·47
Do. No. 11h	Government (conditionally assigned to E. Velan and M. Velan).	North, No 113; east, Nos 11h and 118; south, Nos 1 h and 141, west, No 103.	2·05
Do. No. 118	Do do.	North, No. 113, east, No. 118, south and west, No. 114.	1·45
Do. No. 129	Government (conditionally assigned to Manavan and Nandi).	North, east, south and west, No. 229	1·28
Do No. 130	A Ramasami Padayachi	North, Nos. 131 and 126; east, No. 128; south, Nos. 248 and 247, west, No. 126	5·33
Do No. 131	Nandi	North, No. 12h; east, Nos 129 and 130, south, No. 130, west, No 128	2·45
Do No. 132	Government (conditionally assigned to Venkatachala Padayachi)	North, east, south and west, No 134	0·84
Do, No. 133 A	Ayyasami	North, No 134 B; east, south and west, No. 126.	1·61
Do. No 134	Government (conditionally assigned to Tylan and Raman)	North east and south, No. 129; west, No. 135.	2·62
Do. No 135	Government (conditionally assigned to Para Sadayan)	North, No. 133; east, Nos. 129 and 134; south and west No 126.	1·63
Do. No. 136	Govinda Padayachi and Kulla Padayachi	North, east, south and west, No. 126	8·95
Do. No. 138	Government (conditionally assigned to Govinda Padayachi)	North, No. 139; east No. 137; south and west, No. 129.	2 1h
Do No. 139	Government (conditionally assigned to Vo. Appavu Padayachi and Munikka Padayachi).	North, Nos 14h and 138, east, No 128; south, Nos, 138 and 137, west, No. 126.	3·50
Do No. 140	Government (conditionally assigned to Velan).	North and east, No. 128; south, No. 135; west No. 126.	2 1h
Do. No. 141	Government (conditionally assigned to Govinda Padayachi).	North, No. 114; east, Nos 116 and 128; south, and west, No 126	8 08
Do. No. 143	Government (conditionally assigned to Ei Pachaimuthu Padayachi)	North, No 142, east and south, No 144; west No. 14h	1 05
Inam, dry, No. 144	Tota inam Annamuthu Padayachi ..	North, No 142; east, No, 143; south, No. 146; west, Nos. 60 and 85.	·86
Dry, No. 145 A	Sa. Pachaimuthu	North, No. 145 B; east and south, No 147; west, No. 146.	·29
Do. No 145 B	Government (conditionally assigned to Annamuthu Padayachi).	North, Nos. 144 and 142; east, No. 143; south, Nos. 147, 14h A, 14h; west, No 69	1·69
Do No 146	Muthurama Padayachi	North, No. 14h, east No 147; south, No. 151, west, Nos 58 and 60.	2 48
Do No. 147 A	Pachaimuthu Padayachi	North, No. 147 B; east, No. 148; south, No. 151, west, No. 14h.	·81
Do. No. 147 B	Do.	North, No. 145; east, No. 148 and 149; south, Nos 14h and 147 A; west, No. 146.	·78
Inam, dry, No 148	Pachangam by Vijayaraghavachari..	North Nos. 147 and 149; east, No 150; south, No 151; west No. 147.	1·25
Dry, No. 149	Velayutha Padayachi	North, No. 142, east, No 150; south, No. 148 west, No. 147.	·57
Do No. 150 A	Tiruvengada Padayachi, Chinnathu Padayachi and Arumuthu Padayachi.	North, No 150 B; east, No. 150 C and E; south, No. 152; west, No, 151	1·68
Do No. 150 B	Kulla Padayachi and Mu. Velayuda Padayachi	North and east, No. 142; south, No. 150 A and C; west No. 149	1 90
Do No. 150 C	Ko Appavu Padayachi and Natesa Padayachi.	North, No 150 B; east, No. 142; south, Nos. 150 D and 150 E; west, No. 150 A	1·29
Do No. 150 D	C. Arumuga Padayachi	North, Nos. 150 C and 142, east, No. 150; south No 152; west, No 14h E.	·52
Do No 150 E	Venkatachala Padayachi	North, No. 150 C, east, No. 150 D, south, No 152; west, No. 150 A.	·61
Do. No. 151 A	Tiruvengada Padayachi, Chinnathu Padayachi and Arumuthu Padayachi.	North, No. 151 E-2; east, No 151 E-3; south, Nos. 153 and 154, west, Nos 151 B and 152.	1·42
Do. No. 151 B	Arumuga Padayachi	North, No. 151 D; east, Nos 151 E-2 and 151 A, south, No. 152 west, No. 151 C.	1 07
Do. No. 151 C	Tiruvengada Padayachi, Chinnathu Padayachi and Arumuthu Padayachi.	North, No. 151 B, east, No 151 B, south, No 152; west, No 67.	1 15
Do No. 151 D	Sa. Pachaimuthu Padayachi ..	North, No 148; east, No. 151 E-1; south, Nos. 151 E and 151 C; west, No 147.	1 89
Do. No. 151 E-1	Sundara Padayachi	North No. 147, east, No. 151 F; south, No. 151 E-2; west, No. 151 D	1 22
Do. No. 151 E-2	C. Arumuga Padayachi	North, No. 151 E-1; east, No 151 F, south, No 151 A, west, No 151 B	1·19
Do. No. 151 E-3	Ariyakudra Padayachi	North, No. 151 F, east, Nos. 159 and 158, south, Nos. 156 and 154, west, No. 151 A	1·41
Do No. 151 F	Po Arumuga Padayachi	North, No 14h; east, Nos. 15h and 158, south, No 151 E-3; west, Nos 151 E-1 and E-2	2·73
Do No. 152	Tiruvengada Padayachi, Chinnathu Padayachi and Arumuthu Padayachi.	North and east No 151, south, No 153; west, No. 67.	1·40
Do. No. 153 A	Ko Arumuga Padayachi	North, No 152, east, No 153 B, south, No 158, west, Nos. 58 and 57.	1·69

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Tirukkoyilur taluk, Tiruvar village—cont.		
Dry, No. 143 B ..	Palaniamtha Padayachi ..	North, Nos. 132 and 141, east, Nos. 154 and 155, south, No. 148, west, No. 142 A	Acs. 1·15
Inam, dry, No. 154 ..	Blacksmith inamdar by Muthanari ..	North, No. 155, east, No. 156, south, No. 151, west, No. 153.	·37
Dry, No. 155 ..	A. Pachamuthu Padayachi	North, Nos. 154 and 156, east, No. 157; south, Nos. 152 and 157, west, Nos. 153 and 156.	1·30
Inam, dry, No. 156 ..	Carpenter inam by Muthanari ..	North, No. 151, east, Nos. 155 and 157; south, No. 154, west, No. 154	·42
Dry, No. 157 ..	Pushpiyammal, Appavu Padayachi and Natesa Padayachi.	North, No. 156; east, No. 158; south, Nos. 152, 153 and 154; west, Nos. 153 and 154.	2·71
Do. No. 158 ..	C. Sundara Padayachi, C. Arumuga Padayachi, Ariyabadra Padayachi, Rangaswami and C. Ramaswami Padayachi	North, No. 156; east, No. 159; south, No. 157, west, Nos. 151 and 155.	3·74
Do. No. 159-A ..	C. Arumuga Padayachi	North, Nos. 159-B and 159-C; east, No. 160, south, No. 154; west, No. 151.	1·99
Do. No. 159-B ..	Pe. Arumuga Padayachi	North, No. 159; east, No. 159-C, south, No. 159-A; west, No. 151.	1·24
Do. No. 159-C ..	C. Arumuga Padayachi	North, No. 160, east, No. 160; south, No. 159-A, west No. 154 B.	·33
Do. No. 161 ..	Muthuswami Padayachi, Ve. Appavu Padayachi, Manikka Padayachi, Annamalai Padayachi, Sundara Padayachi, Velayutha Padayachi, minor, by guardian Marimuthu, Pavadai Padayachi, Panchanatha Padayachi, Rangaswami Padayachi, Sivalinga Padayachi Arumuga Padayachi and Ve. Pachaimuthu Padayachi.	North and east, No. 162, south, No. 178; west, Nos. 160 and 181.	1·61
Do. No. 162 ..	Pannial Padayachi, Annamuthu Padayachi, Kutti Padayachi, Seppervan Padayachi and Sivalinga Padayachi.	North, No. 163; east, Nos. 168 and 163; south, No. 178, west, Nos. 160 and 161.	4·24
Do. No. 163 ..	Do. do.	North, No. 168; east, No. 164; south, No. 177; west, Nos. 162 and 178	6·15
Do. No. 164 ..	Do. do.	North, No. 168; east, Nos. 164 and 165, south, No. 176, west, Nos. 153 and 177.	4·85
Do. No. 165 ..	Kandan	North, No. 166, east, No. 169; south, No. 176, west, No. 164	·17
Do. No. 166 ..	The. Vaiyapuri, Muniyan, Thylan, Velan, minor, guardian Annamalai, and Annamalai, guardian Ayyanmal	North, No. 168, east, Nos. 167, 169 and 184, south, No. 169; west, No. 164	1·47
Do. No. 167 ..	Do. do.	North and east, No. 168; south, No. 164; west, No. 166.	·57
Do. No. 170 ..	Ko. Arumuga Padayachi and Pannimuthu Padayachi	North, No. 171, east, No. 169; south and west, No. 233.	·14
Do. No. 172 A ..	A. Ramaswami Padayachi ..	North, No. 171; east and south, No. 233, west, No 172 B	·21
Do. No. 172 B ..	Ve Pachaimuthu Padayachi, Panchanatha Padayachi, Muthuswami Padayachi, Sivalinga Padayachi, Arumuga Padayachi, Pavadai Padayachi and Rangaswami Padayachi.	North, No. 171, west, No. 172 A; south, No. 233; west, No. 173.	·22
Do. No. 173 ..	Sivalinga Padayachi, Arumuga Padayachi, Pavadai Padayachi, Rangaswami Padayachi, Ve Pachaimuthu Padayachi Panchanatha Padayachi and Muthuswami Padayachi.	North, No. 171, east, No. 172, south, Nos. 232 and 204; west, No. 174.	1·31
Do. No. 174 B ..	Ko. Arumuga Padayachi and Muthu Padayachi.	North, No. 163, east, No. 174 A; south, Nos. 176 A and 176, west, No. 165.	·37
Do. No. 175 A ..	Pe. Arumuga Padayachi	North, No. 177, east, No. 176; south, No. 171, west Nos. 174 and 174 B.	3·24
Do. No. 175 B ..	Meyyan and Muthi	North, Nos. 176 and 177, east and south, No. 176 A, west Nos. 179 and 192	1 01
Do. No. 176 A ..	A. Venkatachala Padayachi	North, Nos. 164 and 163; east, No. 169; south and west, No. 176 B	2 27
Do. No. 176 B ..	Tiruvengada Padayachi, Chinnathar Padayachi, Muttaya Padayachi, Sittayya Padayachi and Arimuthu Padayachi.	South, No. 164, east, Nos. 176 A and 169, south, No. 178; west, No. 179.	2·84
Do. No. 177 ..	Do. do.	North, No. 169, east, No. 164, south, No. 176; west, No. 176.	1·06
Do. No. 178 ..	Ve. Appavu Padayachi, Sundara Padayachi, Ve Pachaimuthu Padayachi, Muthuswami Padayachi, Sivalinga Padayachi, Panchanatha Padayachi, Arumuga Padayachi, Pavadai Padayachi, Rangaswami Padayachi, Manikka Padayachi, Annamalai Padayachi and Velayutha Padayachi, minor, by guardian Marimuthu.	North, Nos. 167 and 169; east, Nos. 167 and 177; south, Nos. 176, 179 and 180; west No. 161.	1 02

Description of land, wet or dry, trees or pyrumboke with survey or patnah number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	South Arcot district, Tindivanam taluk, Tennur village—cont.		Acs.
Dry, No. 179 ..	Kandan, Mandi and Para Kullan ..	North, No. 178; east, No. 178; south, No. 192; west, No. 180.	31
Do. No. 180 ..	Para Kulan, Vyapuri, N. Aran, Thu. Mandi, Thu. Vyapuri, Mylan, Manigan, Velan mister, guards o Annamalai and Ammavari, minor, guardian Ayyammal	North, No. 178, east, Nos. 178 and 192; south, No. 192, west, No. 181.	67
Inam, dry, No. 182 ..	Vinayagar temple by Sadaya Pandaram and Arumugal Pandaram.	North, No. 187; east, No. 181; south No. 181, west, No. 183	1·23
Dry, No. 183 ..	Pachayammal, Appavu Padayachi and Sekan Padayachi.	North, No. 182, east, No. 182, south, Nos. 189, 190 and 191, west, No. 184	1·23
Do. No. 184 A ..	C. Ramaswami Padayachi	North, No. 187; east, No. 183; south, No. 181 B, west, No. 186	1·01
Do. No. 184 B ..	C. Ramaswami Padayachi, C Sundram Padayachi, C. Arumuga Padayachi, and Arivabadra Padayachi.	North, No. 184 A; east, No. 183, south, No. 189, west, No. 185	·17
Do No. 185 ..	Pamalai Padayachi	North, No. 186, east, No. 184; south and west, No. 189.	·67
Inam, dry, No. 186 ..	Kamboyamal temple by trustee A. Ramaswami Padayachi and Pe. Arumuga Padayachi	North, No. 185, east, No. 184, south, No. 189, west, No. 187	1·30
Dry, No. 187 A ..	Pe Arumuga Padayachi	North Nos. 188, east, Nos. 186, 185 and 187 B, south, No. 187 B—west, No. 188	·48
Do. No. 187 B ..	Chinnathur Padayachi and Muttaya Padayachi.	North, Nos. 188 and 187 A; east, No. 189, south, No. 149; west, No. 188.	·22
Do. No. 188 A ..	Pe. Arumuga Padayachi	North, No. 188 B; east, No. 187; south, No. 64; west, No. 188 B.	·44
Do. No. 188 B ..	Tiruvengada Padayachi, Pe Arumuga Padayachi, Chinnathur Padayachi, Pe. Appavu Padayachi and Arimuthu Padayachi	North, No. 188 C; east, No. 187; south, No. 188 A 64; west, No. 56.	3·21
Do. No. 188 C ..	Pe Arumuga Padayachi	North, No. 188, east, No. 185; south, No. 188 B; west, No. 56.	·18
Do. No. 188 H ..	Pamalai Padayachi	North, No. 185, east, south and west, No. 189 A.	·18
Do. No. 189 ..	Pamalai Padayachi, Ammamuthu Padayachi, Kulla Padayachi and Sivalinga Padayachi	North, No. 188, east, No. 191; south and west, No. 189.	·13
Do. No. 191 A ..	Muthuswami Padayachi ..	North, No. 191 E; east, No. 191 I; south, No. 192; west, No. 191 E.	·14
Do. No. 191 B ..	Pamalai Padayachi and Panchanatha Padayachi.	North, No 191 C; east, No 191 A, south, No 192; west, No. 189.	·21
Do. No. 191 C ..	Tiruvengada Padayachi, Chinnathur Padayachi and Arimuthu Padayachi	North, No. 191 D, east, No. 191 E; south No 191 B; west No. 189	·21
Do. No. 191 D ..	Pe. Appavu Padayachi, Manikka Padayachi and Arimuthu Padayachi.	North, Nos 193 and 192; east No. 191 F; south, No. 191 C-E; west, No. 190.	·17
Do No. 191 E ..	A. Pachamuthu Padayachi	North, No. 191 F, east, No. 191 H; south, No 191 A; west, No. 191 C.	·19
Do No. 191 F ..	Pe Appavu Padayachi, Sundara Padayachi, Pe Pachamuthu Padayachi, Periyanatha Padayachi, Muthuswami Padayachi, Sivalinga Padayachi, Arumuga Padayachi, Pamalai Padayachi, Rangaswami Padayachi, Annamalai Padayachi, Manikka Padayachi and Velayuda Padayachi.	North, No 192; east, No. 191 G; south, No 191 E; west No 191 D.	0 9
Do No. 191 G ..	Sadaka Pandaram and Annamali Pandaram.	North, No. 192, east, No. 191; south, No 191 H; west, No. 191 F.	0·7
Do. No. 191 H ..	Pamalai Padayachi Arumanatha Padayachi, Sivalinga Padayachi, A Pachamuthu Padayachi and Kulla Padayachi	North, No 191 G east, No. 191; south, No. 191 I; west, No. 191 E.	·17
Do. No. 191 I ..	Ma Ramaswami Padayachi, Muthuswami Padayachi, Arumuga Padayachi and Pe. Arumuga Padayachi.	North, No 191 H; east, No 191; south, No. 192, west, No. 191 A.	·14
Do No 192 A ..	Pe. Arumachali Padayachi, Muthu Padayachi, Pe. Arumuga Padayachi and Angammal	North, No. 194, east, No. 174; south, Nos. 174 and 194, west, No. 193 B-2.	3·85
Do. No. 193 B-1 ..	Pe. Arumuga Padayachi, Tiruvengada Padayachi, Chinnathur Padayachi, G Ramaswami Padayachi, C Arumuga Padayachi, C. Sundara Padayachi, Aryabadra Padayachi, Rangammal, Pe Aryabadra Padayachi, K Pamalai Padayachi and Pe. Appavu Padayachi	North, No 192; east, No. 193 B-2; south, No. 193; west, No. 196.	1·79
Do. No. 193 B-2 ..	Muttu Padayachi	North, No 192, east, No. 192 A; south, Nos. 194 and 195, west, No. 193 B-1.	·73
Do No. 194 ..	C. Arumuga Padayachi C. Ramaswami Padayachi, Pe. Aryabadra Padayachi, Appavu Padayachi, C. Sundara Padayachi, Pe Arumuga Padayachi, Tiruvengada Padayachi and Chinnathur Padayachi	North, Nos 193 and 174; east, No. 174; south, No. 24, west, No. 195	1·37

Description of land, wet or dry, item as pormabadi, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner in occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Vriddhachalam taluk, Iyanur village—cont.		Acs.
Dry No. 195 A ..	V. Appavu Padayachi, Sundara Padayachi, Paramanatha Padayachi, Muthusami Padayachi, Arumuga Padayachi, Sivalinga Padayachi, Pavadai Padayachi, Rangasami Padayachi, Ve. Pachaimuthu Padayachi and Velayudha Padayachi.	North and east, No. 195 B, south, Nos 196 and 202 B, west, No 199 A.	1·17
Do. No. 195 B ..	Pumalai Padayachi Annamuthu Padayachi Kalla Padayachi and Sivalinga Padayachi	North, No. 195, east, No. 195 C, south, Nos 195 G and 202; west, Nos. 196 and 202	·50
Do. No. 195 C ..	Sundara Padayachi, Muthusami Padayachi, Valu ada Padayachi, Sivalinga Padayachi, Appavu Padayachi, Arumuga Padayachi, Manikka Padayachi, Ve Pachaimuthu Padayachi, Paramanathu Padayachi, Pavadai Padayachi, Rangasami Padayachi and Annamalai Padayachi.	North, No. 195, east, Nos. 195 E and 195 F, south, No. 195 D; west, No. 195 B.	·35
Waste in S. Nos. 195 D and 195 C	Pumalai Padayachi Annamuthu Padayachi, Sivalinga Padayachi, Kalla Padayachi, Sundara Padayachi, Muthusami Padayachi, Velayudha Padayachi, Ko Sivalinga Padayachi, Appavu Padayachi Manikka Padayachi, Annamalai Padayachi, Arumuga Padayachi, K. Pachaimuthu Padayachi, Pandaraiha Padayachi, Pavadai Padayachi and Rangasami Padayachi	*Nil.*	..
Dry, No. 195 D ..	Ka. L. Subramanya and Muthusami Padayachi	North, No 195 C; east, No 195 E; south, No 204; west, Nos 203 and 199 G.	·30
Do. No. 195 E ..	Ramasami Padayachi and Arumuga Padayachi.	North, Nos 195 and 195 F, east, No. 195, south, No. 195; west, No. 195 G & D.	·01
Do. No. 195 F ..	So Perumal Padayachi	North, No. 195; east and south, No. 195 E; west, No 195 C.	·05
Do. No. 196 A ..	C. Pumalai Padayachi, Pachaimuthu Padayachi, minor, by guardian Alagammal, Ka Pumalai Padayachi, C Arumuga Padayachi, C Sundara Padayachi, Pa. Aruyabadra Padayachi, C Ariyabadra Padayachi, Pa. Arumuga Padayachi, Tirucengada Padayachi, Muttaya Padayachi, V Appavu Padayachi, Chinnathu Padayachi, Muthu Padayachi, Sundara Padayachi, Ve Pachaimuthu Padayachi, Annamuthu Padayachi, Ra. Arumuthu Padayachi and Annamuthumal	North, No. 196 B, east, No. 196, south, No 203, west, No. 196 E.	·12
Dry, No. 196 B ..	Pachaimuthu Padayachi, minor), guardian Alagammal, S Annamalai Padayachi, Annamuthu, Ma. Ramaswami Padayachi, Ma. Muthuswami Padayachi, Ms. Arumuga Padayachi and Chinnan Padayachi minor, by guardian Muthu Padayachi.	North No. 196, east, No. 196; south, Nos. 195 A and 203, west Nos. 197 and 201.	1·48
Do. No. 198 ..	Ka. Pachaimuthu Padayachi and Bhima Padayachi.	North and east, No 196, south, No. 199 west No 199.	·35
Do. No. 199 ..	Ka Pachaimuthu Padayachi, Bhima Padayachi and A. Pachamuthu Padayachi	North, No 196, east, Nos. 196, and 203, south, No 80, west, No. 198.	1·57
Do. No. 201 ..	Pumalai Padayachi and Ganapathi Padayachi.	North, No 197 east, No. 196, south, Nos 200 and 202; west, No 200.	·79
Do. No. 202 A ..	C Arumuga Padayachi C. Ramaswami Padayachi, C. Sundara Padayachi, Pa Ariyabadra Padayachi K. Pumalai Padayachi, C Arayyanna Padayachi, Pa. Arumuga Padayachi, Pa A. Arumuthu Padayachi and Pa. Appavu Padayachi	North, Nos 201 and 203; east, No 202 B, south, No 216; west, No. 80.	1·03
Do. No. 202 B ..	Annamuthu, Pachaimuthu Padayachi, minor, guardian Alagammal, Ra. Arumuthu Padayachi and Chinnan Padayachi, guardian Muthu Padayachi.	North, No. 196; east, Nos 195 and 203, south, Nos. 203 and 216, west, No 202 A.	1·03
Do. No. 202 C ..	Muthu Padayachi, Chinnathu Padayachi, Ra Arumuthu Padayachi, Annamuthi Ammal and Chinnammal	North, east and south, No 203, west, No. 202 B.	·03
Do No. 204 B ..	Alaga Padayachi and Pachaimuthu Padayachi.	North and east, No. 204, south, No. 209; west, No. 207	·19
Do No 205 ..	Do. do.	North, No. 204, east No. 233, south, No. 229, west, Nos. 206 and 207.	·97
Irum, dry, No 206	Tillakadi Vythinathasami temple by trustees—Ramasami Pillai Karuppa Chetti and Kalimuthu Pillai.	North, No. 205, east, Nos 204 and 205; south, No 230, west, Nos. 208 and 211.	1 18
Dry, No, 207 A ..	Ka Arumuga Padayachi, Pa Appavu Padayachi, Tirucengada Padayachi, Chinnathu Padayachi, C. Arumuga Padayachi, C. Ramasami Padayachi, Pa. Ariyabadra Padayachi and C. Sundara Padayachi.	North, No. 204, east, Nos 204 and 205; south, No 207 B, west, No 208	1·31

Description of land, wet or dry, name of proprietor with survey or patta number	Name of, or person occupying.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	South Arcot district, Tindivanam taluk, Ismore village—cont		
Dry, dry, No 207 B.	Tiruvadi Vythinathaswami Temple by trustee—Pattuswami Pillai, Ramaraja Chetti and Kalimuthu Pillai.	North, No 207 A; east, No. 205, south, No 208; west, No 208.	Acs. ·93
Do No. 208 ..	Annamuthu Padayachi	North, No. 207; east, Nos. 204 and 207, south, No 211, west, Nos. 209 and 210.	·65
Do. No 209 A ..	Appavu Padayachi, Sundara Padayachi, Vu Pachaimuthu Padayachi, Panchamuthu Padayachi, Muthusami Padayachi, Arumuga Padayachi, Sivalinga Padayachi, Pavadai Padayachi, Rangasami Padayachi, Velayutha Padayachi, Manikka Padayachi and Annamalai Padayachi.	North, No 202 D; east, No. 209 B, south, No 209 E; west, No 210.	41
Do No 209 B ..	Annamuthu Padayachi, Pamalai Padayachi, Kulla Padayachi and Sivalinga Padayachi.	North, No 202 D; east, No. 209 C; south, No 209 D; west, No. 209 A.	·49
Do No. 209 C ..	Muthusami Padayachi, Sivalinga Padayachi, Arumuga Padayachi, Pavadai Padayachi, Rangasami Padayachi, Velayutha Padayachi, Manikka Padayachi, Annamalai Padayachi, Appavu Padayachi, Sundara Padayachi, Vu Pachaimuthu Padayachi and Panchamuthu Padayachi.	North, No. 202; east, No. 208; south, No. 209 D; west, No. 209 E.	·94
Do No. 209 D ..	Do. do.	North, Nos. 209 B and 202 C; east and south No 209, west, No. 209 C	·25
Do No. 209 E ..	Annamuthu Padayachi, Pamalai Padayachi, Kulla Padayachi and Sivalinga Padayachi	North, No. 209; east No. 209 D, south, No. 209, west, No. 210.	0 8
Do No. 210 A ..	C. Arumuga Padayachi, C. Sundara Padayachi, C. Ramasami Padayachi, Pe. Arumuga Padayachi, Pa. Appavu Padayachi, Nallaraja Padayachi, Tiruvengada Padayachi, Chinnathu Padayachi and Annamuthu Padayachi.	North No. 202, east, No. 209, south, No 211 E, west, No 40	2·28
Do. No. 210 B ..	Annamuthu Padayachi, Pamalai Padayachi, Kulla Padayachi and Sivalinga Padayachi.	North and east, No. 210 A, south, Nos. 210 C and 211; west, Nos. 42 and 39.	1 26
Do. No. 210 C ..	Pachaimuthu Padayachi and Bibina Padayachi	North, No. 210 B; east, No. 211; south, No. 212, west, No 39	·55
Do No. 211 A ..	Appavu Padayachi, Rangasami Padayachi, Pavadai Padayachi, Arumuga Padayachi, Sivalinga Padayachi, Muthusami Padayachi, Panchamuthu Padayachi, Vu Pachaimuthu Padayachi, Sundara Padayachi, Velayutha Padayachi, Manikka Padayachi and Annamalai Padayachi.	North, No. 210; east, No. 211 B; south, No 212; west, No 210.	1 09
Do. No 211 B ..	Do. do.	North, No. 208; east, No 211 C; south, No 212; west, No 211 A.	·76
Do. No 211 C .	K. Pamalai Padayachi, Ariyakudra Padayachi and Velayutha Padayachi.	North, No. 208, east, No. 206; south, No. 212, west, No 211 B	1·13
Do No. 212 ..	Government (conditionally assigned to M. Ramasami Padayachi)	North, No. 210, east Nos. 215 and 214; south, No 77, Kilairuvai, west, No. 34.	2·07
Do. No 213 .	Ms. Ramasami Padayachi, Muthusami Padayachi and Arumuga Padayachi	North, No. 212; east, No. 216; south, No. 214; west, No. 213.	1·50
Do. No. 214 A ..	Do. do.	North and east, No. 210, south, Kilairuvai, west, No. 214 C	1 67
Do No. 214 B ..	M Ramasami Padayachi, Muthusami Padayachi, Arumuga Padayachi and Ku. Arumuga Padayachi	North, No. 212; east, Nos. 227, 217 and 218, south, Nos 214 A and 216 B, west, Nos. 214 and 215	1·83
Do. No. 214 C ..	Palanimuthu Padayachi	North, No 210 B; east, No. 214 A; south, Kilairuvai, west, Nos. 214 and 214	·34
Do. No. 217 ..	Ku. Pachaimuthu Padayachi ..	North, No. 227; east, No 218; south, No. 219; west, No. 214.	·60
Do No. 218 ..	Pavadai Padayachi, Panchamuthu Padayachi and Rangaswami Padayachi.	North and east, No. 227; south, No 219; west, No. 217	·79
Do. No. 219 ..	Alagu Padayachi and Panchamuthu Padayachi.	North, No. 219; east, No. 222; south, No. 221; west No 219	2·83
Do. No. 221 ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Alagu Padayachi and Panchamuthu Padayachi).	North, No 220, east, No. 223; south and west, Kilairuvai.	1·61
Do No. 222 A-1 ..	Panchamuthu Padayachi, minor, guardian Angammal	North, Nos. 224 and 223, east, No. 223 B & E; south and west, No. 222 A-2.	·93
Do No. 222 A-2 ..	Appavu Padayachi, Manikka Padayachi and Annamal Padayachi	North, No. 226, east Nos. 222 A-1, 222 B and 222 C, south, Kilairuvai; west, Nos. 220 and 221.	0·3
Do No. 222 B ..	Tiruvengada Padayachi, Pillaiya Padayachi and Chinnathu Padayachi	North, No. 223 E; east, No. 223 D, south, No. 222 C; west, No. 222 A-1 & A-2	·87
Do No. 222 C ..	Sundara Padayachi, Ku Appavu Padayachi and Pa. Natesa Padayachi.	North, Nos 222 B and 222 D, east, No 241, Kilairuvai; south, Kilairuvai; west, No. 222 A-2.	2 24
Do No 222 D ..	Appavu Padayachi and Natesa Padayachi.	North Nos 222 E and 239; east, Nos 240 and 241, south, No 222 C; west, No. 222 B.	1·63

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaipaha, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Tirukkoilur taluk, Tenur village—cont.		Acs.
Dry, No. 242 E ..	C. Arumuga Padayachi	North, No. 223; east, No. 239; south, No. 242 B & D; west, No. 232 A 1.	·05
Do. No. 223 A-1 ..	Ariyakudra Padayachi	North, No. 223 A-2; east, No. 238; south, No. 223 B; west, No. 224.	·50
Do. No. 223 A-2 ..	Arumuga Padayachi	North, No. 223 A-3; east, No. 238; south, No. 223 A-1; west, No. 225	·45
Do. No. 223 A-3 ..	C. Ramaswami Padayachi, Adimula Padayachi, Karuppa Padayachi and Govinda Padayachi.	North, No. 223 A-4; east, No. 238; south, No. 223 A-2; west, No. 225.	·50
Do. No. 223 A-4 ..	Sundara Padayachi	South, No. 236 east, No. 238; south, No. 223 A-3; west, No. 225	·51
Do. No. 223 B ..	Po. Arumuga Padayachi, Tiruvengada Padayachi, Chinnathe Padayachi and Arimuthu Padayachi	North, No. 223 A 1; east, No. 238; south, No. 223 C; west, No. 224	1·24
Do. No. 223 C ..	Po. Appavu Padayachi and Po. Natesa Padayachi.	North, No. 223 B; east, No. 238; south, No. 232; west, No. 224.	·64
Do. No. 224 ..	Chinnammal	North, No. 226; east, No. 223; south, No. 223; west, No. 218	2·65
Do. No. 225 ..	Arimuthu Padayachi, Chinnamuthu Padayachi and Ekambaranda Pakayachi.	North, Nos. 227 and 226; east, No. 223; south, No. 224; west, No. 227.	·61
Do. No. 226 A ..	Po. Arumuga Padayachi	North, No. 226; east, No. 223, south, No. 225; west, No. 226 B.	·33
Do. No. 226 A ..	Ve. Appavu Padayachi, Sundara Padayachi Ve. Pathamuthu Padayachi, Panchanatha Padayachi, Muthuswami Padayachi, Arumuga Padayachi, Sivalinga Padayachi, Pavadai Padayachi, Rangaswami Padayachi Vaiyathu Padayachi, Munusa Padayachi and Annamuthu Padayachi.	North, No. 229, east, No. 223 B; south, and west, No. 227.	1·27
Do., No. 223 B ..	Muniaka Padayachi, Velayutha Padayachi, Annamalai Padayachi, Sundra Padayachi, Pathakanatha Padayachi, Pachakanatha Padayachi, Pavadai Padayachi, Rangaswami Padayachi, Sivalinga Padayachi, Arumuga Padayachi, Muthuswami Padayachi, Appavu Padayachi	North, No. 229; east, No. 231; south, No. 227; west, No. 224 c.	·93
Do. No. 230 B ..	Alaga Padayachi and Panchanatha Padayachi.	North, Nos. 229 and 233; east, No. 230 A; south, No. 231; west, No. 224.	·37
Do. No. 232 ..	Do do.	North, Nos. 224 and 233 A; east and south, No. 230; west, No. 231.	1·12
Do. No. 233 B ..	Alaga Padayachi	North, east and south, No. 233 A; west, No. 205	·21
Do. No. 233 C ..	Tho. Vyapuri, Maniyan, Taylan, Ammaval, minor, guardian Ayyammal and Velan, minor, guardian Ammaval.	North, No. 233 A; east and south, No. 230 B, west, Nos. 233 and 230 B	·21
Do. No. 234 ..	Palanamuthu Padayachi	North and east, No. 244, south, No. 243, west, No. 230.	·37
Do. No. 235 A ..	K. Pamiaai Padayachi, Ariyapakra Padayachi and P. Arumuga Padayachi.	North, Nos. 231 and 236 B; east, Nos. 230 B & C, south, No. 233, west, Nos. 226 and 231.	3·49
Do. No. 235 B ..	V. Panchanatha Padayachi ..	North, No. 234 C; east, No. 234 C, south, No. 235 A, west, Nos. 234 and 233 C	1·33
Do. No. 235 C ..	Subaya Padayachi.	North, No. 233 C, east, No. 235 D, south, No. 236 E; west, Nos. 236 A & B.	·51
Do. No. 235 D ..	Palanamuthu Padayachi	North, Nos. 234 C & 233 A, east, No. 236 F, south, No. 236 E; west, No. 235 C	·32
Do. No. 236 E ..	Alaga Padayachi and Panchanatha Padayachi.	North, Nos. 235 C, 235 D and 235 F; east, No. 231 F, south, Nos. 237 B and 238; west, No. 236 A.	1·27
Do. No. 236 F ..	Ku. Arumuga Padayachi	North, No. 233 A; east, No. 234 E, south, No. 237 E, west, No. 235 D & E.	·79
Do. No. 236 G ..	Palanimuthu Padayachi	North, No. 233 A, east, No. 235 H, south, No. 236 I, west, No. 235 F	·99
Do. No. 236 H ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Alaga Padayachi and Panchanatha Padayachi)	North, No. 233 A; east, No. 236; south, No. 236 I, west, No. 236 G.	1·16
Do. No. 236 I ..	Alaga Padayachi and Panchanatha Padayachi.	North, No. 234 G & H; east, No. 243; south, No. 237 A, west, No. 237 B.	1·41
Do. No. 237 A ..	Do. do.	North, No. 236; east, Nos. 243 and 242; south, Nos. 241 and 238 D; west, No. 237 B	1·60
Do. No. 238 ..	Do. do.	North, No. 236, east, No. 237; south, Nos. 239 and 240; west, No. 232	1·54
Do. No. 239 ..	Po. Arumuga Padayachi	North, No. 238; east, No. 240; south, No. 232; west, Nos. 232 and 233.	1·76
Do. No. 240 ..	C. Arumuga Padayachi	North, No. 238, east, Nos. 237 and 241; south, No. 241, west, No. 239	·90
Do. No. 241 ..	Arumuga Padayachi, Ko. Arumuga Padayachi, M. Ramaswami Padayachi and Muthuswami Padayachi.	North No. 237, east, No. 242, south, Kilumani; west, Nos. 232 and 240.	3·95
Do. No. 242 ..	Alaga Padayachi and Panchanatha Padayachi,	North, Nos. 236 and 237; east, No. 237; south, No. 244, west, No. 243	1·57
Do. No. 247 A ..	Mandi	North, No. 246, east Nos. 247 H, 242 and 243; south, No. 245, west, No. 246.	1·16

Description of land, wet or dry, name of patta holder with survey or patta number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	South Arcot district, Tirukkoilur taluk, Tennur village—contd.		acs.
Dry, No. 247 B	Ramaswami Padayachi	North, Nos. 130 and 128; east, No. 264; south, Nos. 250 and 248; west, No. 247 A.	1·92
Do. No. 248	Mandi	North, No. 247; east No. 249; south, No. 255; west, No. 247.	·88
Do. No. 249 A	Ramaswami Padayachi	North, No. 249; east, No. 250; south, No. 265; west, No. 248.	1·07
Do. No. 249 B	Do.	North, No. 247; east and south, No. 249 A; west, No. 247.	1·36
Do. No. 250	Do.	North, No. 247; east, No. 251; south, No. 266; west, No. 249.	1·04
Do. No. 251	Do.	North, No. 228; east, Nos. 252 and 254; south, No. 265; west, Nos. 247 and 249.	2·50
Do. No. 252	Kandan	North, No. 128; east No. 253; south, No. 251; west, No. 251.	1·53
Do. No. 253	Mandi	North, No. 128; east and south, No. 254; west, No. 252.	2·03
Do. No. 254 A-1	Government (conditionally assigned to Arumuthu Padayachi).	North, No. 253; east and south, No. 257; west, No. 253 A-2.	·49
Do. No. 254 B	Seppertumal Padayachi	North, No. 248; east, No. 255 A-2; south, No. 257; west, No. 256 G.	·44
Do. No. 256 G	Government (conditionally assigned to Arumuthu Padayachi).	North, No. 243; east, No. 256 B; south, No. 257; west, No. 243.	·78
Do. No. 256 A	Government (conditionally assigned to Pomdal Padayachi)	North, No. 255; east, No. 256; south and west, No. 256 B	·23
Do. No. 256 B	Pumaia Padayachi	North, Nos. 255 and 256 A; east, No. 259; south, and west, No. 257.	1·69
Do. No. 256 A	A. Pachaimuthu Padayachi ..	North and east, No. 256; south, No. 260 D; west, No. 258	1·31
Do. No. 258 B	Government (conditionally assigned to A. Pachamuthu Padayachi).	North, No. 259 A; east, No. 258; south, No. 260; west, No. 257.	·75
Do. No. 260 A	Do. do.	North, Nos. 260 and 259; east, Nos. 260 and 796; south, No. 260 B; west, No. 257.	1·83
Do. No. 260 C	Do. do.	North, No. 260 B; east, No. 258; south, No. 261; west, No. 242 B.	2·19
Do. No. 261	Government (conditionally assigned to Annamuti).	North, No. 260 C; east, No. 258; south, No. 262 A & B; west No. 263 B.	1·43
Do. No. 262 A-1	Nataraja Pillai	North, No. 242 A-2; east, Nos. 268 and 287; south, No. 274; west, No. 273.	2·48
Do. No. 262 A-2	Annamuti	North, No. 261; east, Nos. 263 and 288; south, No. 262 A-1; west, No. 262 B	2·89
Do. No. 262 B	Government (conditionally assigned to Annamuti and Mandi.	North, No. 257; east, Nos. 260, 261 and 262 A-2; south, No. 273; west, No. 243 A-2.	4·37
Do. No. 263 A	Government (conditionally assigned to Pachaimuthu Padayachi and Ku. Aramuga Padayachi.	North, Nos. 263 B and 263 C; east, No. 269 F; south, Nos. 272 and 264 G; west, No. 265.	1·68
Do. No. 263 B	Palamuthu Padayachi	North, No. 263 C; east, No. 263 D & E; south, No. 263 A; west, No. 265	1·20
Do. No. 263 C	Velayutha Padayachi, minor, guardian Alamelu.	North, No. 264; east, No. 263 D; south, No. 263 B; west, No. 265.	·18
Do. No. 263 D	Government (conditionally assigned to Alamelu and Ku. Pachaimuthu).	North, Nos. 264 and 263 F; east, No. 263 F; south, No. 263 E; west, No. 263 C.	·98
Do. No. 263 E	Velayutha Padayachi, guardian, mother Alamelu and Chinnathu Padayachi, guardian, mother Muthu Padayachi.	North, No. 263 D & F; east, No. 263 F; south, No. 264 A; west, No. 263 B	·83
Do. No. 263 F	Government (conditionally assigned to Alamelu, Ku. Pachaimuthu Padayachi, A. Pachaimuthu Padayachi and Ku Aramuga Padayachi	North, No. 237; east, No. 263 B; south, Nos 272 and 272; west, Nos. 263 A, D & E and 264.	3·18
Do. No. 263 G	Government (conditionally assigned to Palamuthu Padayachi).	North, Nos. 263 A and 265; east, No. 272; south, Nos. 271 and 263; west Nos 268 and 269	3·68
Kans dry, No. 264	Tota Vyapan	North, No. 237; east, No. 263 F; south, No. 263 C & D; west, No. 265.	1·92
Dry, No. 265	Government (conditionally assigned to Palamuthu Padayachi) and Pachaimuthu Padayachi.	North, No. 267, east, Nos. 264 and 263 C, B & A; south, No. 263 G; west, Nos. 267 and 268.	2 15
Dry, No. 266 B	Patnala Padayachi	North, No. 267; east, No. 266; south, and west, No. 266 A.	·11
Do. No. 267	Government (conditionally assigned to Palamuthu Padayachi Ku. Raman).	North Nos. 266 and 266; east, Nos. 266 and 268; south and west, No. 142.	1·63
Do. No. 268	Government (conditionally assigned to Paramuthu Padayachi)	North, No. 268; east, No. 263 G; south, No. 269; west, No. 142	·70
Do. No. 269	Government (conditionally assigned to ayaci)	North, No. 268 G; east, Nos. 263 G and 271 A & B; south, No. 270 B; west Nos. 142, Kilaiiruvai.	2 86
Do. No. 270 A	Vadivelu	North, No. 271 A, B & C, east, No. 276; south, No. 218; west, No. 270 B.	1·75
Do. No. 270 B	Do.	North, No. 269; east, No. 270 A, south, No. 278; west, Kilaiiruvai.	·48
Do. No. 271 A	Arua	North No. 269; east, No. 271 B; south, No. 270 A; west, No. 269.	1·43
Do. No. 271 B	Parathayan alias Nallan, Tho. Muthu and Mayan.	North Nos. 263 and 272; east, No. 272 C; south, No. 270 A; west, No. 271 A.	2·20
Do. No. 271 C	Do. do	North, Nos. 272 and 273; east, Nos. 274 and 276; south, Nos. 272 and 270 A; west, No. 271 B.	1·42

Description of land, wet or dry, Inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Tirukkoilur taluk, Ivanur village—cont.		
	Land—*cont.*		
Dry, No. 273 ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Nataraja Pillai) .	North, Nos. 262 A-1 and 262 B ; east, No. 262 A-1 ; south, Nos. 274 and 271 C ; west, No. 272.	acs. 3·20
Do. No. 274 A. ..	Tirumalai Reddi and Appavu Konan.	North, No. 274 ; east, No. 274 B ; south, No. 270 ; west, No. 271 C.	0·12
Do. No. 274 B ..	Tirumalai Reddi, Perumal Reddi and Narayana Reddi.	North, No. 274 A ; east and south, No. 275 ; west, No. 271 C.	1·18
Do. No. 275 ..	Do. do.	North, Nos. 276, 271 C and 274 B ; east, No. 262 ; south, Nos. 277 and 284 ; west, Nos. 270 A and 270.	7·86
Do. No. 276 ..	Do. do	North, No. 276 ; east, No. 285 ; south and west, No. 280.	3·19
Do. No. 278 A ..	Ayyamal, Vadivelu and Nadi	North, No. 278 A & B ; east, No. 278 B ; south, No. 279 ; west, Kilnaruvai.	1·79
Do. No. 278 B ..	Arun, Ayyamal, Vadivelu and Nadi	North, No. 280 B ; east, A-s. 278 ; south, Nos. 280 and 279 ; west, No. 278 A.	1·01
Do. No. 279 A ..	Para Manyan	North, No. 278 ; east, No. 280 ; south, No. 279 B ; west, Kilnaruvai.	1 20
Do. No. 279 B ..	Para Palani	North, No. 279 A ; east, No. 280 ; south and west, Kilnaruvai.	1 02
Do. No. 280 A-1 ..	Sellan	North, No. 279 ; east, No. 278 ; south, No 280 A-2 ; west, No. 279-A & B.	·90
Do. No. 280 A-2 ..	Muthan	North, No. 280 A-1 ; east, Nos. 277 and 280 B ; south, Nos. 282 A-2 and Sey C ; west, Nr. 279 B and Kilnaruvai.	1·03
Do. No. 280 A-3 ..	Kaliyan, minor, guardian, mother, Vellammal.	North, No. 282 A-2 ; east, No. 280 E & C ; south No. 280 C & D ; west, No. 279 B and Kilnaruvai.	1 97
Do. No. 280 B ..	Kaliyan and Ammayan	North, Nos. 277 and 285 ; east, No. 280 ; south, Nos. 281 and 282 C ; west, No. 280 A-2 & A-3 .	3·30
Do. No. 280 C ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Muthan and Ayan)	North, No. 280 B ; east No. 284 ; south, Kilnaruvai ; west, No. 280 A-3 & B.	3·72
Do. No. 280 D ..	Vs. Thalli and Palanimuthu Nynar	North, No. 280 A-3 ; east, No. 285 C ; south and west, Kilnaruvai.	1 14
Do. No. 281 ..	Tirumalai Reddi	North, Nos. 280-E and 283 ; east No. 284 ; south, Kilnaruvai ; west, No. 280 C.	·86
Do. No. 283 A ..	Kolandavel Naick, Velayuda Naick, Periya Naick and Karuppa Naick	North, No. 283 D ; east, No. 349, south, No. 7 and Elamangalam ; west, No. 284 B.	·79
Do. No. 283 B ..	Muthukaruppan, minor ; guardian, Sivagami	North, No. 282 C ; east, No. 283 A & D ; south, No. 7 and Elamangalam ; west, No. 282.	1 09
Do. No. 283 C ..	Kal Narayana Naick, Lakshmanan Nayar, Rayu Naick, Ramappa Naick, Perumal Naick, Muttaya Naick, Veeda Naick and Vs. Perumal Naick.	North, Nos. 283 and 290 ; east, No. 283 D ; south, Nos 283 E & D ; west, No. 282	2·48
Do. No. 283 D ..	P. Narayana Naick	North, No 290 B ; east, Nos 287, 288 and 339 ; south, No. 283 A ; west, No. 283 B & C	2·99
Do. No. 285 ..	Ko. Karuppa Naick	North, Nos 286 and 277 ; east, No. 284 ; south, Nos. 282 sub 280 E ; west, No. 277.	1·73
Do. No 286 A ..	Tho. Muthan	North No 290 B ; east, No. 284 ; south, No 286 ; west, No 276	2 28
Do. No. 286 B ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Perumal Reddi and Tho. Muthan)	North No. 287 ; east, No. 284, south, No. 286 A ; west, Nos 274 and 276	2·34
Do No. 287 ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Nataraja Pillai)	North, No. 288 ; east, No 289 , south, No. 286 ; west, Nos 282 A-1 and 274.	·90
Do. No. 288 A ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Nataraja Pillai)	North, No. 289 , east, Nos. 288-B , south, No. 287 ; west, No. 282 A-1.	·29
Do. No. 288 B ..	Do. do	North and east No 288 , south, No. 287 , west, No. 288 A.	17
Do. No. 289 A ..	Tirumalai Reddi	North, Nos. 291 and 323 B east, No 324 , south, Nos. 325, 326 and 327 ; west, Nos. 290 C & D.	5·06
Do No. 290 B ..	Do. ..	North, No 290 C ; east, No 327 , south, No 283 ; west, No 284.	69
Do. No. 290 C ..	Tirumalai Reddi and Ramaswami Reddi	North, No. 290 D ; east, No. 290 A , south, No 290 B ; west No. 284.	1 02
Do. No. 290 D ..	Do. do.	North, Nos 290 E and 291 , east, No. 290 A , south, No. 290 C ; west, No. 284.	3·79
Do. No. 291 E ..	Tirumalai Reddi	North, No. 293 , east, No 291 , south, No. 290 D ; west No. 284	1·39
Do. No 291 ..	Do.	North, Nos 292 and 293 ; east, No. 323 A-2 B ; south, No. 290 A & D ; west, No. 290 E	5·04
Do. No. 292 ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Ko Karuppa Naicken).	North, No. 293 ; east, No 323 A-2 ; south No. 291 ; west, No. 293	1·97
Do. No. 293 ..	Rathna Asari	North, No. 294 ; east, No 292 ; south, Nos. 290 E and 291 ; west, No. 284	3·02
Do. No. 294 ..	Do.	North, No. 295 , east, No 296 , south, No. 293 , west, No 284	1·50
Do. No 295 A ..	Government (conditionally assigned to A. Pachamuthu Pudayachi).	North, No. 296 A & D , east, No 297 A ; south, No 294 B ; west, No 294 B.	·46
Do. No. 295 C ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Arun).	North, No. 295 B , east, No. 297 A ; south, No 295 ; west, No. 289	1·03

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Tindivanam taluk, Annai village—cont.		
	Land—cont.		acs.
Inam dry, No. 296	Vijayaraja temple by trustees Annamalai Pandaram and Sadaya Pandaram.	North, No. 297 A; east, No. 323 A-1 & A-2; south, No. 292; west, Nos. 293, 294 and 295 C.	1·37
Dry, No. 297 A	Government (conditionally assigned to Venugopal Nayudu)	North, Nos. 295 F and 311 E; east, No. 297 B; south, No. 323 A-1; west, Nos. 295 A, B & C.	3·47
Do. No. 297 B	Venugopal Nayudu	North, No. 311 E; east, No. 311 C; south, No. 313 A-1; west, No. 297 A.	·10
Do. No. 295 A	Government (conditionally assigned to A. Pachamuthu Padayachi).	North, No. 295 E; east, No. 311 D & E; south, Nos. 297 A and 295 A; west, No. 295 H.	·66
Do. No. 295 B	Do. do.	North, Nos. 295 C and 316; east, No. 311 D & E; south, No. 295 A; west, No. 295 D.	1·05
Do. No. 295 C	Perumalu Padayachi	North, No. 309; east, No. 310; south, No. 295 B & D; west, No. 295 E.	2·30
Do. No. 295 D	A. Pachamuthu Padayachi	North, No. 295 C & E; east, No. 295 A & B; south, No. 295 A, B & C; west, Nos. 260 and 261	2·72
Do. No. 295 E	Government (conditionally assigned to Chenan Padayachi and A. Pachamuthu Padayachi)	North, No. 309; east, No. 295 C; south, No. 295 D; west, No. 260	·61
Do. No. 299 A	Ramasami Padayachi	North, No. 299 B; east, No. 300; south, No. 295; west, No. 299 A & B.	1·60
Do. No. 299 B	Do	North, No. 294; east, No. 300; south, No. 299 A; west, Nos. 295 and 299.	·67
Do. No. 301	Government (conditionally assigned to Ayya Muppan)	North, No. 294; east and south, No. 300; west, No. 295 and 298.	1·15
Inam, dry, No. 302	Bhekamuth Muthusari	North, No. 294; east, No. 303; south, No. 301; west, No. 300	·34
Do. No. 303	Carpenter Muthusari	North, No. 154-A; east Kiramur; south, No. 304; and west, No. 301.	·10
Dry, No. 304	Government (conditionally assigned to Muthusari).	North, Nos. 302 and 303; east, Kiramur; south, Nos. 302 and 300; and west, No. 300	·35
Inam, dry, No. 305	(Panchangam inam) by Vijayaraghavachari.	North, No. 304; east, Kiramur; south, No. 308; west, No. 300.	·62
Dry, No. 306	Muthusari	North, No. 305; east, Kiramur; south, Nos. 307 and 308; and west, No. 300	3·14
Inam, dry, No. 307	Ayyanar temple by trustees Sadaya Pandaram and Annamalai Pandaram.	North, No. 306; east, No. 308; south, No. 309; west, No. 306.	1·63
Do. No. 308	Muruganami temple by trustee Perumal Padayachi.	North, No. 305; east Kiramur; south, No. 309; and west, No. 307	2·77
Dry, No. 309	Government (conditionally assigned to Pamalai Padayachi).	North, Nos. 305, 307 and 308; east, Kiramur; south, Nos. 313, 316 and 295-C; and west, No. 295-C.	2·46
Do. No. 310	Do. do.	North, No. 309; east, No. 313; south, No. 311-B & D; and west, No. 295 C	1·34
Do. No. 311 A	Government (conditionally assigned to Krishnasami Ayyar).	North, No. 313; east No. 312; south, No. 311 B; west, No. 311 D.	·41
Do. No. 311 B	Government (conditionally assigned to Pamalai Padayachi).	North, No. 311 A; east, Nos. 312 and 321; south, No. 322 B; west, No. 313 A-1 and A-2 B	1·15
Do. No. 311-C	Government (conditionally assigned to Krishnasami Ayyar)	North, No. 311 A; east, No. 297 B; south, No. 311 D; west, No. 323 A-1.	1·26
Do. No. 311 D	Do. do.	North, No. 310; east, No. 311 A; south, No. 311 E; west, No. 295 E.	1·08
Do. No. 311 E	Government (conditionally assigned to Venugopal Nayudu).	North, No. 311 D; east, No. 311 C; south Nos. 295 A and 297 A; west, No. 295 A.	·67
Do. No. 313 A-1	Krishnasami Ayyar	North, No. 297-A & B; east, No. 311 C; south, No. 311 B; west, No. 323 A-2	4·76
Do. No. 323 B	V. Krishnasami Ayyar, Arunaga Nayudu, Annamalai Naick, Narayana Naik, minor by guardian Palaru.	North, No. 323 A-2; east, No. 311 E; south, Nos. 322 B, 324 and 320; west No. 291.	8·16
Do. No. 327 A	C. Narayana Naick	North, Nos. 327-B and 326; east and south, No. 325; west, No. 288.	2·37
Do. No. 327 B	Tirumalai Reddi	North, No. 250; east, No. 326; south, No. 327 A; west, No. 250.	·78
Do. No. 328	E. Narayana Naick	North Nos. 329 and 327-A; east, Nos. 330, 331 and 320; south, No. 329; west, No. 283.	2·17
Do. No. 329	Do.	North, No. 326; east, No. 330; south, T. Elamangalam; west, No. 283	1·78
Do. No. 312	Padalai Padayachi	North, No. 313; east, Nos. 315 and 316; south, No. 321; west, Nos. 311-A and 311-E.	6·46
Do. No. 314	Do.	North, Kiramur; east, Cultivation; south and west, No. 313.	2·48
Do. No. 315	M. Karuppa Naick	North, No. 322; east, No. 316; south, No. 316; west, No. 312.	1·66
Do. No. 316	Chennatha Padayachi minor, guardian Matha Padayachi.	North, Cultivation; east, No. 317; south, No. 316; west, No. 313.	1·61
Do. No. 317	Government (conditionally assigned to Mandi)	North and east, Cultivation; south, No. 316; west, Nos. 316 and 318.	·46
Do. No. 318 A	Govinda Konan	North, Nos. 315 and 316; east, Nos. 317 and 318-B; south, No. 318 B & C; west, Nos. 319 and 321.	4·36

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or puinash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Villupuram taluk, Ivanur village—contd.		
	Land.		
Dry, No. 313 B ..	Narayana Naiyak	North, No. 317; east, Pulvelam; south, Nos. 313 and 320; west, Nos. 313 A & C.	1 43
Do. No. 313 C ..	Viranatha Padayachi	North, No. 313 A; east, No. 313 C; south, No. 320; west, No. 321.	1 99
Do. No. 318 ..	Murugan	North, No. 316; east, Pulvelam; south, No. 324; west, No. 320	1·15
Do. No. 320 A ..	Do.	North, No. 313; east, Nos. 313 and 324; south, No. 324; west, Nos. 320 B & C and 322	4 27
Do. No. 320 B ..	Do.	North and east, No. 320 A; south, No. 324; west, No. 322	1·25
Do. No. 320 C ..	Do.	North, No. 313; east and south, No. 320 A; west, No. 321.	1·23
Do. No. 321 ..	Pancha Padayachi	North, No. 313; east, Nos. 313 and 320; south, No. 322; west, No. 311.	7·96
Do. No. 322 A ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Venugopal Nayudu).	North, No. 321 C; east, No. 321 E & F; south, No. 333; west, No. 322 B.	·81
Do. No. 322 B ..	Perumal Reman	North, Nos. 323 B, 311 B and 291; east, Nos. 322 A and 322 C; south, Nos. 311 and 325; west, No. 324	4·09
Do. No. 322 C ..	Veeranatha Padayachi	North, No. 321; east, Nos. 322 D and 322 E; south, No. 322 A; west, No. 322 B.	1·03
Do. No. 322 D ..	Murugan	North, No. 291; east, No. 329; south, No. 322 E; west, No. 322 C	·72
Do. No. 322 E ..	Viranatha Padayachi and Muthu Nadan.	North, No. 322 D; east, No. 330; south, No. 322 F; west, No. 322 C & A	1·56
Do. No. 322 F ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Venugopal Nayudu).	North, No. 322 E; east, No. 326; south, Nos. 331 and 332; west, No. 302 A.	1·13
Do. No. 324 ..	Perumal Reman	North, No. 323 B; east, No. 322 B; south, No. 323; west, No. 299 A.	2·54
Do. No. 325 ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Murugan).	North, Nos. 326, 327 B and 290; east and south, No. 331; west, Nos. 322 and 323.	2 23
Do. No. 326 ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Tirumalai Reddi).	North, No. 290; east, No. 325; south, Nos. 323 and 327 B; west, No. 327 A.	·56
Do. No. 330-A. ..	Perumal Naick	North, No. 331 C; east, No. 330 B; south, J. Elamangalam; west, Nos. 329 and 330	2·05
Do. No. 330 B. ..	A. Karuppa Naick	North, No. 331 C; east, Nos. 332 and 334; south, T. Elamangalam; west, No. 330 A.	2·12
Do. No. 331 A. ..	Viranatha Padayachi and Muthu Nadan.	North, No. 332 B; east, Nos. 333 A, B & C; south, No. 331 B; west, No. 325	1·23
Do. No. 331 B ..	Murugan	North, Nos. 332 and 331 A; east, Nos. 332 330 B; south, No. 330 C; west, Nos. 325 and 331 A.	1·35
Do. No. 331 C ..	Do	North, No. 325; east, No. 331 B; south, No. 330 A; west, No. 330.	·97
Do. No. 332 ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Venugopal Nayudu).	North, Nos. 331 and 333; east and south, No. 326; west, No. 330.	2·05
Do. No. 333 A. ..	Do. do.	North, No. 283 B; east, No. 331; south, Nos. 330 and 332; west, No. 331.	1 12
Do. No. 333 B. ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Nutaraja Pillai)	North, No. 333 C; east, No. 334; south, No. 333 A; west, No. 331	·81
Do. No. 333 C. ..	Do. do.	North, No. 332; east, No. 331; south, No. 333 B; west, No. 331	·36
Do. No. 334 B ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Murugan).	North, Nos. 333 and 320; east and south, No. 334 A; west, No. 333	1·05
Do. No. 334 C. ..	Do. do.	North, No. 324 D; east, Pulvelam; south, and west, No. 334 A.	1·72
Do. No. 334 D. ..	Do. do.	North, No. 313; east, Pulvelam; south, No. 334 C; west, Nos. 334 A and 320.	1 81
Do. No. 335. ..	Appuva kotah	North and east, No. 334; south, Pulvelam; west, No. 336.	1·20
Do. No. 336. ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Venugopal Nayudu).	North, No. 333 A; east, Nos. 335, 334 B and 334 C; south, T. Elamangalam; west, Nos. 333 and 330 B.	2·82
	Houses and house-sites.		
Village site Peramboke No. 189 A.	Pa. Arumuga Padayachi	North, No. 189 A; east, Tiruvengadam's house; south and west, No. 189 A.	·03
Do	Tiruvengada Padayachi	North, Chinnan's house east, Sundara Padayachi's house south, No. 189 A; west, Periya Arumuga Padayachi's house.	·02½
Do.	Pa. Chinnaswami Padayachi	North, No. 189 A; east, Sundara Padayachi's house; south, house-site of Tiruvengada Padayachi; west, Periya Arumuga Padayachi's house.	·02½
Do.	Do. ..	North, No. 189 A, east, Sundara Padayachi's house, south, house-site of Pa Arumuga Padayachi; west, No. 189 A.	·00½
Do.	Chinna Arumuga Padayachi ..	North, No. 189 A; east, house-site of Tiruvengada Padayachi, south, No. 189 A, west, house-site of Chinnan and Tiruvengadam.	·02½

Description of land, wet or dry, town or pound-site with survey or resurvey number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Tirukkoilur taluk, Irumbur village—cont.		
	Houses and house-sites—*cont.*		
			ACS.
Village-site, Poramboke, No. 189 A.	Tiruvenkata Padayachi	North, house-site of Pachamuthu; east, house-site of Chinnan Padayachi, south, No. 189 A; west, house-site of Chinna Ammigam, etc.,	·04½
Do.	A. Pachamuthu Padayachi	North, house-site of P. Narayanan, east, No. 189 A, south, house-sites of Chinnan Padayachi, etc and Tiravengadam; west, Sundaram Padayachi's house-site	·04½
Do.	P. Narayana Padayachi	North, house-site of Nattu Narayana Padayachi, east, No. 189 A, south, A. Pachamuthu Padayachi's house; west, Sundra Padayachi's house	·07½
Do.	Pachamuthu Padayachi	North, No. 185, east, Ve. Appavu Padayachi's house-site; south and west, No. 189 A.	·19
Do.	Machha Padayachi and Ve Appavu Padayachi.	North, Pamaki Padayachi's house; east, Ve Pachamuthu Padayachi's house, south, No. 189 A, west, Ku. Pachaiamuthu Padayachi's house-site.	·01½
Do.	Pachamuthu Padayachi	North, Pamaki Padayachi's house; east, Velayutha Padayachi's house, south, No. 189 A, west, Appavu Padayachi's house	·01½
Do.	Velayutha Padayachi	North, Govinda Padayachi's house; east, and south, No. 189 A; west, Ve. Pachaiamuthu Padayachi's house	·01½
Do.	Govinda Padayachi	North, No. 189 B; east, No 189 A; south, house of Velayutha Padayachi, west, house of Ku. Pachamuthu Padayachi.	·04½
Do.	Ammamuthu Padayachi	North, No 189 B; east, Muthu Padayachi's house; south, No. 189 A; west, No 189 B.	·01½
Do.	Chinnan Padayachi and Muthu Padayachi.	North, No. 189 B; east, Natha Pachaiamuthu Padayachi's house; south No. 189 A; west, Ammamuthu ammal's house.	·03
Do.	Natha Pachaiamuthu Padayachi ..	North, east and south, No 189 A, west, Muthu Padayachi's house.	·03½
Do.	Chinna Ramanni Padayachi ..	North, and east, No. 189 A; south, Si. Arumuga Padayachi's house; west, Pa. Appavu Padayachi's house.	·02
Do.	P. Appavu Padayachi	North, No 189 b; east, Si Ramanni Padayachi's house, south, Pa. Arumuga Padayachi's house; west, No. 189 A.	·01½
Do.	Pattu Arumuga Padayachi	North, Appavu Padayachi's house; east, Si Arumuga Padayachi's house; south, and west, No. 189 A.	·03½
Do.	Chinna Arumuga Padayachi ..	North, Si. Ramanni Padayachi's house, east Si Arumuga Padayachi's house, south, No. 189 A; west, Pa Arumuga Padayachi's house	·01½
Do.	Do.	North, Si. Ramanni Padayachi's house, east and south, No. 189 A; west, Si Arumuga Padadachi's house	·01½
Do.	Ve. Panchamuthu Padayachi	North, Pachaiamuthu Padayachi's house; east, Ammamia's house; south and west, No 189 A	·04½
Do.	Appavu Padayachi	North, Appavu Padayachi's house, east, Pattadai Padayachi's house; south, No. 189 A; west, Ve. Panchamuthu Padayachi's house	·03½
Do.	Pavadai Rangasami	North, Appavu Padayachi's house, east, Sundaram Velayutha Padayachi's house; south, No. 189 A; west, Ve Appavu Padayachi's house.	·01
Do.	Sundaram Velayuda Padayachi ..	North, Appavu Padayachi's house, east and south, No. 189 A, west, Pavadai Rangasami's house.	·03
Village site, Poramboke, No. 189 A	Ve. Appavu Padayachi	North, Pa Appavu Padayachi's house; east, No 189 A, south, Pavadai, Velayutham and Ammamia's house; west, Pachamuthu Padayachi's house.	·04½
Do.	Ve. Pachiamuthu Padayachi	North, No. 185, east, house of Ve Appavu Padayachi; south, Ve. Panchamuthu Padayachi's house; west, No 189 A.	·19½
Do.	Pe. Appavu Padayachi	North, Nos. 183 and 184; east, house of Ve. Appavu Padayachi, south, Ve. Panchamuthu Padayachi's house; west, No 189 A.	·09½
Do.	Alagu Padayachi and Panchamuthu Padayachi.	North, No. 180, east, No. 191; south, No. 189A, west, house of Ve. Appavu Padayachi and Sundaram Padayachi.	·16½
Village site, Poramboke, No. 189	Venkatachal Padayachi	North, No. 189 A; east Ve. Arumuga Padayachi's house; south and west, No. 189 A	·04½
Do.	Ve. Arumuga Padayachi	North, east and south, No. 189 A; west, A Venkatachala Padayachi's house.	·02

Description of land, wet or dry, item as per counterfoil, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	South Arcot district, Tiruvadhipuram taluk, Semmur village—contd.		ac.
Village site, Poramboke, No. 192.	Para Eyilan	North, Annamalai house; east, Nagan's house; south and west, No. 193.	·01½
Do.	Annamalai	North, No. 192; east, Nallan's house; south, Eyilan's house; west, No. 177.	·01
Do.	Nagan and Nallan	North, east and south, No. 192; west, Annamalai Eyilan's house.	·03½
Do.	Toti Vyapuri	North, east, south and west, No. 192.	·03½
Do.	Velan and Muniyan	Do. do.	·02
Do.	Toti Vyapuri	North, No. 179; east, south and west, No. 192.	·01
Do.	Vyapuri, Pachayan and No. Amit ..	North, No. 178; east, south and west, No. 192.	·02½
Do.	Talayari Mandi, etc.	North, No. 178; east, south and west, No. 192.	·01
Do.	Do	North, No. 177; east, No. 192 B; south and west, No. 192.	·05½
Do.	Kandan	North, No. 192; east, No. 176 B; south and west, No. 192.	·09
Do.	Mandi	Do. do.	·04½
Do.	Sahibi Ramat	Do. do.	·07½
Do.	Toti Vyapuri	North, No. 190; east, south and west No. 192.	·02
Do.	Subban	North, east, south and west, No. 192.	·01½
Village site, Poramboke No. 189 A.	Tha. Arumuga Padayachi	North, Chinnammal's house; east, Muthuswami Padayachi's house; south, and west, No. 189 A.	·01½
Do.	Do	North No. 189 A; east, Muthuswami Padayachi's house; south, Tha. Arumuga Padayachi's house, west, No. 189 A.	·00½
Do.	Chinnan	North and east, Tha Arumuga Padayachi's house; south and west, No. 189 A	·01½
Do.	Tha Arumuga Padayachi	North, No. 189 A; east, Ka. Pandi Padayachi's house; south, No 189 A; west, Arumuga Padayachi and Chinnan's house.	·01½
Do.	Ka. Ramaswami Padayachi ..	North, No. 189 A; east, Ma. Ramaswami Padayachi's house; south and west, No. 189 A	·02½
Do.	Pe. Arumuga Padayachi and Si. Arumuga Padayachi ..	North and east, No. 189 A; south, Ka. Pandi Padayachi's house; west, Tha. Arumuga Padayachi's house	·01½
Do.	Ka. Pandi Padayachi	North, house of Si. Arumuga Padayachi and Pe. Arumuga Padayachi; east and south, No. 189 A; west, Tha. Arumuga Padayachi's house	·01½
Do.	Ma. Ramaswami Padayachi	North, No. 189 A; east, No. Arumuga Padayachi's house; south, No. 189 A; west, Ka. Ramasami Padayachi's house.	·02½
Do.	Kottapidi Arumuga Padayachi ..	North, No. 189 A; east, Muthusami Padayachi's house; south, No. 189 A; west, Ma. Ramasami Padayachi's house.	·03½
Do.	Si. Ramaswami Padayachi	North and east, No. 189 A, south, Chinna. Arumuga Padayachi's house; west, Si. Ramasam Padayachi's house	·01½
Do.	Muthuswami Padayachi	North, east and south, No. 189 A; west, No. Arumuga Padayachi's house	·01½
Do.	Pandi Padayachi and Sakkiyan ..	North, No. 189 A; east, Venugopal Nayudu's house, south, Annamuthu Padayachi's house; west, Kulla Padayachi's house.	·01½
Do.	Kulla Padayachi	North, No. 189 A; east Sakkiyan Pandi Padayachi's house, south, Annamuthu Padayachi's house, west, Arumachala Padayachi's house	·01½
Do.	Annamuthu Padayachi	North, Sakkiyan, Pandi Padayachi's house; east, Venugopal Nayudu's house; south, No. 189 A; west; Muthu Padayachi's house	05
Do.	Arumachala Padayachi	North, No. 189 A; east, Kulla Padayachi's house, south, Muthu Padayachi's house; west Annamalai Pandaram's house.	02½
Do.	Annamalai Ayyar and Sadaya Pandaram ..	North, No. 189 A, east, Arumachala Padayachi's house, south, No. 189 A, west, Pandi Padayachi and Ganapathi Padayachi's house	05½
Do.	Maji Muniyan and Muthu Padayachi..	North, Arumachala Padayachi's house; east, Annamuthu Padayachi's house, south, No. 189 A; west, Annamalai Pandaram's house.	03½
Do.	Ganapathi Padayachi and Pandi Padayachi	North, No. 189 A; east, Annamalai Pandaram's house, south, No. 189 A; west, house of Muthusami and Palaniuthu Padayachi.	·01½

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pernambeke, with survey or pymash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Triddhachalam taluk, Iruvur village—*contd.*		acs.
Village-site pernambeke No. 189 A.	Muthu Asari	North, No. 189 A; east, house of Pummbi Padayachi and Ganapathi Padayachi; south house of Palanimuthu Padayachi; west, No. 188 A.	01½
Do.	A. Ramaswama Padayachi	North, house of A. Arumuga Padayachi; east and south, No. 189 A; west, house of Chinnan Padayachi.	03
Do.	A. Arumuga Padayachi	North, and east, No. 189 A; south, house of A. Ramasamy Padayachi; west, house of Chinnan Padayachi.	·02
Do.	Palanimuthu Padayachi	North and east, No. 189 A; south, Velayutha Padayachi's house; west, house of Chinnan Padayachi.	·01½
Do.	Ko. Velayutha Padayachi	North, Palanimuthu Padayachi's house; east, No. 189 A; south, Guruvu Chetti's house; west, Chinnan Padayachi's house.	·01½
Do.	Do.	North, Muthu Asari's house; east, Palanimuthu Padayachi's house; south and west, No. 189 A.	·01½
Do.	Palanimuthu Padayachi	North, Muthu Asari's house, east and south, No. 189 A; west, Velayutha Padayachi's house	·01½
Do.	Duraiswami Chetti, minor by guardian Sellammal.	North, Velayuda Padayachi's house; east and south, No. 189 A; west, A. Pachaimuthu Padayachi's house.	·03½
Do.	Madar Sahib	North, A. Pachaimuthu Padayachi's house; east, south and west, No. 189 A.	·02
Do.	Elumbe Pachaimuthu Padayachi ..	North, Chinnathu Padayachi's house; east, Duraisami Chetti's house; south, Madar Sahib's house; west, No. 188 A.	·03½
Do.	Chinnan Padayachi	North, No. 189 A; east, house of A. Ramaswami Padayachi No. 188 A; south, A. Pachaimuthu Padayachi's house; west, Lakshmayee Muthuswami Padayachi's house.	·04
Do.	Muthusama Padayachi	North, Su. Pachaimuthu Padayachi's house; east, A. Pachaimuthu Padayachi Chinnathu Padayachi's house; south and west, No. 189 A.	·07½
Do.	Su. Pachaimuthu Padayachi	North, No. 189 A; east, Ku. Lakshmayee's house; south, Muthusama Padayachi's house; west, Ganapathi Padayachi's house.	·05
Do.	Ganapathi Padayachi	North, No. 189 A; east, Su. Pachaimuthu Padayachi's house; south and west, No. 189 A.	·02½
Do.	Su. Pachaimuthu Padayachi ..	North, No. 189 A; east, Ku. Lakshmayee's house; south, Su. Pachaimuthu Padayachi's house; west, No. 189 A.	·02
Do.	Lakshmi Ammal	North No. 189 A; east and south, Chinnathu Padayachi's house, west, Su. Pachaimuthu Padayachi's house.	·03½
Do.	Chinna Arumuga Padayachi ..	North, No. 188, east and south, No. 189 A, west, No. 187.	·015½
Do.	Chinnathu Padayachi	North, Tiruvengada Padayachi's house; east, No. 189 A; south, Ko. Arumuga Padayachi's house; west, No. 188 A	·04½
Do.	Tiruvengadam Chinnan Padayachi ..	North, east, south and west No. 189 A	·04
Do.	Natha Perumal Padayachi	North, No. 189 A; east, Ku. Pachaimuthu Padayachi's house; south, Po. Narayana Padayachi's house, west, No. 189 A.	·02½
Do.	Natha Perumal Padayachi and Ramaswami Padayachi.	North, No. 189 A; east, Natha Perumal Padayachi's house; south, Tiruvengada Padayachi's house; west, No. 189 A.	·03
Do.	Ku. Pathaimuthu Padayachi	North and east, No. 189 A; south, Mukka Padayachi's house; west, No. 188	·07
Do.	Mukka Padayachi	North, east and south, No. 189 A; west, No. 188	·06½
Do.	Muthu Asari	North and east, No. 189 A; south, No. 187; west, No. 189 A.	04
Do.	Sundaram Padayachi	North, No. 189 A; east, Alamelu's house, south, No. 188; west, No. 189 A.	·04½
Do.	Alamelu	North, No. 189 A; east, house of Ariyapathra Padayachi; south, No. 189 A; west, No. 188	·04½
Do.	Ariyapathra Padayachi	North, No. 189 A; east, Ku. Ramaswami Padayachi's house; south, No. 188; west Alamelu's house	·04½
Do.	Muruthai Ramaswami Padayachi ..	North and east, No. 189 A; south, No. 188; west, Ariyapathra Padayachi's house	·06½
Do.	Arumuga Padayachi	North, No. 188 A; east, No. 193 B, south, No. 196; west, No. 189 A.	·05½
Village-site pernambeke, No. 189	Va. Chinnan Padayachi	North, No. 189 A, east, Kamalai Padayachi's house; south and west, No. 189 A.	·02½

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
	South Arcot District, Tirukkoilur taluk, Ivanur village—cont.		
			ACS.
Village site poramboke, No. 192.	Pannalai Padayachi	North, east and south, No. 192 A; west, Chinnan Padayachi's house.	01½
Village site poramboke, No 189 A.	Varangopal Nayudu	North, No 189 A; east, Ramaswami Padayachi's house; south, No. 188 A; west, Annamuthu Padayachi's house.	·04
Do.	A. Ramaswami Padayachi	North, east and south, No. 189 A; west, Varangopal Nayudu's site.	·03½
Village site poramboke, No 192	Muthuswami Padayachi	North, No 191; east and south, No. 192; west, Pavadai Padayachi's house.	·00½
Do.	Vs Pavadai Padayachi	North, No. 191; east, Muthuswami Padayachi's house; south and west, No. 192.	·00½
Village site poramboke, No. 189 A	Chinnan Padayachi	North, No 190 A; east, A. Ramaswami Padayachi's house; south, A. Pachamuthu Padayachi's house; west, Kutia Lakshmiyan's house.	·002
		Total ..	646·62½

Ootacamund, April 23, 1914.

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 101·85½ acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Tittagudi reservoir connected with Tolundur project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tolundur project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Tirukkoilur taluk, Kanakavadi village.		
			Acs.
Dry, No. 44 A-2 ..	Andi Padayachi	North, No. 44 B 3; east, No 41 A-1, south, No. 45 A; west, No 41 B-3.	05
Do. No. 45 A ..	Do	North, No. 44 A-2, east, No 44 B-1; south, No 46 D, west, No. 46 G.	04
Do. No. 46 A-1 ..	Nallasevi Alagan, Arumuthan and Muniyan	North, No 46 E; east, No 46 D; south, No 46 A-2; west, No 46 G.	·10
Do No 46 A-2 ..	Kuliyan (minor) by guardian Ayyammal, Kuliyan and Kolandai.	North, No. 45 B, east, No 46 A-1, south, No. 46 G, west, Alambadi.	10
Do. No. 46 B ..	Do do.	North, Alambadi; east, Nos. 46 C and 46 D, south, Nos. 46 A 1, A-2 & D, west, Alambadi.	2·23
Do No. 46 C ..	Nallasevi Alagan, Arumuthan and Muniyan	North, Alambadi; east and south, No. 46 D, west, No 46 B.	·27
Do. No. 46 D ..	Do. do.	North, No. 46 C & G, east and south, No. 46 G, west, No. 46 A-1 & B	1·51
Do. No. 46 E ..	Murugan Amirgand Nallappa Asari	North, Alambadi; east, south and west, No 46 G.	1 28
Do. No 46 F ..	Andi Padayachi	North, No. 46 G; east, Nos. 46 C-1 and 49 D south, No. 46; west, No. 46 G.	1·20
Do. No. 48	Do.	North, No 46 F, east, No. 49 C-1; south, No. 168, west, No. 46 G.	2·17
Do. No. 49 D ..	Do.	North, No. 46 A; east and south, No. 49 C-1; west, No 46 F.	·46
Do No. 73	Ka. Narayana Padayachi	North and east, No. 71; south, No. 68; west, No. 73 E 2.	·73
Do. No. 73 E ..	Muruga Padayachi	North, Nos. 73 A and 73; east, Nos. 86 and 88, south, Nos. 83 and 88; west, Nos. 71 and 73.	3·64
Do. No. 77	Pichamuthu Padayachi	North, No. 78, east, No. 74; south, No 76 west, Nos. 90 and 91.	2·05
Do. No. 79 E-2 ..	Nallasevi Alagan, Arumuthan and Muniyan	North, No 49 C-1; east, No 79 E-1; south and west, No. 100.	·77
Do. No. 80 ..	Pichamuthu Padayachi	North, No. 78, east, No. 77; south, No 81, west, No. 100.	84
Do No. 83 ..	Muruga Padayachi	North, No 81; east, No. 76, south, No. 83 A & B; west, No 84	·64
Do. No. 84 ..	Arumugam Pillai and Andi Padayachi.	North, No 100; east, Nos. 83 and 83 A; south, Nos 85 and 85; west, Nos. 83 and 100.	·27
Do. No. 85 A ..	Arumugam Pillai	North, No, 84; east, No. 85 E, south, Nos. 86 and 87, west, No. 100.	35

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Vridhâchalam taluk, Kanchambadi village—cont.		ACS.
Dry, No. 83 B	Arumugam Pillai	North and east, No. 84; south, Nos. 86 and 87; west, No. 86 A.	·32
Do. No. 83	Subbanna Chetti	North, Nos. 85 A & B; east, Nos. 84 and 89; south and west, No. 87.	·40
Do. No. 87	Bavaddin Sahib, Andi Padayachi, Muruga Padayachi, Sittaya Padayachi, Labbai Gani Sahib, Muhammad Sultan Sahib, Subbanna Chetti, Marimuthu Padayachi, Kunara Pandaram, Palanimuthu Pandaram, Pe Ramaswami Padayachi, Pichamuthu Padayachi, Kuthu Konan, Alagukonan, K Narayana Padayachi	North, Nos. 76 B, 78, 83 C, 84 and 86 B; east, No. 83; south, Nos. 90, 92 A, B, C & D; west, Nos. 86, 87, 88 and 89.	2·17
Do. No. 86	Pichai Mudali	North and east, No. 89; south, No. 87; west, Nos. 85 and 87.	·40
Do. No. 88	Bavaddin Sahib, Andi Padayachi, Muruga Padayachi, Sittaya Padayachi, Labbai Gani Sahib, Muhammad Sultan Sahib, Subbanna Chetti, Ka. Narayana Padayachi, Marimuthu Padayachi, Kunara Pandaram, Palanimuthu Pandaram, Pe Ramaswami Padayachi, Pichamuthu Padayachi, Kuthu Konan, Alaga Konan.	North, No. 78 B, 78, 83 C, 84 and 86 B; east, No. 83; south, Nos. 90, 92 A, B, C & D; west, Nos. 86, 87, 88 and 89.	3·10
Do. No. 90	Pichai Mudali	North, No. 88; east, Nos. 89 and 92 A; south, Nos. 92 A, B, C, D & E; west, No. 87.	·47
Do. No. 91 A	Ayamperumal Padayachi	North, No. 90; east, No. 91 B; south, No. 159 A; west, Nos. 159 A and 87.	·14
Do. No. 91 B	Ranga Padayachi	North, No. 90; east, No. 91 C; south, No. 159 A; west, No. 91 A.	·13
Do. No. 91 C	Kulla Padayachi	North, No. 90; east, No. 91 D; south, No. 159 A; west, No. 91 B.	·14
Do. No. 91 D	Andi Padayachi	North, No. 90; east, No. 91 E; south, No. 159; west, No. 91 C.	·14
Do. No. 91 E	Muthuswami Padayachi, Andi Padayachi, Kulla Padayachi, Ayamperumal Padayachi, Ranga Padayachi.	South, Nos. 93 and 99; east, No. 94 E; south, No. 159; west, No. 91 D	1·28
Do. No. 92 A	Muthuswami Padayachi..	North, No. 89; east, No. 92 B; south, No. 91 E; west, Nos. 91 E and 90	·23
Do. No. 92 B	Andi Padayachi	North, No. 89; east, No. 92 C; south, No. 91 E; west, No. 92 A.	·21
Do. No. 92 C	Kulla Padayachi	North, No. 89; east, No. 92 D; south, No. 91 E; west, No. 92 B.	·25
Do. No. 92 D	Ayamperumal Padayachi	North, Nos. 89 and 93; east, No. 92 E; south, No. 91 E; west, No. 92 C.	·23
Do. No. 92 E	Ranga Padayachi	North, No. 93; east, No. 92 F; south, No. 91 E; west, No. 92 D	·41
Do. No. 92 F	Muthuswami Padayachi	North, No. 93; east, No. 92 G; south, No. 91 E; west, No. 92 E	·18
Do. No. 92 G	Andi Padayachi	North, No. 93; east, No. 92 H; south, No. 91 E; west, No. 92 F.	·16
Do. No. 92 H	Kulla Padayachi	North, No. 93; east No. 92 I; south, No. 91 E; west, No. 92 E	·17
Do. No. 92 I	Ayamperumal Padayachi	North, Nos. 93 and 10 E, east, No. 94 E & F; south, No. 91 F, west, No. 92 H.	·21
Do. No. 93	Sittaya Padayachi	North, No. 78 B, east, No. 94 E, south, No. 92 D, E, F, G, H & I, west, No. 89.	56
Do. No. 94 A	Muthuswami Padayachi	North, No. 96, east, No. 86; south, No. 94 E; west No. 94 H	·08
Do. No. 94 B	Kulla Padayachi	North, No. 96; east No. 94 A; south, No. 94 E, west, No. 94 C.	·08
Do. No. 94 C	Ayamperumal Padayachi	North, No. 96; east, No. 94 B, south, No. 94 E, west, No. 94 D.	·08
Do. No. 94 E	Muruga Padayachi and Andi Padayachi	North, No. 93, east, Nos. 96 and 159; south, No. 159; west, Nos. 91 E, 92 I and 93	1·36
Do. No. 96	Sittaya Padayachi	North and east, No. 98; south, No. 94 A, B, C, D & E; west, No. 78 B.	80
Do. No. 97 A	Ka. Narayana Padayachi	North, No. 71; east, No. 97 B, D & F; south, No. 159; west, No. 98.	3·69
Do. No. 97 C	Kutha Konan and Nallamuthu Konan.	North, No. 71; east, No. 97 D; south, No. 97 A; west, No. 97 B.	11
Do. No. 97 D	Pe Narayana Padayachi	North, No. 71; east, No. 98; south, No. 97 C; west, No. 97 E & E.	1·76
Do. No. 97 E	Kutha Konan and Nallamuthu Konan.	North, No. 97 D, east, No. 98; south, No. 97 E; west, No. 97 F.	1·62
Do. No. 97 G	Vadivelu Padayachi and Alaga Padayachi	North, No. 97 E; east, No. 98; south, No. 159; west, No. 97 F.	3·71
Do. No. 99	Alaga Konan	North, No. 159; east and south, 159; west No. 98.	·64
Do. No. 104	Sittaya Padayachi	North, Nos. 101 and 103; east, south and west, No. 159.	1 66
Do. No. 109	Do	North, No. 104 A; east, No 104 B; south, Nos. 103 and 159; west, No. 101	1 31
Do. No. 104 E.	Kutha Konan and Nallamuthu Konan.	North, No. 114; east, No. 108, south, Nos. 107 and 110 B; west, No. 110 B	1 90

Description of land, wet or dry, kuzam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
	South Arcot district, Tiruttanikaivo taluk, Kandanthuli village.		
Dry, No. 110 A ..	Alagu Kunan	North, Nos. 112 and 113, east, Nos. 111 and 110 C; south, Nos. 99 and 100, west, No. 99.	ac. a. 3·74
Do. No. 110 C ..	Kutha Konan and Nallamuthu Konan	North, Nos. 111 and 110 B; east, No. 110 B & D, south, Nos. 100 and 109 A, west, No. 110 A.	·1·30
Do. No. 111 ..	Alagu Konan	North, No. 112; east, No. 110 B; south, No. 110 C, west, No. 110 A.	·79
Do. No. 113 B ..	Marimuthu Padayachi	North, No. 114, east, No. 113 A; south, No. 113 A; west, No. 11	·24
Do. No. 152 A ..	Veluyutha Padayachi, minor by guardian Alamelu.	North, No. 151; east Irunur; south, No. 152, west, No. 152 B-1.	1·00
Do. No. 152 B-1 ..	Nu. Ramaswami Padayachi, Arumuga Padayachi and Muthuswami Padayachi.	North, No. 151; east, No. 152 A; south, No. 163, west, No. 169.	1·43
Do. No. 152 B-2 ..	Ariya Pathra Padayachi	North No. 152 B-1, east, Nos. 153 and 152 B-3 south and west, No. 169	1·20
Do. No. 152 B-3 ..	Appavu Padayachi, Manikka Padayachi and Annamalai Padayachi.	North and east, No. 153; south, No. 157; west, No. 169	1·20
Do. No. 153 ..	Appavu Padayachi, Manikka Padayachi, Annamuthu Padayachi, Pavadi Padayachi, Panchamuthu Padayachi, Muthuswami Padayachi, Rangaswami Padayachi, Sivalinga Padayachi, Arumuga Padayachi and Pachamuthu Padayachi	North, No. 152 A & B-1; east, Irunur; south, Nos. 154 and 162; west, No. 169 B-3 & B-3	4·02
Do. No. 154	Appavu Padayachi, Manikka Padayachi and Annamalai Padayachi.	North, No. 153, east, No. 155 and Irunur, south, No. 159 A-3 & B, west, No. 153	·77
Do. No. 155 ..	Thinu Padayachi	North, No. 154, east, Irunur; south, Korukkai, west, No. 156 A & B	·95
Do. No. 156 A ..	K Pachamuthu Padayachi	North, No. 154; east, No. 155, south and west, No. 156 B	·95
Do. No. 156 B .	Do. ..	North, Nos. 151, 154 A and 154; east, Nos. 154 A and 155; south, Korukkai; west, Nos. 156 and 157	1·67
Do. No. 157 .	Appavu Padayachi, Manikka Padayachi and Annamalai Padayachi.	North, Nos. 152 B-3 and 153; east, No. 154, south, No. 159 B; west, Nos. 159 and 159.	1·15
Do. No. 159 C-2 ..	K. Narayana Padayachi, Muruguthu Padayachi, Kunnan Pandaram, Palaniamuthu Pandaram Po. Ramaswami Padayachi, Pichaimuthu Padayachi, Kutha Konan, Alagu Konan And Padayachi, Muruga Padayachi Sathya Padayachi, Subbanna Chetti, Muhammad Lubbai Gani Sahib, Haveedin Sahib and Mohammad Sultan Sahib	North Nos. 87 and 160; east, No. 159 B; south, Korukkai; west, No. 160	10·65
Dry, No. 40 C ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Andi Padayachi, Alagammal, Mu. Muthun and Sa Ramaswami Padayachi	North, Nos. 40 D and 41 B-1; east, No. 40 C-1 & C-3, south, No. 160, west, Nos. 40 and 40 F.	4·75
Do. No. 73 A ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Kulla Padayachi).	North, No. 78; east, No. 73 B; south and west, No. 74.	·30
Do. No. 73 B ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Muthuswami Padayachi)	North No. 78, east, No. 73 C, south, No. 74; west, No. 13 A.	·30
Do. No. 73 D ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Dharmalingu Padayachi).	North, No. 78; east, No. 73 E-1, south, Nos. 74 and 13 E-2; west, No. 73 C.	·43
Do. No. 73 E-1 ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Dharmalingu Padayachi and Sadya Kunan).	North, No. 78 east, No. 74; south, No. 73 E-2, west, No. 13 D	·20
Do. No. 96 D ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Ranga Padayachi)	North, No. 96; east, No. 96 C, south and west, No. 94 E	05
Do. No. 97 H ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Kulla Padayachi).	North, No. 72, east, No. 97 E; south and west, No. 97 A.	·23
Do. No. 105 ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Muruka Padayachi)	North, Nos. 106 and 107, east and south, No. 159, west, No. 104 B.	2·60
Do. No. 108 ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Muthu Padayachi).	North, No. 109; east, No. 159; south, No. 155 and 1ub west, No. 107	1·87
Do. No. 109	Do. do.	North, Nos. 114 and 109; east, No. 159; south, Nos. 106 and 107, west, No. 109.	2·25
Do. No. 112 B ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Andi Padayachi)	North, No. 114; east, No. 109; south, Nos. 111 and 113 A; west, No. 113.	·33
Do No. 159 ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Pachamuthu Padayachi).	North, No. 160; east, Nos. 157 and 155 B; south, Korukkai, west, No. 159	1·53
	Houses and house-sites.		
Nathum poramboke, No 71.	Palani Muthu Pandaram	North, nathum, west, vacant site; south, lane; west, street.	·04
Do.	Ramaswami Padayachi and Muthuswami Padayachi	North, west, south and west, nathum ..	·05
Do.	Ramaswami Konan	North, Ramaswami Konan's house; east, nathum; south, Muthuswami Padayachi's house; west, nathum	·02
Do.	Muthuswami Padayachi	North, Ramaswami Konan's house; east, nathum, south, Pichamuthu Padayachi's house; west, nathum.	·02

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or paimash numbers	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
	South Arcot district, Tindivanam taluk, Kunnakudi village—cont.		ACR.
Natham, pramboke, No. 71	Pichamuttu Padayachi	North, Muttuswami Padayachi's house; east, south and west, natham.	·03½
Do.	Do. (site only) ..	North natham and Pichamuttu Padayachi's house; east and south, natham; west, Pichamuttu Padayachi's house.	03
Do.	Pachamuttu Konan and Karuthamani Konan.	North, east and south, natham; west, Narayana Padayachi's house.	·01½
Do.	Narayana Padayachi (site only) ..	North natham, east, Pachamuttu Konan's house-site; south, natham; west, Narayana Padayachi's house.	03
Do.	Kutha Konan and Nallamuttu Konan.	North, east and south, natham; west, Alaga Konan's house.	·03½
Do.	Periya Narayana Padayachi	North, Vadivelu Padayachi's house; east and south, natham, west, lane	03
Do.	Vadivelu Padayachi	North, Alaga Konan's house; east, natham, south, Pe. Narayana Padayachi's house, west, Annamalai Padayachi's house	01½
Do.	Muruga Padayachi	North, Alaga Konan's house; east, natham, south, Vadivelu Padayachi's house; west, Si. Narayana Padayachi's house	·01½
Do.	Annamalai Konan	North, Perima Padayachi's house; east, natham; south, Muruga Padayachi's house; west, Ka. Narayana Padayachi's house	·04
Do.	Andi Padayachi	North, east, south and west, natham ..	·05
Do.	Marimuttu Padayachi	North, natham; east, Ramaswami Padayachi's house, south, Ka. Narayana Padayachi's house; west, Muttuswami Padayachi's house and natham.	·01½
Do.	Muttuswami Padayachi ..	North natham, east, Marimuttu Padayachi's house, south and west, natham	·00½
Do.	Narayana Padayachi	North, Marimuttu Padayachi's house; east, Narayana Padayachi's house, south, Sittayya Padayachi's house; west, natham.	·05
Do.	Narayana Padayachi (shed)	North, Ramaswami Padayachi's house; east, Anna Konan's house; south, Se. Ramayana Padayachi's house, west Ka. Narayana Padayachi's house	·03½
Do.	Sittayya Padayachi	North, Ka. Narayana Padayachi's house; east, Si. Narayana Padayachi's house, south, Muruga Padayachi's house, west, natham.	·03
Do.	Annamalai Padayachi	North, Si. Narayana Padayachi's house; east, lane, south, natham; west, Muruga Padayachi's house site	·01½
Do.	Kutti Padayachi	North, Ka. Narayana Padayachi's house, east, Vadivelu Padayachi's house; south, Annamalai Padayachi's house, west, Sittayya Padayachi's house.	·02
Do.	Alaga Konan	North, street; east, Nallamuttu Konan's house; south, natham; west, Kulla Padayachi's house.	·02½
Do.	Kulla Padayachi	North, street, east, Alaga Konan's house, south and west, natham.	·02½
Do.	Do.	North, Andi Padayachi's house, east and south, natham; west, Muruga Padayachi's house.	·02
Do.	Muruga Padayachi	North, Kulla Padayachi's house, east, street, south and west, natham	·02½
Do.	Do. (site only) ..	North, Sittayya Padayachi's house; east, Arumuka Padayachi's house, south and west, street.	·03
Do.	Ranga Padayachi, Muttuswami Padayachi, Ayyamperumal Padayachi and Andi Padayachi	North, Ayyamperumal Padayachi's house; east, street, south, Kulla Padayachi's house; west natham	·04
Do.	Ranga Padayachi, Muttuswami Padayachi and Ayyamperumal Padayachi	North, Ayyamperumal Padayachi's house; east, street; south, Ayyamperumal Padayachi's house; west, natham.	·03
Do.	Marimuttu Pandaram and Kumaraswami Pandaram	North and east, street, south, Ayyamperumal Padayachi's house, west, natham.	·01½
Do.	Ranga Padayachi	North and east, street, south, Dharma Padayachi's house, west, natham.	·02
Do.	Dharmaranga Padayachi	North, Ranga Padayachi's house, east, street; south and west, natham.	·04
Do.	Krishna Reddi	North, east, south and west, natham ..	·02
Do.	Do. (vacant site) ..	Do. do. ..	·02
Do.	Arasu Saiwan and Chinnammal ..	Do. do. ..	·01
Do.	Do. (vacant site)	Do. do.	·02
Do.	Marudai	North and east, natham, south, Marudai's house, west, natham	·01½
Do.	Do. (vacant site)	North and east, Marudai's house; south and west, natham.	·01½

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		South Arcot district, Tirukkoilur taluk, Nemapuram village—cont.	
			Acs.
Nathan, poramboke, No. 71	Sadayan	North, nathan; east, Kuttayan's house; south, street; west, nathan	·11½
Do.	Kuttayan	North, nathan; east, Vingayan's house; south, street; west, Sadayan's house	·01½
Do.	Sokiyan	North, nathan; east and south, street; west, Kuttayan's house.	·06½
Do.	Vingan	North and east, street; south, Alagan's house; west Sadayan's house.	·06½
Do.	Do.	Do do.	·06½
Do.	Alagan	North, west, south and west, street	·04½
Do.	Mookkan	North, street; east, Kuttayan's house, south, street; west, lane.	·00½
		Total, including conditionally assigned lands.	101 36½

Ootacamund, April 21, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·78 acres be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for diversion bank at Kulla-Mallavaram; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Peddapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Divisional Office, Peddapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Godavari district, Ramachandrapur taluk, Mallavaram, hamlet of Kulla village.	
			Acs.
Inam, dry, No. 351 L.	Chitturi Venkayya and Subbayya	North, east and south, Sr. 351 h; west, feed bank.	·06
Do.	Chitturi Venkayya, son of Bhavanykarayudu	Do. do.	·07
Do.	Chitturi Venkayya, son of Subbanna.	North, east, south and west, No. 351 A ..	·51
Inam, dry, village site No. 351 A.	Bhamidipalli Yegnarayana ..	North, east and south, No. 351 A; west, feed bank	1·0
Do.	Angara Kanakaryalu	North, east, south and west, No. 351 A ..	·01
Do.	Yalamati Venkayya and Yalamati Ramayya	Do. do ..	·24
Do.	Sri Venugopalaswamivaru ..	Do. do. ..	·25
Do.	Sheik Mera Sahib and Nabi Sahib	Do. do. ..	·09
Dry, village site, No. 351 A	Chitturi Venkayya, son of Bhavanykarayudu	Do. do. ..	·54
Do.	Sri Venugopalaswami Vara	Do. do ..	·03
Do.	Chitturi Venkayya, son of Bhavanykarayudu and Jaga Mannayya.	Do. do ..	·05 ac
Do.	Vadivru Sangayya and Vadivru Subbarayudu.	Do. do. ..	·51
Do.	Vakkalanka Prakasam and Kanakayya.	North and east, No. 351-A; south, No. 350-3; west, No. 351-A.	·91
Do.	Paladugula Subbarayudu and Ramayya	Do. do.	·01
Inam, dry, No. 350-2.	Chitturi Venkayya, son of Bhavanykarayudu.	North, No. 350-1; east No. 350-1; south, Nos. 350-1, 2 & 3, west Nos. 351-A and 350-3.	·34
Do. No. 350-1.	Kumari Lakshmidu	North, No 350-1; east, No. 349-south, No. 351-A, west, No. 350-1	·19
Do. No. 350-3.	Paladugula Subbarayudu and Ramayya.	North, Nos. 350-2 and 352-A, east, No. 350-2; south, No. 350-3; west, No. 351 A.	·06
		Total ..	1·78

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·74 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Vannivanur tank and supply channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	North Arcot district, Polur taluk, Elathur village.		ACS.
Dry, S No. 1 A-2 ..	Krishnaswami Ayyar, minor guardian Lakshmanavilai	North, Vannivanur, east, No 1 A-3, south, No. 1 C-2; west, No 1 A-1	·25
Do. No. 1 C-2. ..	Doraswami Goundan of Elathur	North, No. 1 A-2, east, Peraymbattu; south, No. 2 B-1 B; west, No. 1 C-1	·10
Do. No 2 B-1 B.	Muncha Chetti of Melvilvarayanallur	North, No. 1 C-2; east, No. 2 B-1 C; south, No. 2 E-2; west, No 2 B-1 A.	·13
Do. No. 2 B-2 ..	Annamalai Goundan and Kutti *alias* Sabai Goundan.	North, Nos. 2 B-1 A and 2 B-1 B, east No. 2 B-3, south Nos. 2 A-3 and 2 A-2; west, No 2 B-1.	·13
Do. No 2 A-2 ..	Palaneevel Ramaswami Ayyar ..	North, No 2 B-3; east, No. 2 A-3; south, No. 3, west, No 2 A-1	·35
Do. No 6 A-2	Subbaraya Goundan of Elathur ..	North, Nos. 2 and 3 A 3, east and south, No. 2 A-1; west, No 3 B-1 B.	·16
Do. No. 6 B-1 B	Sreenivasa Rao of Sedarambattu ..	North, No. 6 E-1 C; east No 3 A-3; south, No 3 B-1 A; west, No 60 B-1 B.	·22
Do. No. 60 B-1 B.	Subbaraya Goundan of Elathur ..	North, No. 58 B-1 A; east, No. 3 B 1 B, south No. 60 B-1-C, west, No 59	·13
Do. No. 58 C-2 ..	Koppa Goundan of Elathur ..	North, Nos 58 C-3 and 59 east and south, No 59 C-1, west, 58 C-1 B	·17
Do. No 58 C-1 E	Gopala *alias* Gabadeva Goundan of Elathur	North, No. 58 C-1 C, east, No. 58 C-2, south, No. 58 C-1 A, west, No. 58 D-2.	·12
Do No 58 D-2 ..	Mottaya Goundan ..	North, No 59 D 1; east, No 59 C-1 B; south, No. 58 C-1 A; west, No 58 E-2.	·05
Do. No 58 E-2 ..	Mottaya Goundan, Sabai Goundan, Krishna Goundan and Nawathu Narayana Goundan	North, No 58 E-1; east, No 58 D-2, south, No. 58 E-3; west, No. 54 E-2.	15
Do. No. 59 F-2 ..	Parasurama Goundan, Murugu Goundan and Perasawmi Goundan.	North, No 58 F 2, east, No 58 E-2; south, No 59 F-1; west, No 11.	·10
Do. No. 59 B-1 B	Murugu Goundan, son of Nanni Goundan.	North, No 59 B-1 C; east, No. 59 B-2 C; south, No 58 B-1 A; west, No 325.	·17
Do. No. 59 B-2 B.	Kumara Goundan, son of Ramaswami Goundan.	North, No. 59 B-2 C, east, No. 58; south, No 59 B 2 A; west, Nos. 59 B-1 A and 59 B-1 B,	·15
Do. No. 87-1 ..	Thappal Goundan of Elathur ..	North, Vannivanur; east, No. 87-3; south, Elathur, west Vannivanur	·09
Do No. 193 A-2..	Do ..	North, No. 193 B-2 B, east, No. 193 A-3; south, Peraymbattu; west, No 186,	·38
Do. No. 197 C-1 E.	Ayyakannu Goundan of Mottur ..	North, No 197 C-1 A, east and south, No. 197 C-2 B, west, No. 197 C-1 A.	·06
Do. No. 188-1 E	Kitta Rau Goundan of Mottur ..	North, No. 187; east, No. 188-2 B, south and west, No 188-1 A.	·02
Do No. 169 A-2.	Andi Udayan and Muruguppa Udayan.	North, No 167 C-2, east, No 169 A-3; south, Nos 169 A-4 and 169 B-2; west, No. 168 A 1.	·29
Do No. 169 B-2.	Umayan *alias* Desi Nayaken ..	North, No. 169 A-2; east and south, No 169 B-3, west, No. 171.	·14
Do No. 167 C-2.	Mulara Udayan, Ramaswami Udayan, Perumaswami Udayan, Vallianmal and Appa Udayan.	North, No. 174-2 east, No. 167 C-3; south, No. 169 A-2; west, No. 167 C-1.	·23
Do. No. 174-2 ..	Samapayya Nayaken of Vannivanur ..	North, No 115 A-2; east, No. 174-3; south, No 167 C 2, west, No. 174-1.	·32
Do. No. 173 A-2	Samapayya Nayaken of Vannivanur ..	North, No. 146 C-2; east, No. 173 A-3; south, No. 174 2; west, No. 173 A-1.	37
Do. No. 146 C-2	Sappal *alias* Muniswami Nayaken ..	North and east, No 146 C-1, south, No 173 A-3, west, No. 173 A-2.	09
Do. No. 176 A-2	Mulara Udayan, Ramaswami Udayan, Perumaswami Udayan Vallianmal and Appa Udayan *alias* Muthu Udayan.	North, No. 169, east, Nos. 176 A-3 and 146 C-2; south and west, No. 176 A-1.	36
		Total ..	4·74

Ootacamund, April 26, 1894.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 13·73 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the excavation of minor distributaries to the No. 6 District equalization work, Proddatur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Tahsildar for land acquisition work, Proddatur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or ryotwari, with survey or poramboke number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Cuddapah district, Proddatur taluk, Kalasapadu village.		Acs.
Personal inam, dry, S. No. 188	Syanki Somayajulu Subbiah Shasthrumanoo Somavaragaddavi, Viswanadham ah, Seshadrigaru Venkata Seshiah, Ramaswamigaru Venkata Seshiah, Vasudevavadhan, Venkatasubbiah and Ghanta Subramanyam.	North, S. No. 189; east, S. No. 188, south, S. Nos. 191; west, S. Nos. 187 and 119.	·91
Unenfranchised service inam, dry, S. No. 191	Vadia Chennah, Sivah, Pedda Vaseeah and Chinna Veerah	North, S. No. 233; east, S. No. 230, south, S. Nos. 194 and 195; west, S. No. 192.	·21
Unenfranchised service inam, dry, S. No. 234	Gandla Nagiah and Vallura Seshiah	North, S. Nos. 231 and 235; east, S. No. 230; south, S. Nos. 191, 230 and 231; west, S. No. 190.	1·24
Govt., dry, S. No. 234-1	Mida Akka Mallayya and Iyya Narayana	North, S. Nos. 248 and 249, east, S. No. 274; south, S. No. 232, west, S. Nos. 240 and 236.	1·70
Do. No. 518.	Gandla Subbiah	North, S. No. 521, east, S. No. 519; south, S. No. 504; west, S. Nos. 520 and 523.	·92
Do. No. 521-1.	Panam Chinna Pichiredda	North, S. Nos. 502 and 503, east, S. No. 518, south S. No. 521-2; west, S. No. 522.	·93
Do. No. 518-2	Bodigari Muniah	North, S. No. 504, east, S. No. 518-3; south, S. No. 505, west, S. No. 521.	·93
Do. No. 518-3	Gandla Subbiah	North, S. No. 505; east, S. No. 517; south, S. No. 508, west, S. Nos. 519 and 518-1.	·90
Do. No. 517-1.	Mala Dasari Obigadu	North, S. No. 505; east, S. No. 517-2; south, S. No. 508, west, S. No. 516.	·93
Do. No. 508	Nandyalam Venkataswami and Pedda Pullish of Kchavan.	North, S. Nos. 501 and 500; east, S. No. 509, south, S. Nos. 510, 512 and 513; west, S. No. 504.	·33
Do. No. 499-4.	Dulabala Pedda Ramireddy	North, S. No. 485; east, S. No. 499-3; south, S. No. 499-5, west, S. No. 493	·45
Do. No. 499-5.	Ooti Kondiah	North, S. No. 499-4, east, S. No. 499-3; south, S. No. 505; west, S. No. 491	·14
Do. No. 488	Settipalli Pedda Sobhiah	North, S. No. 484, east, S. No. 486 of Ananthagaram village; south, S. No. 500, west, S. Nos. 493 and 475.	·59
Do. No. 533	Munnadi Reddi and Narayana Reddi.	North, S. Nos. 529, 532 and 534, west, S. Nos. 519 and 536; south, S. Nos. 534 and 540, west, S. Nos. 531 and 536	·79
Do. No. 534	Mukhidigari Subbi Reddi	North, S. No. 532; east, S. No. 533, south, S. No. 540; west, S. No. 534.	·66
Do. No. 531	Do	North, S. No. 529; east, S. Nos. 532 and 533 south, S. No. 534; west, S. No. 540	·60
Do. No. 504-1.	Sri Kothanda Ramaswami	North, S. Nos. 502 and 503, east, Ananthapuram village boundary; south, S. No. 504-2; west, S. No. 505.	·35
Do. No. 504-2.	Akula Venkatareddi	North, S. No. 504-1; east, Ananthapuram village boundary, south, S. No. 504-3; west, S. No. 505.	·64
Do. No. 504-3	Pothireddi Subbareddi	North, S. No. 504-2; east, Ananthapuram village boundary; south, S. Nos. 506 and 508, west, S. No. 540.	·68
Do. No. 540	Mannadireddi Ganeshamma	North, S. No. 509, east, S. Nos. 531, 534 and 506; south, S. No. 541; west, S. Nos. 539 and 504	1·2
Do. No. 501	Valluri Guramoorthy	North, S. No. 499; east, S. Nos. 500 and 502, south, S. No. 503; west, S. Nos. 505 and 504	·29
Do. No. 500-3.	Do	North, S. No. 494; east, S. No. 500-4, south, S. Nos. 502 and 503; west S. No. 491	·78
Do. No. 502	Tillala Chinna Chenniah	North, S. No. 501; east, S. Nos. 503 and 509, south, S. No. 512, west, S. No. 503	·41
Do. No. 504	Karnam Ramappagari Subbamma alias Pothireddi Subbamma.	North, S. No. 512, east, S. No. 513, south, Ananthapuram village boundary; west, S. No. 515	·68
Do. No. 516	Valluri Venkatareddi	North, S. No. 512; east, S. No. 516 and Ananthapuram village boundary; south, S. No. 524, west, S. No. 516	·19
Do. No. 516	Bodigari Maroyya	North, S. No. 512; east, S. No. 518 south S. No. 522; west, S. Nos. 527 and 519	·17
Do. No. 517	Gandla Nandyala Venkataswami	North, S. No. 512, east, S. No. 516, south, S. Nos. 518 and 519; west, S. No. 519	·27
Do. No. 519	Pallikagiri Narayya	North, S. No. 512, east, S. No. 517; south, S. No. 518, west, S. Nos. 520 and 522.	·27
Do. No. 520	Palegalli Subbaiya	North, S. No. 511; east, S. No. 519, south, S. No. 521; west, S. No. 521.	·35
Do. No. 521	Tillala Chinna Chenniah	North, S. No. 512; east, S. No. 520, south and west, S. No. 522.	·97
		Total ..	12·73

Fort St. George, April 21, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·76 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improvement to No 2, Naranon Kanmal of Kanchilesse, in needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improvement to No 2, Naranon Kanmal of Kanchilesse, in needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improvement to No 2, Naranon Kanmal of Kanchilesse, is

sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tholudur Project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tholudur Project, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is authorised to take possession of the lands under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaikka, with survey or puinash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			A. C.
South Arcot district, Tirukkoilur taluk, K. Kumur village.			
Dry, No. 34 A-4 ..	Ms. Nanyana Udayan .. .	North, No. 17 G, east, No 34 B; south, No. 34 C; west, No 18 C.	·70
Do. No. 34 B ..	Pachaimuthu Udayan	North, No. 34; east, No. 35; south, No. 36 C; west, No 34 A.	·39
Do. No. 34 C-2 ..	Sivathai Udayan and Pachaimuthu Udayan	North, No. 34 A & B; east, No. 34; south, No. 34 D; west No 18 C.	1 29
Do. No. 34 D-2 ..	Mottayappa Udayan, Tiruvengadathu Udayan and Ponnammal	North, No 34 C; east, No. 36; south, No. 37 A, B & C; west, No. 18 C.	2·23
Do. No. 36 ..	Ve Sivathai Udayan and Si. Pachaimuthu Udayan.	North, east and south, No. 34; west, No. 34 C & D.	·34
Do. No. 37 A ..	Alagappa Udayan	North, No. 34 D; east, No. 35; south, No. 37 F; west, No 37 E	·61
Do. No. 37 B ..	Palani Ammal	North, No 34 D; east, No. 37 A; south and west, No. 37 C.	·46
Do No. 37 C-3 ..	Pachaimuthu Udayan .. .	North, No. 34 D; east, No 34 B; south, No 37 D; west, No. 18 A	·13
Do. No. 37 E-2 ..	Alyammi Udayan	North, No. 37 B, east, No. 37 F; south, No. 37 G; west, No. 37 D	·37
Do, No. 37 F ..	Nallamuthu Udayan and Alagammal.	North, No. 37 A; east, Nos. 36 and 36 A & B; south, No 37 G, west No. 37 E	·68
Do. No. 36 A ..	Nallamuthu Udayan	North, No. 36; east, No. 43 A; south, No. 36 B; west, No. 37 F & G.	·95
Do. No 36 B ..	Do.	North, No 36 A; east, No. 42 A, south, No. 39; west, No. 37 G	·80
Do. No 39	Murugappa Udayan	North No 36 B, east, No 43 A; south, Nos. 40 and 42 B; west, No. 37 G & H.	1 46
Do. No 41 B .	T. Anaimuthu Padayachi ..	North, Nos. 40 and 37 A; east, No. 46 B; south, No. 43 A-2; west, No. 61.	0·49
Do. No. 42 A ..	Anaimuthu Padayachi and Velayutha Padayachi	North, No. 36; east, Nos. 47 A & B and 50; south, No 43; west, No 42 B.	0 70
Do. No. 44 B ..	Pachaimuthu Udayan and Murugappa Udayan	North and east, No. 42 A; south, No. 49; west, Nos 40 and 41	3·43
Do. No. 43 A 2-2 ..	Poli. Ra. Ramasami Padayachi.	North, Nos. 41 and 61 B; east, No. 46 A 1; south, No. 43 B; west, No. 43 A-1.	·77
Do. No. 43 A-3 ..	Poli. Muthalinga Moopan ..	North, No. 42 B; east, No. 46; south, No 44; west, No 43 A-1.	0 08
Do. No. 43 B-2 .	Poli. Ra. Ramasami Padayachi.	North, No. 43 A-3, east and south, No. 43 A-1 west, No 43 B-1	1·15
Do. No. 45 E .	Poli, Muthalinga Moopan and Sinna Padayachi.	North, No. 44, east, No. 51 B; south and west, No. 49.	·76
Do. No. 47 B ..	I. Muthu Asari and Ayyaperuma Asari.	North, No. 46; east, Nos. 48, 49 and 51 A, south and west, Ivanur.	0·46
Do. No. 48 ..	Vadivelu Mudali, Muthukumara Mudali and Govinda Mudali.	North, No. 46, east, Pallivalam; south, Ivanur; west, No. 47.	0 46
Do. No. 46 ..	Poli. Para. Lakshmanna and Ramasami Padayachi.	North, Nos. 50 and 51 A; east, Pallivalam; south, No. 48; west, No. 47.	2·98
Do. No 50 ..	Poli Ramasami Padayachi and Sabapperuma Padayachi.	North, No. 51 B; east, Pallivalam, south, No. 49, west, No. 51 A.	1·60
Do. No. 51 B ..	Poli. Va. Ramasami Padayachi.	North, No. 52, east, Pallivalam; south, No. 51 A, west Nos. 45 and 46.	2·62
Do. No. 53 ..	Poli. Muthalinga Moopan and Chinna Padayachi.	North, No. 43; east, No. 54; south, No. 52; west, No. 44.	1·05
Do, No. 54 ..	Do. do	North, Nos. 53 and 55; east, Pallivalam; south, No. 51; west Nos. 52, 53 and 43.	·74
Do. No. 55 B ..	Do do.	North, No 55 A; east, Pallivalam; south, No. 55 C; west, No. 52 A-3.	4·04
Do. No. 56 ..	Mottayappa Udayar, Thiruvengadathu Udayan and Ponnammal.	North, No. 57 B, east and south, No 55, west, No. 52 A.	1·53
Do. No. 57 A ..	Sivathayya Udayan, Mottayappa Udayan and Nallamuthu Udayan.	North, No. 59; east, Nos. 53 and 57 B; south, No. 57 B, west, No. 52 A.	4·42
Do. No. 57 B ..	Palani Ammal	North, No. 57 A; east, No. 53; south, Nos. 60 and 61, west, No. 52 A.	2 01
Do No 59 ..	Ramaswami, Alyakanna and Pachaimuthu.	North, No. 60 A & B; east, Pallivalam; south, No. 57 A, west, No 61.	2·88

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patmah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Tirukkoilur taluk, A. Kirapur village—cont.			
			AC.
Dry, No. 60 A	Krishnappa Udayan and Nanga-appa Udayan.	North, No. 203 A & B; east, Pallavlam; south, No. 60, west, No. 60 B.	1·60
Do. No. 62	Palani Ammal	North, No. 202; east, No. 61; south, No. 81; west, Nos. 83 and 202.	1·76
Do. No. 66 A	Arjunappa Udayan	North, No. 66 E & G; east, No. 66 D; south, No. 65 B; west, No. 67 B.	1·62
Do. No. 66 B	Sa. Amirtham	North, No. 66 A; east, No. 66 D; south, No. 66 C; west, No. 67 B.	1·70
Do. No. 66 C	Arukani Ammal and Ka. Rathnavelu.	North, No. 66 B; east, No. 65 D; south, No. 65 E; west, Nos. 10 and 67 B.	1·27
Do. No. 66 D	Thi. Rangasami Udayan ..	North, No. 260; east, No. 261 A & C; south, No. 66 C; west, No. 66 A, B & C.	1·51
Do. No. 67 A-2	Sa. Mi. Ramasami Udayan and Karuppa Udayan.	North, No. 66 A, B & C; east, No. 66 G; south, No. 67 B; west, No. 10 A.	·67
Do. No. 67 B-2	Do. do.	North, No. 67 A; east, No. 66 A; south, No. 10; west, Nos. 11 and 10 A & B.	·41
Do. No. 201 A	Chinnasami Udayan, Karuthasami Udayan and Arukani Ammal.	North, No. 198 C; east, No. 204 A & B; south, No. 251 B & G; west, No. 205 A & B.	9·70
Do. No. 201 B	Chinnasami Udayan ..	North and east, No. 201 A; south, No. 198 A & B; west, 201 C.	1·39
Do. No. 201 C	Karuthasami Udayan ..	North, No. 201 A; east, No. 201 B; south, No. 252; west, No. 65 C.	1·56
Do. No. 203 A	Sethamma Udayan, Palani Ammal and Si. Aiyamperuma Udayan.	North, No. 201 B & C; east, No. 204 D; south, No. 60 A; west, No. 203 B.	4·13
		Total ..	67·69

Collectorate, April 24, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 30 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for raising off the sharp bends in Vellaiyar above and below Natrappe head sluice; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Negapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patmah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, No. 124. Tirukkuvalai village.			
			ACRS.
Eyrwari, dry, S.F. No. 349 B.	Sri Thagarajaswami of Tirukkuvalai village, by trustee Gnanasambanda Pandara Sannathi of Dharmapuram in the Negapatam taluk	North, S.F. No. 349 A Vellaiyar; east, S.F. No. 349 A Vellaiyar padugai; south, S.F. No. 349 A Vellaiyar bank; west, S.F. No. 349 A Vellaiyar padugai.	·30

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5·84 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a light railway track on the left bank of the main supply channel connected with the Cholavaram Project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act the Special Deputy Collector, Tholudur Project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tholudur Project, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is authorised to take possession of the said lands under section 17 of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or poramboke with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
			acre.
South Arcot District, Villiduvalam taluk, Perumpiyan village.			
Dry, S. No. 159 D-1.	Muniamtha Mudaliai	North, S. Nos. 163 and 165; east, S. No. 159 E-1; south, S No 159 D-2; west, S No. 156.	59
Do. No. 159 F-1.	Pandara Sellamuthu Padayachi ..	North and east, S No. 144; south, S No. 159 F 2; west, S. No. 159 E-1.	·58
Issue, S. No. 178 A-2.	Ku. Marudai Pichaimuthan, Karuthan, Irisan, Sellan and Vavathan.	North, S No. 179 A-1; east, S. No. 180; south, S No 179 B; west, S No. 177 B.	·16
Dry, S. No. 188 A-1 E.	Pa. Shanmuga Padayachi	North, S. No. 188 A-1 A; east, S No. 188 B-1 B; south, S. No 188 A-2; west, S No. 189.	·23
Do. No. 188 B-1 E..	Va. Perumal Muppan, Tiruvengada Muppan, Venkatachala Muppan, Va. Ayyamperumal Muppan, Saravanan Muppan, Gurusami Muppan and Arjuna Naicken.	North, S. No. 188 B-1 A.; east, S. No 206 A-2; south, S. No. 188 B-3; west, S. No. 188 A-1 E.	·39
Do. No. 189 A-2 ..	Pa. Shanmuga Padayachi	North, S. No. 189 A-1; east, S No. 209 E-2; south, S No. 190 A-1; west, S. No. 189	·10
Do. No. 189 B-2 ..	Nangur Alagammal	North, S. No. 188 B-1; east, S Nos 184 A-1 E; south, S. Nos. 190 A-1 and 191, west, S No 189 A-3	·23
Do. No. 190 A-1 ..	Teppal Padayachi	North, S. No. 189 A-2; east and south, S No. 190 A-2; west, S. No 205.	·12
Do. No. 204 A-2 ..	Vaithi Padayachi, Ayyan Padayachi, Pachaimuthan, Venkatachala Muppan and A. Sinnan.	North, S No. 204 A-1; east, S. No. 203 B; south, S. No. 204 B; west, S. No. 189 A-2.	·72
Do. No. 204 B-1 ..	Vaithi Padayachi	North and east, S No. 230; south, S No. 203 B-2; west, S. Nos. 204 A-2 and 205.	·80
Do. No. 270 A-2 ..	Ayi Konan, Govinda Konan and Sinnan Konan.	North, S. No. 270 A-1; east, S. No. 271; south, S. Nos. 270 B and 277 A; west, S. No. 270 A-1.	·44
Do. No. 276 A ..	Ku. d. Muthuswami Padayachi ..	North, S. No. 68, road; east, S. No. 275; south, S. No 272 B; west, S No. 271	·62
Do. No. 277 A ..	Ayi Konan, Govinda Konan and Sinnan Konan.	North, S. No. 270; east and south, S No. 277 B; west S. No. 278.	·69
Do. No. 278 A-1 E..	Vaithi Padayachi, Ayyan Padayachi and Sennan Padayachi.	North, S No. 278 A-1 A; east, S. No. 278 B-1; south, S No. 278 A-2; west, S No. 280.	·80
Do. No. 278 B-1 ..	Amma Perumal Padayachi, Vavathan Padayachi and Arumuga Padayachi.	North, S. No. 276; east, S. No. 277, south, S. No. 278 B-2; west, S. No. 278 A-1 B	·61
		Total ..	5·84

F. K. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

Ootacamund, April 27, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·11 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of police huts and latrine at Chodavaram; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Tahsildar of Viravilli is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar at Viravilli and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, house or poramboke with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			acre.
Vizagapatam District, Viravilli taluk, Chodavaram village.			
Zemindari, dry, village-site.	Trustee of the Vizianagram Estate.	North, village goddess temple; east, dry poraiyit land of Pamarti Brahmalingam; south, tiled house or sanctuary; west, land occupied by race ganga	·08
Do.	Do do.	North, Tarpah office; east, tarpah road; south, Mahasamadhi mani; west, police huts.	·03
		Total ..	·11

Ootacamund, April 22, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 53·23 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Masulipatam water-works; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bandar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bandar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patnaik number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
			acs.
	Krishna District, Bandar taluk, Bandar village.		
Inam, dry, S. No. 374	Pillarsetti Parthasarathy and Venkata Subba Rau being minors, mother and guardian Ramanjamma.	North, No. 373; east, No. 349; south, Nos. 410 and 420; west, Nos. 415, 378 and 376.	18·88
Govt., dry, No. 418 A	Mukala Venkataswami Nayudu.	North, No 378; east, No. 418; south, No. 414 B; west, No. 413.	1·00
Inam, dry, No. 414 B.	Do.	North, No. 414 A; east, No. 413; south, No. 423; west, No. 372.	3·43
Do. No. 416 ..	Do.	North, No. 374; east, Nos. 374 and 418; south, No. 414; west, No. 378.	1·33
Do. No. 415 .	Do.	North, No. 374; east, No. 417; south, No. 420; west, No. 413.	·20
Do. No. 420 A ..	Do	North, No. 376; east, No 348, south, No. 421; west, No. 417.	1 86
		Total ..	6·87
Govt., dry, No. 417	Akuri Sreeramulu	North, No. 374; east and south, No. 420 A; west, No. 413.	·48
Do. No. 419 .	Do.	North, No. 413; east, No. 420 A; south, No. 421; west, No. 414.	·43
Village-site, No 413.	Do ..	North, No. 416; east, No 417; south, No. 419; west, No 414.	·81
Inam, dry, No. 378 ..	Agastyaraja Raghavya ..	North, No. 373; east and south, No. 376; west, No. 379	2·31
Do. No. 376 ..	Jonnalagadda Venkataswami ..	North, No. 378; east, Nos. 374 and 375; south, No. 328; west, No. 377.	1·05
Do. No. 375 ..	Kolusu Venkataramaiah ..	North, No. 376; east, No. 315; south, No. 375; west, No. 377.	6·06
Do. No. 315 ..	Kolusu Mahalakshmi . ..	North, No. 378; east, Nos 415 and 414; south, Nos. 414 and 413; west, No 377.	2·86
Do No. 421 B 1.	Ananta Padmanabhaswami vara.	North, Nos. 419 and 420; east, No. 349; south, No 421 B-2; west, No. 422.	2·47
Govt., dry, No 413.	Bandhikhotla Venkatappayya Archaka of Santa Malleswara vara.	North, No. 378; east, No. 414; south, No. 429; west, No. 377.	·74
Inam, dry, No. 428 A.	Pallampati Nagabhushanam ..	North, No. 414; east, No. 423; south, No. 428 B; west, Nos. 429 and 311.	1·43
Do. No. 429 B.	Nallani Chakravartula Sita Ramanjacharyulu.	North and east, No. 429 A; south, No. 429 C; west, No. 377.	·88
Village-site, S No. 348 B	Venka Viswanadi	North, No. 374, east, No. 346 A; south, No. 348 C, west, No. 429 A.	·14
Do. No. 348 C ..	Yetuka Venkaji, wife of Ramaswami.	North, No. 348 B; east, No. 346 A; south and west, No. 429 A.	·13
Do. No. 349 D ..	Eswarulu Virachandrudu ..	North, No. 420 A; east, No. 348 A; south, No. 429 E, west, No 429 A.	·07
Do No 345 (c)	Tadikonda Subba Rao ..	North, No. 429 E east, No 349 A; south, No. 348 F, west, No 421 B	09
Do. No. 348 F.	Chitikina Subbarayudu ..	North, No. 348 E; east and south, No. 348 A; west, No 421 E.	·07
Inam, dry, No 429 E	Tadikonda minors, sons of late Sreeramulu being minors, guardian Velagapudi Rambabu na Rao Garu	North, No. 348 D; east, No. 346 A; south, No. 346 E, west, No. 429 A.	·12
S. No. 422 A ..	Puata pramboke . ..	North, No. 419, east No 421 E; south, No. 423 B; west, No 428 A & E.	·55
		Total ..	53·23

Ootacamund, April 20, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·62, acres be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Police buildings at Ramnad, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Ramnad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This notification supersedes the one published on page 315, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd March 1914, for land required for the same purpose.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patnash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Ramnad District, Ramnad taluk, Ramnad village.		
	Plot A.		
Dry	Mahadeva Pillai and Shaik Imam Sahib	North, house belonging to Sivarayar, Muthayya, etc. east, road leading from north to south; south, road; west, Parayar's house and backyard of Rayappa Pillai's house.	ACS. R. P. 1 16
Do. . ..	Parvathi, wife of Ramanuja Pillai,	North, Ramanuja Pillai's backyard; east, Ramanuja Pillai's dry land; south and west, Mahadeva Pichai's land.	·01
Do.	Duraisami Pillai and Muthia Sheral, Joint owners.	North, Duraisami Pillai's dry land; east, road; south and west, Mahadeva Pillai's land.	·14
Do.	Erukayee	North Erukaye's backyard; east and south, road; west, Duraisami Pillai's land.	·01
	Plot B.		
Do. .. .	Rayappa Pillai .. .	North, backyard of Rayappa Pillai's house; east plot A; south, plot A and Parayar's house; west land belonging to Nadamuthu Pillai and Catholic church.	·16
		Total ..	1·82

Ootacamund, April 27, 1914.

Under section 3, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·93 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the Police latrine at Anakapalli; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizagapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizagapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patnash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Vizagapatam District, Anakapalli taluk, Tummapala village.		
Inam, dry, S. No. 542-2 B-3.	Muktum Burhan Eusf Burhan, Sultan Burhan, Ehamad Bibi, Sheriff Bibi, and Syed Ibulla on behalf of Ashibi Grandhi Neelayya (mortgagee).	North, S No. 543-1 A; east, S. No. 542-2 B-2; south, S. No. 542-2 B-1 and B-3; west, S. No. 542-2 B-2.	ACS. R. P. 0 6
Do. No. 543-1 B-1.	Sultan Burhan, Ehamad Bibi, Sheriff Bibi, and Syed Ibulla on behalf of Ashibi GrandhiNeelayya (mortgagee).	North, S. No. 543-1 B; east, S. No. 542-2 B-2; south, S. No. 543-2 A-1; west, S. Nos. 537 and 538	·21
Do. No. 543-1 B 2	Muktum Burhan, Kusf Burhan and Grandhi Neelayya.	North, S No. 543-1 A; east, S. No. 543-1 B; south, S No. 543-2 B-2; west, S No. 543-2 B-1.	·30
Do. No. 543-1 B.	Dharmala Appalanarasimhulu ..	North S No. 543-1 A; east, S No. 542-1 A; south, S. No. 543 1 and 2, west, S. No. 538	·22
Zamindari, dry, S. No. 542-1 A.	Owner, Rajah of Vizianagram; Superintendent, Mallimadugula Suryanarayana Raju.	North and east, S No. 542-1 B, south, S. No. 542-1 B 2; west, S. No. 543-1 B.	·13
		Total ..	·91

Ootacamund, April 20, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 72 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Police lines at Sirugeri, Singanpa taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Head-quarter Deputy Collector, Bellary, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office the Head-quarter Deputy Collector, Bellary, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land wet or dry, inam or pramboke with survey or patta number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Bellary district, Sirugupa taluk, Sankpet village.			cents.
Village-site poramboke, S. No. 445 A-6, but.	Mallikarjuna Sastri, agent to Kalur Swami mutt and Vadda Balaga (dominant Sankarma).	North, open site of Kuruba Balappa and Government site also pasat, hill; south, ruin; west, ruin and open site	·32

Ootacamund, April 24, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 9,059 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Police quarters at Srirangam; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the head quarters Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of emergency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Vallitirumuttam in Srirangam Municipality.			sq. yd.
Unenfranchised inam dry, T.S. No. 1523-2.	Manager for the time being of Sri Sowmyabhadraswami mutt at Nanjangud.	North, No. 1523-1; east, No. 1524-3; south, No. 1523-2; west, No. 1523-3.	6,715
Enfranchised inam dry, T.S. No. 1524-2.	Rajakrishna Asari and Rangaswami Asari, trustees of Sri Achandaramma temple.	North No. 1524-1; east and south, No. 1524-3; west, No. 1523-1 & 2.	2,343
		Total ..	9,059

Ootacamund, April 20, 1914.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 71·78 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of quarters for Police officers; and under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Ramnad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad district Madukulattur taluk, Sikkal village			cents.
Zamindari house-site	The Raja of Ramnad ..	North, public street; east, handy track to Rayakulapayam; south, Muthiah Pillai's land, west, house.	22 83
Do.	Muthiah Pillai ..	North, cassia land; east, handy track, south, lands of Vyravanatha Pillai and Ramaswami Pillai; west, house	39·77
Do	Vyravanatha Pillai	North, Muthiah Pillai's land, east, handy track; south habitation, west, Muthukumaru and Ramaswami Pillai's lands	3 06
Do	Muthukumaru Pillai and Ramaswami Pillai.	North Muthiah Pillai's land; east, Vyravanatha Pillai's land, south, habitation; west, houses.	5 12
		Total ..	71·78

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

Ootacamund, April 22, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 12·33 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Guntur-Tenali Railway line ; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Repalli Railway construction, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Repalli Railway, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Special Deputy Collector is authorised to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, assessed or permanent, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Guntur taluk, Vejendla village.		A.C.
Govt., dry, No. 553 1-C.	Sarabayya Peraya, son of Mukhyala, Gavini Rathayya, son of Kotayya, Shaik Meulu Sahib, son of Lal Ahmad, Sarabayya Venraya, son of Garappa, Sarabayya Appadu, son of Venkayya.	North, No 553 1-E ; east, No. 553 1-D; south, No. 553 2-C; and west, No. 553 1-B.	33
Do. No. 553 3-C.	Annapareddi Kotireddi	North, No. 553 1-C; east, No. 553 3-D; south, No 554, and west, No 553 3-B.	·19
Do. No. 554 1-C	Do. . .	North, No. 553 3-C ; east and south, No. 554 1-D ; and east, No 554 2-C.	·24
Do. No. 554 2-C.	Yedla Sathayya	North, No 554 2-B, east, No 554 1-C ; south No. 554 2-D and E ; and west, No. 550.	·43
Do. No. 550-C .	Bonam Rami reddi and Bonam Venkata Reddi, sons of Lachi Reddi.	North, No. 554 A and B ; east No 554 2 C ; south, No 554 D, and west, No. 550 A and B.	·61
Do. No. 477 E ..	Shaik Khasim Sahib, son of Jennu Sahib, Shaik Mastan being minor, mother and guardian Imam Bi Bi, wife of Fharid Sahib.	North, No. 481 B ; east, No 477 C ; south, No. 479 A and 480 B , and west, No. 477 A.	·81
Do No 480 B ..	Parasuram Gopala Charla, son of Rama Charla.	North, No 480 A ; east, No. 477 E ; south No. 479 B ; and west, No. 480 A.	·01
Do No. 479 B ..	Dwari Appayya, son of Raghavulu and Avula Hathimantha Reddi, son of Peri Reddi.	North, Nos. 486 B, 477-B and 478 A ; east, and south No. 479 C , and west, No. 479.	·64
Do. No 478 A ..	Avula Hanumantha Reddi . ..	North, No. 477 E ; east and south, No 479 B , west, No. 479 B.	·02
Do No 479 B-2.	Muppanneni Bapamma, wife of Rangayya.	North, No. 616 B-1 ; east, No 479 B ; south, Nos 479 A-2 and 479 B-3 ; west, No. 479 B-1	·22
Do. No. 479 A-2	Chinn Papadesu Muppanneni Venkatanarayya and Sambayya.	North, No. 479 A-1 , east, No. 479 B-2 , south No. 479 A-3 ; west, No 479 A-1.	·04
Do No 481 F ..	Kari Appayya, son of Sathayya ..	North, No. 481 A , east, No. 479 A-2 , south, No. 471 C-2, west, No 481 A.	·03
Do. No. 472 A ..	Pothineni Narayya, son of Ramanamni.	North, No. 479 A-2 , east and south, No. 479 B , west, No. 471 C 2.	·01
Do. No 471 C-4.	Yedla Krishnayya	North, No. 481 B , east and south, No 471 C-3 , west, No. 471 B-2	·19
Do. No. 471 B-2.	Yedlapalli Seeramayya, son of Sathayya.	North, No 471 B-1 , east, No. 471 C-2; south, No 471 B-3 ; west, No. 471 A-2	·21
Do. No. 473 A 2.	Muppaneni Rathayya being minor, Muppaneni Venkayya and Muppaneni Adilakshmi, wife of Nagayya.	North, No 471 A-1 , east, No. 471 B-2 , south, No. 471 A-3 , west, No 480 A-2.	·20
Do. No. 480 2-B.	Yerram Reddi Gangi Reddi . .	North No. 480 B-A ; east, No. 471 A-2 , south, No 480 2-C ; west, No 484.	·16
Do. No 485 B ..	Yerram Reddi, Peda Malla Reddi and Chinn Malla Reddi.	North No. 488 A , east, No. 483 , south, No 483 C , west, No 488 A.	·55
Do. No 614 A ..	Thadikayna Yellamanda and Chennappa.	North, No. 553 east, Nos 553 and 614 B , south, No 613 4-E and west, No. 613.	·35
Do No. 605 A ..	Thammineni Pakiri Reddi and Kotamma.	North, No 553 C, east, No 580 south, No. 605 B . west, No. 581.	·74
Do No. 429-2 A-4.	Gavini Krishnayya . ..	North, No 429-1 A-3 east, No. 429-2 B-3 ; south, No. 429 2 A-3 ; west, No. 428.	·10
Do. No. 429-2 B-3.	Gavini Krishnayya and Ramayya (minors) guardian Muppanna Sanayya.	North, No. 429 2-C 2 ; east, No. 430 A-3 , south, No. 429-2 C-4 , west, No. 429-2 A-4.	·11
Do. No 435 A-3. .	Alam Sathayya	North, No 436 A-4 ; east, No 436 B-3 ; south, No. 435 A-4 , west, No 429 C-2	·10
Do. No. 435 B-3 .	Vasanthi Venkayya and Alam Sathayya of Vasanthi	North, No. 436 B-2 , east, No 436 C-3 ; south, No. 435 B-4 ; west, No. 436 A-3	·12
Do. No. 436 C 3 .	Vasanthi Rayayya ..	North No. 436 C-2 ; east, No. 434 , south, No 436 C-4 , west, No. 435 B-3.	·14
Do. No. 447-2 C .	Same as No. 447-2 B ..	North, No 447-2 B , east, No. 448; south, No 447-2 D , west, No 448.	·81
Do. No. 434 C ..	Gavini Sathayya	North No 434 B ; east, Nos. 440 and 448 , south, No 434 D ; west, No. 433	·02
Do No 443 C-3. .	Gavini Raghayya, Gavini Sambayya and Krishnayya	North, No. 434 , east, No. 443 ; south and west, No. 443 C-3.	·10
Do. No 446 2-C	Same as No. 446-2 B ..	North, No 449-2 B ; east, No. 449, south, No. 449-2 D , west No. 447.	·13

Description of land, wet or dry, town or pannaikke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Guntur taluk, Vejendla village—cont.		acs.
Govt., dry, No 450 A-3	Muppanani Venkatappayya ..	North, No 450 A 2; east, No. 450 B-3; south, No 450 A-4; west, No 450	·06
Do. No 450 B-3.	Muppaneni Lakshmayya and Bhavanarayudu.	North, No. 450 B-2; east, No. 450 C-3, south, No. 450 B 4, west, No 450 A-3.	·07
Do. No. 450 C-3.	Muppaneni Venkayya and Krishnayya	North, No. 450 C-2; east, No. 450 D-3; south, No 450 C-4; west, No. 450 B 3	·07
Do. No 451 C ..	Muppaneni Nagamma, wife of Sechayya	North, No 451 A & B; east, No. 452; south, Nos. 450 and 451 D, west, No. 450 D-3	·31
Do. No. 583 A ..	Kalpala Chennayya and Andayya ..	North, No. 582; east, No 584; south, No. 582 B; west, No 585.	·01
Do. No. 584 A ..	Do. ..	North No 584 C; east, No. 585; south, No 584 B; west, No 582	·07
Do. No. 453 B ..	Gavini Kathayya	North, No. 453 A; east, No. 454; south, No 585; west, No. 453	·10
Do. No. 450 D-3.	Muppaneni Venkataramayya ..	North, No. 450 D-2; east, No. 451 C; south, No. 450 D-4; west, No. 450 C-3	·07
Do No. 553 1 B.	Same as No. 553-1 C .. .	North, No. 553-1 A, east, No. 553-1 C, south, No 553 B; west, No 553-1 A	·32
Do. No. 553-3 B.	Same as No. 553-3 C	North, No. 553-1 B; east, No 553-3 C; south, No 554; west, No. 553-3 A.	·08
Do. No. 554-1 B	Same as No. 554-1 C	North, No. 553-3 B, east and south, No. 554-1 C; west, No. 554-2 B.	·08
Do. No. 554-4 B	Same as No. 554-2 C	North, No. 554 2 A west, No. 554-2 C and 1 B; south No 554 2 C, west, No 550.	·24
Do. No. 554-2 D.	Do.	North, No. 554-2 C, east and south, No. 554 2 E; west, No. 556	·05
Do. No. 556 B	Bavana Ramireddy, son of Lachireddy of Vejendla.	North, No 556 A; east, No 554-2 E; south, No 550 C, west, No 550 A.	·01
Do. No. 550 D.	Bavana Venkatareddy, son of Lachireddy of Vejendla	North, No 550 ' ; east, No. 554-2 D, south, No 550 E, west, No 550 C	·02
Do. No 477 C	Same as No. 477-B	North, No 481 C, east, No 477 C, south, No. 478 E, west, No. 477 B	·15
Do. No. 478 B.	Same as No. 478 A . ..	North, No 477 C, east and south, No 478 C, west, No. 478 A	·04
Do. No. 479 C.	Same as No. 478 B	North, No 479 B, east and south, No. 478 B, west, No 470.	·16
Do No. 470 B-3.	Same as No. 470 B-2	North, No. 470 B-3, east, No 476 C; south No. 470 B-4, west, No. 476 B-3	·02
Do. No. 470 A-3.	Same as No. 470 A-2	North and east, No. 470 A 3; south, No. 470 A-4, west No. 470 A-3	·25
Do. No. 472 B.	Same as No. 472 A	North, No 470 A 3, east and south, No. 472 C; west, No 472 A	·02
Do. No. 471 C-3	Same as No. 471 C-2	North, No 471 C-2, east, No 472 B; south, No 471 C 4; west, No. 471 B-3	·05
Do. No 471 B-3.	Same as No. 471 B-2	North, No. 471 B-3; east, No. 471 C-3; south, No. 471 B-4, west No. 471 A-3.	·05
Do No. 471 A-3.	Same as No. 471 A-2	North, No. 471 A-3; east, No 471 B-3; south No 471 A-4; west, No 460-2 C.	06
Do. No. 460 2-C..	Same as No 460 2-B	North, No. 460-2 B, east, No. 471 A-3; south No 460-2 D; west, No 456 C.	·09
Do. No 456 C .	Same as No 456 B..	North, No. 456-B, east, No. 460; south, No. 465 B, west, No. 458.	·06
Do. No 614 B...	Same as No. 614 A..	North No 614 A; east, No. 568; south, No. 614 C, west, No 613	·11
Do. No. 565 B. ..	Same as No. 565 A.. . .	North, No 565 A, east, No. 566; south, No 565 C; west, No. 564.	·13
Do No 564 B. ..	Same as No. 564 A	North, No 564 A; east, No 565, south, No 564 C, west, No 563	·16
Do. No. 450 A-4..	Same as No. 450 A-3	North No 450 A 3; west, No. 450 B-4; south, No 450 A-5; west, No. 449	·02
Do No. 450 A-4..	Do	North, No 485 A-3, east, No 450 B-4; south, No. 450 A 5; west, No 449	·02
Do No. 450 B-3..	Same as No. 450 B-2	North, No 450 B-1, east, No 450 C-3, south, No. 450 B 3; west, No 450 A-3.	02
Do. No. 450 B-4..	Do.	North, No 450 B-3, east, No 450 C-4; south, No. 450 B-5; west, No 450 A-4.	·02
Do. No 450 C-2 ..	Same as No. 450 C-3	North, No 450 B-2, east, No. 450 D-3; south No. 450 C 4; west, No. 450 B-2	·01
Do. No. 450 C-4..	Do.	North, No 450 C-3 east, No 450 D-4; south, No. 568 west, No 450 B-4.	02
Do. No. 450 D-2..	Same as No. 450 D-3 .. .	North, No. 450 D 1, east No. 451 B, south, No 450 D-3; west, No 450 C-3.	01
Do No. 450 D-4..	Do.	North, No 450 D 3, east, No 451 D, south, No. 568, west No 450 C-4	·01
Do. No. 451 B ..	Same as No. 451 C..	North, Nos. 451 A; east, Nos 451 and 451 C south, No 451 C, west, No. 450 D 3.	·01
Do. No. 451 D. ..	Do.	North and east, No 451 C; south, No. 568, west, No 450.	01
Do. No. 429-2 A-3.	Same as No. 429-2 A-4	North, No 429-2 A-1 ; east, No 429-2 C-3; south, No 429-2 A-4, west, No 428	·03
Do. No 429-2 A-5.	Do.	North, No. 429-2 A-4; east, No. 429 2 C-4; south No 429-2 A-6, west, No. 428	·04
Do. No 429-2 C-2	Same as No. 429-2 C 2	North, No 429-2 C-1; east, No 486 A-2, south, No. 429-2 C-3, west, No. 429-2 A-3	05
Do. No. 429-2 C-4	Do.	North, No 429-2 C-3; east and south, No. 486 C-2; west, No. 429-2 A-5.	·01

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patnambu, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Guntur taluk, Vejendla village—cont.		
			acs.
Govt., dry, No. 436 A-3.	Same as No. 436 A-3	North, No. 436 A-1; east, No. 436 B-3; south, No. 441 A-3; west, No. 436 A-2	·02
Do. No. 436 B-3 ..	Same as No. 436 B-3	North, No. 436 B-1; east, No. 436 C-3; south, No. 436 B-3; west, No. 436 A-2	·02
Do. No. 436 C-3..	Same as No. 436 C-3 .. .	North, No. 436 C-1; east, No. 421; south, No. 436 C-3; west, No. 436 B-3	·04
Do. No. 439 C-4..	Madiga Kotaia, patadar, Vejendla Venkaya, son of Veeraya, Vejendla Nagaya son of Subbaya, Vejendla Pitchaya, Vejendla Ecchava, Vejendla Lingaya and Vejendla Peeraya, cultivators.	North, No. 439-2 C-4; east, No. 436 A-4; south and west, No. 436 C-1.	·03
Do. No. 447-2 E..	Kolli Krishnayya, Brahmayya, Seethamma and Nimkapati, patadars, Kolli Brahmayya, Kolli Kotayya, Kolli Venkatasubbayya, Kolli Subbayya, Kolli Venkayya and Kolli Subbayya, cultivators.	North, No. 447-2 A; east, No. 449; south, No. 447-2 C; west, No. 446.	·16
Do. No. 447-2 D..	Same as No. 447-2 E	North, No. 447-2 C; east, No. 449; south, No. 447-2 E; west, No. 446.	·13
Do. No. 434 E ..	Gavini Dathayya	North, No. 431 A; east, No. 443; south, No. 434 C; west No. 434.	·16
Do. No. 436 D ..	Do.	North, No. 431 E; east, No. 443; south, No. 434 E; west, No. 435.	·04
Do. No. 443 A-1..	Gamasi Sujangamyada	North, No. 434; east, No. 443 C-1; south, No. 443 A-2; west, Nos. 434 and 443 A-1.	·02
Do. No. 443 C-2..	Gamasi Krishnayya, Gamasi Raghaya and Gamasi Sathayya.	North, No. 443 C-1; east, No. 446; south, No. 443 A-2; west, No. 443 A-1.	·08
Do. No. 449-2 B .	Muppaneni Ramayya Muppaneni Venkayya, Muppaneni Subbayya, Muppaneni Chendari and Muppaneni Anjaneyulu.	North, No. 442-2 A; east, No. 450; south, No. 449-2 C; west, No. 447.	·10
Do. No. 449-2 D .	Do. do.,	North, No. 449-2 C; east, No. 450; south, No. 449-2 E; west, No. 447.	·10
Do. No. 563 M ..	Same as No. 563 A	North, No. 558; east, No. 564; south, No. 563 C; west No. 562.	04
Do. No. 562 A ..	Muppaneni Subbayya	North, No. 558; east, No. 563; south and west, No. 562 B	·01
Do. No. 435 A-4..	Same as No. 436 A-3	North No. 435 A-3; east, No. 436 B-4; south, No. 436 A-5; west, No. 436 C-3.	·03
Do. No. 436 B-4.	Same as No. 436 B-3 . .	North, No. 435 B-3; east, No. 436 C-4, south, No. 436 B 5, west, No. 436 A-4.	·05
Do. No. 436 C-4..	Same as No. 436 C-3 .	North, No. 436 C-3; east, No. 434, south, No. 436 C-5, west, No. 436 B-4	·01
		Total .	12·36

Collectorate, April 20, 1914

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3 cents in the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for additions and alterations to sidings at Coimbatore station; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Head quarter division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Head-quarter division, Coimbatore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3 The Land Acquisition Officer is further authorised to take possession of the land under section 17 (2) of the Act.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patnambu, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Coimbatore district, Coimbatore taluk, Ondiputur village.		
			cents.
Inam, dry No. 286-1.	Abdul Gaffar Sahib, Rabia Bi and Hafsa Bi.	North and east, No. 286-2; south, No. 288, west, No. 286-1	3

Ootacamund, April 22, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 13·40 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Palmner-Pollachi Railway; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Coimbatore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. The Special Deputy Collector is further authorized to take possession of lands under section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry (nanja or punja) poramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
			Acs.
Coimbatore District, Pollachi taluk, Nallathigoundenpudur village.			
Eruveri, dry, No. 68-2.	Rama Naicken, son of Patari Naicken	North, No. 66-2; east, No. 68-3; south, Nos. 67-2 and 61-2 B; west, No. 68-1.	1·44
Do.	No. 61-1 B.	Minor Krishnama Naicken, guardian mother Thirumathi	North, No. 58-2; east, Nos. 66-2 and 67-1; south, No. 57-2; west, No. 61-2 A.	·12
Do.	No. 57-2	K. Rama Naicken and Marimuthu Chetti.	North, Nos. 61-2 B and 58-2; east, No. 67-3; south, No. 55-2; west, No. 67-1.	1·39
Enfranchised rudal inam, No. 54-2		Inamdar, Rama Naicken: present enjoyer, K. Rama Naicken and Marimuthu Chetti	North, No. 57-2; east, No. 54-3; south, No. 55-3; west, No. 54-1.	1·31
Enfranchised Inamdar's inam, No. 55-2.		Gopuravar: present enjoyer, K. Rama Naicken and Marimuthu Chetti	North, No. 54-2; east, No. 55-3; south, Nos. 73-1 A; west, Nos. 56-2 and 55-1.	·26
Enfranchised manavari inam, No. 55-3		Minor Sanjappa Goundan N. Krishnaswami Goundan, present enjoyer, Rama Naicken; mortgagee, Marimuthu Chetti	North and east, No. 55-2; south, No. 77-2; west, 55-1.	·07
Eruveri, dry No. 73-2.		N. Rama Goundan	North, No. 66-2; east Nos. 73-1 A and 73-B; south, No. 76-1; west, No. 72-2.	1·66
Do.	No. 73-1 A	Nanjammal, wife of Subba Goundan ..	North, No. 55-2; east and south, No. 73-1 B; west, No. 72-2.	·38
Do.	No. 73-1 B.	Kumarabayammal, wife of Sagatheva Essi Goundan, mortgagee	North, No. 76-2; east, Nos. 76-2 A and 73-1 C; south, No. 334-3; west, No. 73-1 A.	2·22
Do.	No. 73-2 A	Nanjammal, wife of Subba Goundan ..	North, No. 76-2, east, No. 73-2 E, south, No. 74-1 C; west, No. 73-1 F.	·03
Do.	No. 332-2.	P. Nalla Thevan, Sola Thevan, P. Subba Thevan and Palani Thevan.	North, No. 334-2, east, Nos. 335-1 A and 333-3, south, No. 337-2; west, No. 333-1.	1·61
Do.	No. 336-4	Do. do.	North, No. 336-1, east, No. 337-2; south, No. 337 1 E; west, No. 333-1.	·18
Do.	No. 337-2.	Do do.	North, No. 336-2; east, No. 337-3; south, No. 337-1 B; west, Nos. 333-4 and 337 1.	2·31
Do.	No. 335-1 A	K. Kumarasami Gounda and Mari Chetti	North, No. 334-2; east, No. 335-1 B, south, No. 336-3; west, No. 335-2	·16
Do.	No. 337-1 B	V. Nalla Thevan, V Sivanmathu Thevan and mortgagee Nangappa Chetti.	North, Nos. 336-4 and 337 2; east, No. 337-1 C; south, No. 337-3 B; west, No. 337-1 A;	·34
Do.	No. 33 – 3 B.	K. Kumarasami Gounden and Mara Chetti.	North, No. 337-1 B; east, No. 337-3 C; south, No 337-4 B; west, No 337-3 A.	·76
Do.	No. 337-4 B.	P. Somma Goundan and Sama Naicker.	North, No. 337-3 B; east No. 337-4 C; south, No. 336-1 B, west, No 337-4 A;	·41
Do.	No. 336-1 B	Do.	North, No. 337-4 B; east, No. 336-1 C, south, No 336-2 A, west, No 336-1 A.	·07
Do.	No. 336-2 B.	M. Subbai Goundan	North, No. 336-1 B; east, No. 336 2 C, south, Mettupalayam; west, No. 336-2 A	·69
			Total ..	13·40

Ootacamund, April 20, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 11·49 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the Guntur-Tenali Railway; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Repalle Railway, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Special Deputy Collector is authorised to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry land or pormboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
		Guntur district, Guntur taluk, Guntur village	
Govt., dry, S. No. 146 E-1 A.	Enjoyers Sanabhayala Ammayya, Veramantel Venkanna, Veligandlam Hanumanta Rao and Mohammad Hanif.	North, Nos. 146 D and 164 A; east, No 164 A; south, Nos 147 E-1 D and 2 A, west, No. 146 D.	Acs. ·26
Do. No. 146 E-2 A.	Do	North and east, No. 216 E-1 A, south, No 146 E-2 B, west, No 146 E-1 A.	·91
Do. No. 166 A 1.	Municipal Chairman, Guntur	North, Nos. 167 F and 168 A-2 east, Nos 168 A and 166 A 3; south, No. 164 A; west, No. 167 E.	·67
Do. No. 167 F-2.	Enjoyers, Boddi Gurappa Gadeboylua Venkanna.	North and east, No. 167 F-2, south, No 166 A; west, No. 167 E	·01
Do. No 167 F-4.	Do	North, No 167 F-2, east, No. 164 A; south, No 166 A, west, No 167 F-3.	·01
Inam, dry, S. No. 201 A-2.	Kandalam Singaracharyulu	North, No 201 A-2, east, No. 205, south, No. 201 A-1; west, Nos. 202 and 166 A.	·86
Govt., dry, S No 206 A-2	Mallela Siva Ramakrishnamma and Seshagiri Rao.	North, No 206 A-2; east, Nos. 213 and 207; south, No. 206 A-4; west, No 201 A.	1·06
Do. No. 216 E-2.	Municipal Chairman, Guntur	North, No. 216 E-2, east, No. 216; south, No 216-4; west, No. 212.	1·17
Do. No. 216 C-3.	Enjoyers Medasetti Rattayya and Medasetti Subbayya.	North, No. 216 E-2, east, No. 216 C-2, south, No 216 -2; west, No 216.	·63
Do No. 216 D-2.	Enjoyer, Thella Ramnayya	South, Nos. 216 E-2 and C-2; east, Nos 216 C-3 and D-1, south, No 216 D-2, west, No. 216	·37
Do. No 426 C	Enjoyer, Govindarajula Bhavanarayana and Govindarajula Seetha Ramayya.	North, Nos 216 C-3 and D 1, east, No. 226, south, Nos. 216 D-4 and D-3; west, No. 217	·63
Do. No. 427 C	Ramaraju Devaraj	North, No. 426 E; east, No 434; south, No 426 D; west, No. 427.	1·79
Do No 147 A	Same as S. No. 146 E-1 A and Abdul Latif, son of Muhammad Sahib.	North, No. 427 E; east, No. 426; south, No. 427 D; west, No 224.	·28
Do. No. 146 E-1 B.	Do.	North, Nos. 146 D and 146 E, east, No 147 E; south, Nos. 147 D and 146; west, No. 146 D.	·17
Do No 146 E-1 D.	Do	North and east, No 164 A; south, No. 146 E-2 B; west No. 146 E-2 B.	·61
Do. No. 146 E-2 E.	Do.	North, No 146 E-1 A; east, No. 146 E-2 B; south, Nos. 146 E-1 E and 167, west, No. 146 D.	·42
Do No. 201 A-2.	Municipal Chairman, Guntur	North, No. 146 E-2 A; east, No 146 E-1 B; south, No. 146 E-2 C; west, No 146 E-1 D.	·92
Do. No. 166 A-3.	Do	North, No. 167 F; east, south and west, No. 146 A 1.	·01
Do. No. 167 F-3.	Same as 167 F-2	North, No. 166 A; east, No. 166 A-4; south, No. 164 A, west, No 166 A-1	·26
Inam, dry, No. 201 A-3	Kandalam Singaracharyulu	North, No. 167 F 1; east, No. 166 A; south, Nos. 166 A and 167 F-3 and 4, west, No. 167 E.	·15
Govt., dry, No. 206 A-3.	Same as 206 A-2	North, No. 201 A-1, east, No 206, south, No. 201 A-3; west, No. 166 A.	·61
Do. No 206 B.	Do.	North, No. 206 A-1; east, No. 207; south, No. 206 A-3, west, No 201 A.	·70
Do. No. 826 A-2.	Akathota Subbarayudu	North, No. 206 A; east, No. 213; south and west, No. 206.	·01
Do. No. 216 B-2.	Municipal Chairman, Guntur	North, No 216 A 1; east, No. 216 E-1; south, No 216 E-2; west, No 212.	·01
		North, Nos 216 E-1 and A-2, east, No 216, south, No. 216 B-3; west, No. 212.	·70
		Temporary Holdings.	
Govt., dry, No 216 E-2.	Same as 216 B-3	North and east, No. 216 B-1; south, Nos. 216 B-3 and C-2, west No. 216	·20
Do. No. 216 C-2	Same as 216 C-2	North, No. 216 C 1; east, No. 226; south, Nos 216 B-1, D-2 and C-3; west, No. 216 B-2.	·85
Do. No. 216 D-1.	Same as 216 D-3	North, No 216 C-3, east, No. 226; south, No. 216 D-2; west, Nos 216 C-3 and C-2.	·01
Do. No. 216 D-3.	Do.	North, No 216 D-2; east, No. 226, south and west, No 216 D-4	·02
Do. No 426 B	Same as 426 C	North, No 426 A, east, No. 434; south, No. 426 C, west, No. 427.	·61
Do. No. 427 B	Enjoyer Ramaraju Devaraj	North, No. 427 A, east, No. 426; south, No. 427 C, west, No. 224.	·16
Do. No. 427 D	Do.	North and east, No. 427 C; south, No. 427 E; west, No. 224.	·03
		Total	11·49

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 33·19 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Tanjore District Board Railway extension from Tiruturaipoondi to Vedaranyam; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Divisional Deputy Collector of Tanjore is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspe[cted] at any time during office hours.

3 This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or personal, &c., with survey or patta number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
			acs.
Tanjore District, Tiruturaippundi taluk, No 137. Agastiampalli village.			
Inam, dry, S No 14-6 J-2.	Title Deeds Nos 748 and 747, Vedaranyam Sri Vedaraniyaswaraswami, Trustee V. Viswanatha Pandara Sannidhi; kudikani tenants Ganapathi Chetti and two others.	North, No 6 B-2 & A-2, east, No 14-6 J-2, south, No. 14-6 V-2 and 6 V-3, west No. 14-6 J-1 and 6 A-3 and 6 E-1.	·42
Do. No. S. 14-6 J-3	Do. do.	Do. do.	·61
Govt., dry, S No. 6 E-1.	138 Ganapathi Chetti ..	North No. 6 A-3; east, No. 14-6 J-3, south and west, No 6 E-2.	·08
Inam, dry, S No. 14-6 W-2.	Melwaramdar members, kudikani tenants Muthukumaraswami Pandaram and 100 others.	South, No 14-6 V-2 and 6 V-3; east, No. 14-6 W-1; south, No. 14-6 O-2 and 6 O-3; west No 14-6 W-3.	1·72
Do S. No. 14-6 W-3	Do. do.	Do. do.	08
Do S. No. 14-6 N-2.	Kudikani tenant Vinvalinga Pillai.	North, No. 14-6 O-2 and 6 O-3, east, No 14-6 N-1; south, No. 6 E-2 and E-3; west, No 14-6 N-1.	·42
Do. S No. 14-6 N-1	Do. do.	Do. do.	·24
Do. S No. 14-6 O-3.	Kudikani tenants Vinvalinga Pillai and two others.	North, No 14-6 W-2, east, No. 14-6 W-2 and 6 W-3, south, No 14-6 N-2 and N-3; west, No. 14-6 O-1	·80
Do S. No. 14-6 O-2	Do do.	Do. do	·09
Govt., dry, S. No. 6 E-1-a	Muthukumara Pillai and Ramaswami Pillai;	North, No. 6 E-3-d and E-2-c; east, No. 6 E-1-a; south, No. 16 E and C, west, No 6 E-1-D;	·03
Do S. No. 6 E-1-c.	Do. do.	Do. do	·10
Do 6 No 6 E-2-b	142. Vinvalinga Pillai . ..	North, No 6 F-2 and F-3, east, No. 6 E-2-a; south, No 6 E-1-b and E-1-c, west, No. 6 E-2-d.	·12
Do. S No. 6 E-2-c	Do. ..	Do. do.	·23
Do. S No. 6 F-2	S K. Singaram Pillai ..	North, No. 14-6 N-2 and 6 N-3, east No 6 F-4; south, No 6 E-2-b and E-2-c, west, No. 6 F-1.	·23
Do S No 6 F-3	Do ..	Do do.	·12
Inam dry, S. No. 10 B	Melwaramdar Sri Vedaraniyaswaraswami T. D Nos. 748 and 747, kudikani tenants K. M. Sekhalinga Pillai and another.	North, No. 6 E-1-b and E-1-c, east, No. 16 D, south, No. 11 E-2 and B-3, west No. 10 A.	·45
Do S No. 10 C	Do do.	Do. do.	·24
Govt., dry, S No. 11 B-2	138 Parambalatha Pillai ..	North, No. 6 and C, east, No 11 B-4, south, No 11 C-2, C-3 and D-2 west, No 11 B-1.	·27
Do. S No 11 B-3.	Do. do.	Do. do.	·54
Do. S. No 11 C-2.	Do. do.	North, No. 11 B-2 and B-3; east, No. 11 C-2; south, No. 11 D-1 and D-2, west No. 11 B-2	·07
Do S No. 11 C-3.	Do. do	Do. do.	·08
Do. S No. 11 D-1	Sahabuli Mudali ..	North, No 11 B-3, C-2 and C-3, east, No. 11 D-2; south, No. 14-6 C-2 and 6 C-3; west, No. 11 D-1.	·09
Do. S No. 11 D-2	Do. ..	Do. do	·26
Inam dry, S No 14-6 C-2	Melwaramdar as above; kudikam tenant Sahabuli Mudali.	North, No 11 D-2 and D-1; east, No 14-6 C-1; south, No. 14-6 D-2 and 6 D-3; west, No. 14-6 C-1.	·13
Do S No. 14-6 C-3	Do do	Do. do.	·04
Do. S No. 14-6 D-2	Melwaramdar Sri Vedaraniyaswaraswami, T.D. Nos 146 and 747; kudikani tenants Parambalatha Pillai and two others.	North, No 14-6 C-2 and 6 C-3, east and south, No. 14-6 D-1, west, No. 14-6 D-1.	·61
Do, S No 14-6 D-3	Do. do	Do. do.	·31
Govt., dry, S No 58 D-1	Thambusamia Pillai	North and east, No. 14-6 D-2 and 6 D-3; south, No. 58 B-2 to B-4; west, No. 58 D-1.	·07
Do S No 58 D-2	Do.	Do. do.	·32
Do S No 58 D-4	Do . ..	Do. do	·03
Inam, dry, S No 58 B-2,	3. Murugesam Pillai	North, No. 58 D-2 to D-4, east, No. 58 B-5; south, No 58 A-2 to A-4; west, No 58 D-1.	·18
Do S No 58 B-3	Do.	Do. do	08
Do S No. 58 B-4.	Do.	Do. do.	·35
Do. S No 58 A-2	4. Gopala Aiyar and Ramaswami Aiyar.	North, No. 58 A-2 to A-4; east, No 58 A-1; south, No. 61 A-2 & A-3; west, No. 58 A 5.	·59
Do. S. No 58 A-3	Do. do.	Do. do	1·18
Do S. No 58 A-4.	Do do.	Do. do	06

Description of land, wet or dry, Inam or poramboke, with survey or patimah number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up

Tanjore district, Tirutturaippundi taluk, No. 133. Agastianapalli village—contd.

			Acs.
Inam, dry, No 54 E-1.	Melwarandarsa above, kudikaval lanam Veera Ambalagaran	North, No 61 E-2 ; east, No 56 E-3 ; south, No. 54 G-2 , west, No. 54 E-2	·19
Govt., dry, No 65 D-3.	230 Swaminatha Pillai ..	North No. 55 D-1, east, No 61 C-6 ; south, No 65 E; west, No. 65 E-2.	·03
Do, No 55 E.	48. Muthayya Pillai .	North, No 55 D-2 , east, No 61 C-6 , south, No. 61 D-1 ; west, No 56 B-2.	·10
Do. No. 61 A-2	233. Ramalvaya Pillai	North, No. 61 A-1 & A-3 ; east No 61 A-1, south, No. 61 C-2 & C-3 , west, No. 62 A-4, Do. do.	·12
Do No. 61 A-3.	Do.		·25
Do No. 61 C-2.	236. Swaminatha Pillai .	North, No. 61 A-2 & A-3 ; east, No 61 C-4 , south, No. 61 C-3; west, No. 61 C-1. Do. do.	·16
Do. No 61 C-3.	Do. ..		·05
Do. No 61 C-6.	Do ..	North, No. 61 C-2 & C-4 ; east, No. 61 C-5 ; south No 61 D-1 & D-2 , west, No. 55 E and D-2. Do do.	·32
Do. No. 61 C-6.	Do. ..		1·07
Do. No. 61 D-1.	233. Ramalvaya Pillai .	North, No. 61 C-5 & C-6 , east, No 61 D-6 , south, No. 61 E-1 & E-2 ; west, No 63 Do. do	1·67
Do. No. 61 D-6.	Do. ..		·12
Do. No. 61 E-1.	234. Swaminatha Pillai .	North, No 61 D-1 & D-2; east, No 61 E-2; south, No 61 H-1-c & E-1c ; west, No. 63. Do. do.	·99
Do No. 61 E 2	Do. ..		·15
Do. No. 61 H-1	245. Ramaswami Pillai .	North, No. 61 E-1 to E-2 , east, No. 61 H-1-c; south, No 61 H-2-c and I-1-c , west, No. 99 A-2. Do. do.	·99
Do. No. 61 H-1	Do ..		·66
Do No 61 I-2-a.	42. Ramaswami Ayyar .	North, No. 61 H-1-c ; east and south, No. 61 I-1-c , west, No 66 A-2.	·16
Do. No 62.	227. Ramiah Pillai .	North and east, No. 61 E-1 , south, No. 61 H-1-c ; west, No. 63.	1·16
Do. No 64 Q-2.	87. Veera Ambalagaran ..	North, No 54 F-4 ; east, No. 64 S , south, No 54 ; west, No. 64 Q-1.	·22
Do. No. 64 F-1.	Do. ..	North and east, No 64 E-2 , south, No. 64 Q-2 ; west, No. 54 F-2. Do. do.	·02
Do. No 54 F-2	Do ..		·13
Inam, dry, No. 64 Q-2	Melwarandarsa above, Kudikaval lanam Veera Ambalagaran.	North, No 54 E 1 ; east, No 63 , south, No 64 R-2 , west, No. 64 Q-1.	·18
Govt., dry, S. No 54 R-3	234 Swaminatha Pillai ..	North, No 51 Q-3 ; east, No 63 , south No 54 S west, No 64 F-1, F-2 & R 1	1·00
Do. No. 64 S.	Do. ..	North, No 61 E-2 ; east, No 63 ; south, No 64 T ; west, No. 64 Q-2	·42
Inam, dry, S. No 99 A-2	Malwarandar Sri Vedaranyeswaraswami, T. D. Nos 746 and 747, kudikaval Tevarte Narayana Ambalagaran and eleven others.	North, Nos 61 I-1-b, 63 and 61 T ; east, Nos. 99 A-3 and 101 A-2, B-2, & G-2 , south and west, No. 99 A-1.	1·04
Govt., dry, S. No 99 C-2.	47. Veera Ambalagaran ..	North No 54 C-2 east, No 54-T ; south, No. 99 A 1 , west, No 91 C-1.	·02
Do. No. 101 A 2.	200. Nammaiyan Tevan ..	North. No. 99 A-2 , east No. 151 A-1 ; south, No. 101 B-2 : west, No. 99 A-3,	·06
Do. No 151 B-2	108. Sonu Tevan ..	North, No 101 A-2 , east, No 101 B-1 ; south, No 101 C-2 , west, No 99 A-2.	·12
Do. No 101 C-2	88 Rama Tevan ..	North, No. 101 B-2 ; east, No. 101 C-1 , south and west, No. 99 A-2.	·18
			33 12

S. B. MURRAY,
Ag. Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.
(General, Buildings, Roads and Railways).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 21st and 28th April 1914, is published for general information :—

No. in the list.	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject
		1914.	
1	Revenue ..	No. 638, Feb 16.	Passing order on the adverse report for the re-settlement of the Chittoor, Chandragiri and Palmaner taluks of the Chittoor district. [1.2 as.]
2	Do. .	No. 765, Mar. 10..	Ordering that ground-rents in the City of Madras should be revised periodically once in ten years and approving rules for the revision of the same. [1 a.]
3	Do .	No. 793, Mar. 12 .	Recording the report on the administration of cattle pounds during the three years ending 31st March 1913 [1 a.]

No. in the list.	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
		1914	
4	Revenue ..	No. 805, Mar. 23 ..	Passing orders on the Board's proposals for the registration of road traffic in the Madras Presidency during 1914-15. [1 s.]
5	Do. ..	No 899, April 1 ..	Forwarding to the Government of India statistics relating to the destruction of wild animals and snakes for 1913. [1 s.]
6	Do ..	No. 1007, April 8.	Passing orders on the report on the cattle survey of the Madras Presidency submitted by Mr. H. C. Sampson, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madras. [5 s.]
7	Educational ..	No. 726, Mar 18..	Subsidies to District Boards and Municipalities.—Sanctioning the payment of subsidies aggregating Rs. 3,36,651 to certain District Boards and Municipalities for 1913-14. [1 s.]
8	Do. ..	No. 808, Mar 19	Building grant.—Sanctioning a grant not exceeding one-half of the actual expenditure nor Rs. 16,239 towards the cost of providing additional accommodation for the Physical and Chemical Laboratories of the Maharajah's College, Vizianagram. [1 s.]
9	Do. ..	No. 220, Mar. 20..	Building grant.—Sanctioning a grant not exceeding one-half of the actual expenditure nor Rs. 7,000 towards the cost of construction of a bungalow for the Principal and warden of the hostels attached to the Cole's Memorial High School, Karaikal [1 s.]
10	Local and Municipal.	No 211 L., Mar. 18.	Budget estimate.—Accepting the — of the Tanjore District Board for 1914-15. [1 s.]
11	Do.	No. 216 M., Mar 11	Budget estimate.—Accepting with remarks, the — of the Kumbakonam Municipality for 1914-15 [1 s.]
12	Do	No. 522 M., Mar 14.	Budget estimate.—Approving the — for anti malarial measures to be carried out in the city of Madura during 1914-15 [1 s.]
13	Do.	No. 551 M., Mar. 14.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Coonoor Municipality for 1914-15. [2 s.]
14	Do. ..	No 552 M., Mar 14.	Budget estimates.—Accepting the — of the Tiruvalur Municipality for 1914-15 [1 s.]
15	Do.	No. 597 M., Mar. 11.	Budget estimate.—Accepting the — of the Madura Municipality for 1914-15. [1 s.]
16	Do.	No. 701 M., April 3.	Acts and Rules.—Ordering the publication of notifications modifying the rule relating to the transfer of immovable property belonging to Municipal Councils and rule 39 of the rules for the conduct of elections of Councillors in the Municipalities in which the elective system is in force. [1 s.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 17.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1914. [Price, 3 pie.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

ചരസ്സുക്കും.

ഫോര്ട്ട് സെന്റ് ജോര്ജ്, 1914 മാച്ച് 24-നു.

നമ്പർ 230.—1912 ലെ (1912 ലെ 5) ഉൻകതന്ത നലനാശോഗ സംഘ ആക്ടിലെ (പ്രോവിഡൻറ് ഇൻഷൂറൻസ് സൊസൈറ്റീസ് ആക്ടിലെ) 24 (2) (ഉ) വകുപ്പ പ്രകാരം ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന താഴെ പറയുന്നതായ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയ കരട ചട്ടങ്ങൾ എല്ലാവരും അറിവാനായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു :—

2. ഈ കരട ചട്ടങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച 1914 ഏപ്രിൽ 30-ാം തിയതിയോ അതിനു മുമ്പായോ വല്ല ആളിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്നതായ വല്ല ആക്ഷേപങ്ങളും ഉപദേശങ്ങളും ക്രമമായി ആലോചിപ്പാൻ സൗകര്യമുണ്ടാകുന്നതിനാൽ അറിയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

1912 ലെ 5-ാം നമ്പർ പ്രോവിഡൻറ് ഇൻഷൂറൻസ് സൊസൈറ്റീസ് ആക്ട 24 (2) (ഉ) വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള കരട ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

1912 ലെ (1912 ലെ 5) പ്രോവിഡൻറ് ഇൻഷൂറൻസ് സൊസൈറ്റീസ് ആക്ട 24 (2) (ഉ) വകുപ്പുകൊണ്ട് തനിക സിദ്ധിച്ച അധികാരപ്രകാരവും ഈതേ ആക്ട 24-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതും 1913 ജൂൺ 24-ാം തിയതിയിലെ ഫോർട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ് I-ാം ഖണ്ഡം 1105 മുതൽ 1198 വരെ താളുകളിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയതും ആയ ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ 9-ാം ചട്ടത്തിനു പകരമായും ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു :—

IX. ഒരു സംഘത്തിന്റെ ഒരു ഡയരക്ടരും, മെമ്പരും, ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും, ഏജന്റും അല്ലാതെയുള്ള ഒരു ആളുപ്രകാരം ആ സംഘവുമായി ഒരു ആഡിറ്ററായി (കണക്ക പരിശോധകനായി) നിയമിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായും ആ നിലയിൽ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുവാൻ തുടങ്ങുന്നതിനു മുമ്പും ആ നിലയിൽ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള അയാളുടെ

IX-A. താഴെ പറയുന്ന മട്ടുകൾക്കു 1912 ലെ (1912 ലെ 5) പ്രോവിഡന്റ് ഇൻഷുറൻസ് സൊസൈറ്റിസ് ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റാക്കിയ ഘടനയുള്ള സംഘത്തിന്റെയും കണക്കിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഓഡിറ്റർ ആയിരിപ്പാനും ആ നിലയിൽ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്വാനും അഹനായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനാകുന്നു. അവർ ആരെല്ലാമെന്നാൽ :—

(a) ഇംപീരിയലിലെയും പ്രൊവിൻസിലെയും പോസ്റ്റ് എക്കൗണ്ടന്റ്സ് ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട്, ഇൻകോർപ്പൊറേറ്റഡ് അക്കൌണ്ടന്റ്മാരുടെയും ഓഡിറ്റർമാരുടെയും സൊസൈറ്റി, ഫാസ്റ്റ് ഗൊവിലെ അക്കൌണ്ടന്റ്മാരുടെ സൊസൈറ്റി, ഗ്ലാസ്ഗൊവിലെ അക്കൌണ്ടന്റ്മാരുടെയും കുക്കപ്പുരിമാരുടെയും ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട്, എബർഡീനിലെ അക്കൌണ്ടന്റ് ഓഫീസ് സൊസൈറ്റി, അയർഷയറിലെ പാർട്ടൺ അക്കൌണ്ടന്റ് ഓഫീസ് ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട് എന്നീ ആറു യോഗങ്ങളിലേയും മെമ്പർമാരും കമ്പനികളുടെ കണക്കുകൾ പരിശോധിപ്പാൻ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയ 1913 ലെ 7 - ാം നമ്പർ ഇന്ത്യൻ കച്ചവട സംഘ ആക്ട് 144 (1) വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ തല്പരപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന മറ്റു യോഗങ്ങളിലെ മെമ്പർമാരും.

(b) 1913 ലെ 7 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട് 144 (2) വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം മതിയായി ഗവർണ്മെന്റു നല്കിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതേ നിയമ സിദ്ധാന്തപ്രകാരം അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല ലോക്കൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റും നല്കിട്ടുള്ള ക്വാളിഫിക്കേഷൻ സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റൊ ഉള്ള ആരും.

ഫോർട്ട് സെന്റ് ജോർജ്, 1914 മാർച്ച് 31-ാം.

നമ്പർ 285.—കച്ചവട സംഘങ്ങളിലെ ഓഡിറ്റർമാരായി (കണക്കു പരിശോധകന്മാരായി) പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്വാൻ അധികാരമുള്ള സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റുകൾ നല്കുന്നതിനു നിബന്ധനകളായി താഴെ പറയുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങൾ 1913 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കച്ചവട സംഘ ആക്ട് 144 (2) വകുപ്പിനാൽ തനിക്കു സിദ്ധിച്ച അധികാരപ്രകാരം ആലോചനാ സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

I. ഈ ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ—

(1) "ക്വാളിഫിക്കേറ്റ്" എന്നതിനു മതിയായ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ ഭരിതിരേഖകളിൽമാത്രം കച്ചവട സംഘങ്ങളിലെ ഒരു ഓഡിറ്ററായി പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്വാൻ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റ് എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

(2) "ക്വാളിഫൈഡ് അക്കൌണ്ടന്റ്" എന്നതിനു ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇന്ത്യയിൽ ഉടനീളം കച്ചവട സംഘങ്ങളിലെ ഒരു ഓഡിറ്ററായി പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്വാൻ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സർട്ടിഫിക്കേറ്റ് എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

II. ആക്ട് 144 (1) വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ പരസ്യനോട്ടിഫിക്കേഷൻ വഴിയായി ഏതു സ്ഥാപനത്തിലെയോ യോഗത്തിലെയോ ഒരു മെമ്പർ അല്ലായിരിക്കയും കണക്കു പരിശോധിക്കുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്തു അനുഭവപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ലാതിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്ന വല്ല ആൾക്കും കച്ചവട സംഘങ്ങളിലെ കണക്കുകൾ പരിശോധിപ്പാൻ അയാളെ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായ

ഒരു സ്റ്റിഫിക്കേറ്റ് തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റ് നൽകാവുന്നതാകുന്നു. ഓരോ സ്റ്റിഫിക്കേറ്റിനും കൊടുക്കേണ്ട തിയതിയെന്നു രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അവയെ രണ്ടു കൊല്ലത്തിൽ കവിയാത്ത വല്ല കാലപരിധിക്കുള്ളിലും പുതുക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ സ്ഥിരമായ സ്റ്റിഫിക്കേറ്റുകൾ പ്രത്യേക സംഗതികളിൽ നൽകാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

III. രണ്ടാം വകുപ്രകാരം നിലവിലുള്ള ഒരു സ്റ്റിഫിക്കേറ്റ് പുതുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷയിൽ പുതുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഫീസായി ചേർത്ത പട്ടികയിലെ A - മാതിരിയിലോ B - മാതിരിയിലോ തുകയിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ഈടാക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

IV. പുതുക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പുള്ള ഏതു കാലയളവിലെ കാര്യങ്ങളിലോ കണക്കുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടിയോ ഏതു കാര്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചോ വിവിധക്കേണ്ടതും ഒരു സ്റ്റിഫിക്കേറ്റുള്ള ആൾ ഏതു കാലയളവിലെ കാര്യങ്ങളിലെങ്കിലും കണക്കുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനു അവസരമിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

V. സ്റ്റിഫിക്കേറ്റുകൾക്കുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും ഇൻസ്പെക്ഷൻ ഫീസും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതാകുന്നു.

VI. മേൽ പറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം തദ്ദേശ ഗവൺമെന്റ് നല്കിയിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല സ്റ്റിഫിക്കേറ്റും തക്കതായ മതിയായിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന വല്ല കാരണത്താലും ഏതു സമയത്തെങ്കിലും റദ്ദാക്കുന്നതിനുവാൻ അവർക്കു സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

പട്ടിക-

A - മാതിരി.

പുതുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സ്റ്റിഫിക്കേറ്റ്.

ഓഡിറ്റർമാർക്കു സ്റ്റിഫിക്കേറ്റ് കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനായി 1913 ലെ 7 - ാം നമ്പർ ഇന്ത്യൻ കമ്പനി സംബന്ധമായ ആക്ട് 144 (2) വകുപ്രകാരം ഗവൺമെന്റ് 1914 മാർച്ച് 31 - ാം തിയതിയിലെ 265 - ാം നമ്പർ പരസ്യത്തിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു കമ്പനിയുടെ ഒരു ഓഡിറ്ററായി പ്രവൃത്തിചെയ്യാൻ

അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഇതിനാൽ സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു. ഇതുമൂലം ഞാൻ ഒരു ഓഹരിയായി (കൂടി) ബോധിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു കമ്പനിയുടെ കണക്കുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കുവാൻ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു

ഈ സ്റ്റിഫിക്കേറ്റിന്റെ കാലം തിയതി കഴിയുന്നതാകുന്നു.

കൊടുത്ത തിയതി 191

ഗവർമെന്റു സെക്രട്ടറി.

കുറിപ്പ്—ഈ സ്റ്റിഫിക്കേറ്റുള്ള ആൾക്കു മതിയായ അന്വേഷണത്തിന്റെ അതിരുകൾക്കുള്ളിൽ തന്റെ കമ്പനിയുടെ കണക്കുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കുവാൻ അധികാരമുള്ളൂ.

B - മാതിരി.

പുതുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സ്റ്റിഫിക്കേറ്റ്.

ഓഡിറ്റർമാർക്കു സ്റ്റിഫിക്കേറ്റ് കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനായി 1913 ലെ 7 - ാം നമ്പർ ഇന്ത്യൻ കമ്പനി സംബന്ധമായ ആക്ട് 144 (2) വകുപ്രകാരം ഗവൺമെന്റ് 1914 മാർച്ച് 31 - ാം തിയതിയിലെ 265 - ാം നമ്പർ പരസ്യത്തിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു

കുടിവെള്ള സംഭരണിയിലെ ജല സംഭരണശേഷി പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യാൻ
തുടങ്ങുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി സംഭരിച്ചിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇതിന്റെ തുല്യമായ
കാലയളവ് (കാലം) മൊത്തം കുടിവെള്ള സംഭരണിയിലെ കണക്കാക്കിയ
ഡിസ്ചാർജിനെ വ്യാപ്തത്തിലാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാലയളവിനെയും.

ഒപ്പ് സ്ഥിരീകരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഓഫീസർ. ഒപ്പിടുന്നതിനുള്ള സ്ഥാനപ്പേര്.

തീയതി 191

ഗവർണറുടെ ഉത്തരവിനാൽ.

കുറിപ്പ്.—(1) കുടിവെള്ള സംഭരണിയിലെ ജലത്തിന്റെ പരിശോധിക്കുവാൻ ഈ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റിന്റെ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അപേക്ഷയോടൊപ്പം ഇതിനുള്ള ഫീസായി 1918 ലെ ടൗൺ ആക്ട് 114 (2) പ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും ഒഴിവാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള ഈ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റിനായി കമ്മീഷണർക്ക് അയച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഫീസ് ഉൾപ്പെടെ ഇതിനുള്ള ഫീസ് ഈടാക്കുന്നതാണ്.

(2) 1918 ലെ ടൗൺ ആക്ട് 114 (2) (c) വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം ഗവർണർ ഇൻ കൗൺസിലിനു നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ളതിനാൽ ഈ ഫോറത്തിൽ ഒരു മാറ്റം വരുത്ത

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 17.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1914. [PRICE, 2 *annas.*

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, April 28, 1914.

No. 811.—In exercise of the power vested in him by sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the nomination by the municipal council of Coonoor of Mr George Herbert Coleman as its Chairman.

No. 812.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Medura Venkayya Chetti Garu to be a member of the District Board of Kurnool.

No. 813.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Khan Sahib Kammare Imamud-din Sahib Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Anantapur.

No. 814.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Sulaiman Sumar Sait Sahib Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Coonoor.

No. 815.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Subba Ayyar Venkataramu Ayyar Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Adoni

No. 816.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. James Lychlander, A.M.S., L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.F.P.S. (Glas.), to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cuddapah

No. 817.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. Father Henry Audrain, S.J., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Madura

No. 818.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major Edward Wemyss Browne, I.M.S., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Ootacamund.

No. 819.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, Ali Rawuttar Assan Hussain Rawuttar Sahib Bahadur has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Dindigul.

No. 820.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, Mirza Hussain Ali Sahib Bahadur has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Vizagapatam.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 821.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Dasapandi Subba Rao Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Nandyal Taluk Board in the district of Kurnool.

No. 822.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Nidugurti Sivaram Bhatt has been duly elected as a member of the Rayadrug Taluk Board in the district of Bellary.

No. 823.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Uppalapati Suryanarayana Raju has been duly elected as a member of the Chatrapur Taluk Board in the district of Ganjam.

824.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Tindivanam Krishna Ayyar Venkatrama Ayyar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Tindivanam Taluk Board in the district of South Arcot.

No. 825.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Meenkeduthil Chappanni Nayar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Calicut Taluk Board in the district of Malabar.

No. 826.—Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Mankada Covilagath Krishna Varma Raja Avargal has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Malappuram Taluk Board in the district of Malabar.

No. 827.—The President, District Board, Kurnool, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints the Tahsildar of Kurnool, the Deputy Tahsildar of Gudur, the Sub-Assistant Inspector of schools, Kurnool Range, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Subbarayudu Pantulu Garu, M.R.Ry. G. Timmareddi Garu and M.R.Ry. B. Vira Reddi Garu to be members of the Kurnool Taluk Board.

No. 828.—The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints Ghaus Sheriff Sahib Bahadur to be a member of the Tindivanam Taluk Board.

No. 829.—The President, District Board, Cuddapah, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. A. Krishnaswami Nayudu Garu to be a member of the Siddhavattam Taluk Board.

No. 830.—The President, District Board, Nellore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints the Tahsildar of Kavali, the Tahsildar of Kovur and the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kavali Range, to be members of the Kavali Taluk Board.

No. 831.—The President, District Board, Godavari, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints the Tahsildar of Peddapur, the Tahsildar of Ramachandrapur and the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Peddapur Range, to be members of the Peddapur Taluk Board with effect from 2nd May 1914.

No. 832.—The President, District Board, Chittoor, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. Vedantam Nonnal David Pillai Avargal to be a member of the Chandragiri Taluk Board.

No. 833.—The President, District Board, Chingleput, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints the Rev. Charles William Bickson to be a member of the Saidapet Taluk Board.

No. 834.—The President District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints the Rev. C. Sandegren to be a member of the Pattukkottai Taluk Board.

No. 835.—The President, District Board, Kurnool, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints the Tahsildar of Pattikonda, the Tahsildar of Dhone, the Assistant Inspector of schools, Kurnool district, M.R.Ry. P. Nagesa Rao Garu, M.R.Ry. B. Ramireddi Garu, M.R.Ry. S. Seshayya Chetti Garu and M.R.Ry. B. Tirupati Reddi Garu to be members of the Dhone Taluk Board.

No. 836.—The President, District Board, Bellary, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints the Tahsildar of Rayadrug, the Tahsildar of Kudligi, the Sub Assistant Inspector of schools, Rayadrug and M.R.Ry. Kankal Balappa Garu to be members of the Rayadrug Taluk Board.

No. 837.—The President, District Board, Trichinopoly, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Kanakka Rama Reddi Pethu Reddiyar Avargal to be a member of the Namakkal Taluk Board.

No. 838.—The President, District Board, Godavari, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Gadepalli Suttayya Garu to be a member of the Peloverum Taluk Board.

No. 839.—The President, District Board, Salem, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby removes M.R.Ry. P. Raja Rao Avargal from the offices of member and Chairman of the Rasipuram union panchayat under section 12*a* (3) (*ii*) of the said Act.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 840.—With the approval of the Governor in Council, the District Board of Nilgiris hereby notifies under section 80 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, that the following new toll-gates have been established in the district from 1st April 1914 and that tolls will be levied at the maximum rates specified in schedule B of the said Act on all carriages, carts and animals passing through the said gates—

1. On the 3rd mile 5th furlong of the Ootacamund-Avalanche road.
2. At the Kundah bridge on the 8th mile 7th furlong of the Kundah road.
3. On the 8th mile 3rd furlong of the Ootacamund-Coonoor old road near the Aruvankadu railway station where the road to Wellington branches off.
4. At the Lovedale railway bridge crossing on the 2nd mile 5th furlong of the Ootacamund-Kalhatty main road.

With the sanction of the Governor in Council it is hereby declared under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 87 of the said Act that payment of toll at gate No. (1) shall clear carriages, carts and animals at gate No. (2) and *vice versa* and that payment of tolls at any one of the new gates Nos (3) and (4) and the existing gate at Craigmore shall clear carriages, carts and animals at the other two gates within the same period of 24 hours reckoned from sunrise to sunrise

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No. 841.—Under clause (vi) of section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council makes the following alteration in the revised rule issued under G.O. No. 889 L., dated 31st July 1909 :—

Alteration.

For the first sentence of the revised rule *substitute* the following :—

"No immovable property vested in or belonging to a local board shall be transferred "by sale, mortgage or exchange without the sanction of the district board when the value does "not exceed Rs. 250, and the sanction of Government when the value exceeds Rs. 250."

No. 842.—The following draft order vesting in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, the building constructed by M.R.Ry. P. Appavu Mudaliyar, Zamindar of Panjetti, for the Board Elementary school at that place, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby. It will be taken into further consideration on or after the 15th June 1914 :—

Draft order.

Whereas the Chingleput District Board acting in the administration of the trust relating to the school building at Panjetti, Ponneri taluk, Chingleput district, constructed by M.R.Ry. P. Appavu Mudaliyar, Zamindar of Panjetti, for a charitable purpose, viz., the use of the Board Elementary school at the place, has under section 6 (1) (*a*) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, made an application for the vesting of the said building in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers vested in him under section 4 (1) of the Act, doth hereby order and direct that the said building shall vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras and be held by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the said Charitable Endowments Act and to any rules which may from time to time be framed thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council) upon trust for the purpose and subject to the condition set forth in a scheme under section 5 of the said Act for the administration of the said property.

No 843.—The following draft of a scheme under section 5 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, for the administration of the trust property referred to in notification No. 842 *supra* is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby. It will be taken into further consideration on or after the 15th June 1914 :—

Draft scheme

Whereas the Chingleput District Board acting in the administration of the trust relating to a school building at Panjetti, Ponneri taluk, Chingleput district, constructed by M.R.Ry. P. Appavu Mudaliyar, Zamindar of Panjetti, for a charitable purpose, viz., the use of the Board Elementary school at the place, has under section 6 (1) (a) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, made an application for the settlement of a scheme for the administration of the said property, the Governor in Council in exercise of his powers under section 5 (1) of the Act doth hereby direct that the said property shall be administered by the District Board of Chingleput subject to the condition, that the building shall be kept in good repair by the District Board and used for the location of the Board Elementary school at Panjetti.

No. 844.—Under clause (viii) of section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of the notifications noted in the margin, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following revised rule prescribing the educational qualifications required for the posts of Local Fund Overseers and Sub-Overseers :—

No. 1119 at page 424 of Part I-A. of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th September 1906.
No. 1102 at page 343 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 31st July 1908.
No. 661 at page 313 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th April 1909

Revised rule.

"No person shall without the express sanction of Government be appointed to the post of "Overseer or Sub-Overseer under any local board, either by promotion from a subordinate grade "or otherwise unless he has obtained one or other of the following certificates, namely,—

"*for the post of Overseer*, a certificate of the Lower Subordinate class or of the old Sub-"Overseer and Surveyor class of the College of Engineering, Madras, or a certificate as lower "subordinate of the Thomason College, Roorkee, or a certificate as Sub-Overseer of the Civil "Engineering College, Sibpur, or of the College of Engineering, Poona;

"*for the post of Sub-Overseer*, a certificate of the Lower Subordinate class or of the old "Draftsman class or of the old Surveyor class, dated before 31st December 1887 of the College "of Engineering, Madras, or a certificate as mechanical draftsman or draftsman and computer "of the Thomason College, Roorkee, or a certificate as Sub-Overseer of the Civil Engineering "College, Sibpur, or of the College of Engineering, Poona;

"Provided that Presidents of District Boards may appoint unqualified persons as Overseers and Sub-Overseers in temporary and acting vacancies for periods not exceeding six months at a time."

No. 845.—Whereas M.R.Ry. M. Pavadai Chettiyar of Vikravandi in the district of South Arcot has, under section 6 (1) (*b*) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, applied for the vesting of the properties scheduled below in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, for charitable purposes specified in the scheme framed under section 5 of the Act, the Governor in Council, in exercise of his power under section 4 (1), doth hereby order and direct that the said properties shall vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras and be held by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the said Charitable Endowments Act and to any rules which may from time to time be framed thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council) upon trust for the purpose and subject to the conditions set forth in the scheme referred to above:

Schedule.

(1) *Site.*—51 cents in S. No. 570-*D* in the village of Vikravandi—
North.—Fields.
East.—Street.
South.—Street.
West.—Fields.

(2) *Cash.*—Rs. 6,250 paid in the Villupuram sub-treasury.

Scheme.

Whereas M.R.Ry. M. Pavadai Chettiyar of Vikravandi in the district of South Arcot has, under section 6 (1) (*b*) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, made an application for the settlement of a scheme for the administration of the properties described in the schedule below, the Governor in Council, in exercise of his powers under section 5 (2) of the Act, doth hereby direct that the said properties be administered by the Taluk Board of Tindivanam subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The endowment shall be called "Pavadai Chetti School Fund" and shall consist of a piece of land measuring 51 cents in the village of Vikravandi described in the schedule below and of a sum of Rs. 6,250 deposited by the donor in the Villupuram treasury.

(2) Out of the sum of Rs. 6,250 referred to, the Taluk Board of Tindivanam shall expend a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in the construction of a school-house on the site described in item 1 of the schedule below.

(3) The school-house shall bear the name "Pavadai Chetti Board School, Vikravandi," cut both in English and in Tamil on a slab which shall be placed in front of the building.

(4) The Taluk Board shall transfer the present elementary school, Vikravandi, to the building so constructed and maintain it thereafter in that building which it shall keep in proper repair for the purpose.

(5) The balance of the cash amount after defraying the cost of the building shall be invested by the Taluk Board in approved and profitable securities.

(6) From and out of the interest accruing from such investment (i) there shall be paid scholarships to at least one boy in each of the five classes of the school, viz., infant, first, second, third and fourth classes, on the recommendation of the President of the Taluk Board; (ii) there shall be paid the salary of an additional teacher or a special allowance to one of the existing teachers (the salary or allowance not being less than Rs. 5 per mensem) for imparting instruction in Hindu religion of a non-sectarian character, loyalty to the British Sovereign and morals. The conditions on which religious instruction is to be allowed shall be subject to such general orders as may be issued by Government.

(7) All interest on the said investments which may not be required for either of the above purposes in any year shall at the discretion of the Taluk Board either be distributed in giving prizes to the successful boys in the various classes of the school or be accumulated and added to the principal of the endowment.

(8) If at any time the Taluk Board should consider an elementary school at Vikravandi unnecessary, the items of endowment shall be disposed of as follows:—

(*a*) The site and the building thereon shall be sold and the sale-proceeds utilized at the discretion of the Taluk Board in providing a site and building for an elementary school within the limits of Villupuram taluk.

(*b*) The income from interest on the securities shall be utilized in such new elementary school on purposes similar to those described in paragraph 6 above.

Schedule.

Site.—0·51 acre in S. No. 570-D, dry, Vikravandi village.

No. 846.—Under sub-section (1) of section 106 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that vaccination shall be made compulsory in the Pulle Union in the Kistna district from and after 1st June 1914.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

No. 347.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 59·15 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Narsapatam-Kotauundur road; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narsapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the revenue divisional office, Narsapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pucca hoh, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or claimant.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Acs.
Vatsavayi-palem division, Gajapatinagaram taluk, Vizianagaram district.			
Eyatwari, dry, S. No. 208 (2)	Sari Kondayya Guru	North, S No 204 (3), east, S. No 215 (3); south, S No. 215; west, S No. 216 (1)	83
Eyatwari, wet, S No 204 (3).	Do.	North, S No. 204 (3); east, S. No 204 (3), south, S. No 216 (2), west, S No. 204 (1).	88
Do. No 204 (4).	Do	North, S. No 204 (3), east S. No. 204 (3), south, S No 204 (3); west, S. No 204 (2).	92
Eyatwari, dry, S. No. 206 (2).	Do.	North, S. No. 206, east, S Nos. 206 (2) and 204 (4), south, S No 204 (2), west, S No. 206 (2).	82
Do. No. 186 (1).	Do.	South, S. No. 184, east, S Nos 185-2 and 184; south, S No. 185 (2); west, S No 184.	82
Do. No. 183 (2)	Dronamraju Sitaramamurti Guru and Dronamraju Rajchandra Guru.	North, Mallikhapuipalem, east, S. Nos 183 (3 & 4) and 182; south, S. No. 184; west, S. Nos. 183 (1) and 184.	84
		Total ..	3·61
Mallikhapuipalem.			
Perjonal inam, dry, S. No. 213 (2).	Nirugi Matanna	North, S No 214 (4); east, S Nos 214 (4 and 3) and 212 (3); south, S No 214 (7), west, S No. 212 (1).	·12
Eyatwari, wet, S No. 214 (7).	Nirugi Venkayya, Nirugi Matanna, Nirugi Tammana, son of Appanna, Nirugi Kannayya, son of Yerranna, Nirugi Tammana, son of Venkanna, and Challa Bennayya.	North, S. No. 212 (2); east, S. No. 214 (3), south, Gannavaram; west, S. No. 214 (6).	·50
Eyatwari, wet, S. No. 214-6.	Do do.	North, S. No. 213-3, east, S. No. 214-3; south, S Nos 212 & 214-3; west, S Nos. 213-3 & 211-3.	·32
Do. No. 214-2 ..	Do. do.	North, S. No. 213-4 east, S. No. 213-3; south, S. No 213-2; west, S No. 214-1.	·21
Eyatwari, dry, S No. 213-2.	Do. do.	North, S No. 214-2; east, S. No. 213-1; south, S. No 214-4; west, S No 213-3.	·24
Do. No, 213-4 ..	Do. do	North, S. No 213-2 west, S. No 213-5, south, S. No 214-2; west, S. No. 213-3.	·36
Do. No. 380-3 ..	Reddi Vayyya	North, S. No 381, east, S No 380-3; south, S No 213-4; west, S. No 382-1.	·13
Do. No. 382-2 ..	Do.	North, S. No. 384-2, east, S No. 382-3; south, S No. 331, west, S No 382-1.	·67
Do. No. 384-2 ..	Vakkala Kannayya	North, S No 380-2, east, S. No. 384-3, south, S No. 382-2, west, S No 384-1.	·34
Do. No. 386-2 ..	Rayapureddi Ramaswami ..	North, S No 387-2, east, S No. 384-2; south, S No. 381-2; west, S No 384-1	·55
Personal inam, dry, S. No 387-2	Mallidi Venkatanarasulu Garu: ..	North, Chinna Bharuva Bhupati agraharam; east, S. No 387-3, south, S No. 380-2; west, S No 387-1	·66
Personal inam, wet, S No. 383-2.	Annangi Sanyasiraju	North, S Nos 383-1 and 384, east, S No 385-1; south, Chinna Bharuva Bhupati agraharam; west, S. No 383-1.	·91
Eyatwari, dry, S. No. 385-1.	Dronamraju Sitaramamurti Garu ..	North, S No 384, east, S. No. 385-2; south, Chinna Bharuva Bhupati agraharam; west, S No. 383-1 & 2	·89
Personal inam, wet, S No 383-1.	Karri Vira Patrudu	North, S No 370-1; east, S. No. 700-2, south, S No 384 west, S No. 332.	·38
Do. No. 370-1 ..	Yellisetti Raju, Yellisetti Jagannadham and Yellisetti Chinna Jagannadham.	North, S. No. 333, east S. No. 377/2; south, S No 369-1; west, S. Nos. 333 and 369-1.	·31
Do. No. 334-3 ..	Do. do.	North and east, S. No. 333; south, S. Nos 338 and 331-1, west, S. No 331 1	·32
Do. No. 332-2 ..	Karri Vira Patrudu and Vichapu Mallu Patrudu	North, S. No. 332-1, east, S No. 332-3; south, S No 333; west, S No. 333 1.	·20
Do. No. 332-1 ..	Yellisetti Jagannadham and Yellisetti Ayyanna Patrulu.	North, S. No. 290-2 and 3, east, S No. 293-2; south, S No. 332-2, west, S No. 330.	·35
Do No. 294-2 ..	Karri Vira Patrudu, Vichapu Mallu Patrudu and Vicharapu Peddi Patrudu.	North, S Nos. 293-1 and 293-2; west, S No. 291-3, south, S. No. 293-3; west, S No 294-1.	·31
Do. No. 293-3 ..	Do. do.	North S. No. 291-2; east S. No. 293-4; south, S. No. 293-1; west, S. No 293-3.	·26
Do. No. 293-1 ..	Do. .. .. do.	North, S. No. 295 7; east, S Nos. 295-2 and 294-2, south, S No 294-2, west, S No 293-2.	·01
Do. No. 295-2 ..	Yellisetti Chinna Jagannadham and Yellisetti Ayyanna Patrudu.	North, S Nos 303-2 and 302-2; east, S No 295-2, south, S Nos 296-2 and 292-1; west, S No 295-1.	·12
Do. No 303-2 ..	Peddiredla Appala Patrudu ..	North and east, S. No 302-2; south, S. No 295-2, west, S. No. 303-1.	·35

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peishkash, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Vizagapatam district, Golugonda taluk, Mallikhapalapatnam village—contd.	Acs.
Personal inam, wet, No. 302-2	Devata Sreeranganayakulu ..	North, S. Nos. 306-3 and 298-1; east, S. No. 302-3; south, S. No. 298-2; east, S. Nos 302-1 and 302-2.	·94
Do No. 298-1 ..	Karri Veera Patrudu	North, S. No. 300-3; east, S. No. 298-2; south, S. No 302-3; west, S. Nos. 302-2 and 300-2.	·05
Do. No. 300-3 ..	Pallredla Jogi Patrudu and Pedrella Appalapatrudu	North, S No. 298-2 east, S. Nos 300-3 and 298-1; south, S. Nos 302-3 and 298-4; west, S. No. 300-1.	·26
Do. No. 298-2 ..	Yellasiri Jagannadham, Venkatarapa Naidu Patrudu and Vadala Venkata Ramana Murti Garu.	North, S. No. 311-2; east, S. Nos 298-3 & 4, 311-4 & 5 and 298-1; south, S. No. 300-2; west, S. No. 298-1.	·39
Do. No. 311-5 ..	Penupatruni Lakshmiseranu ..	North, S. No. 298-2; east, S. No. 311-3; south, S. Nos 298-3 and 312-3; west, S No. 298-2.	·01
Do. No. 312-4 ..	Do.	Do. do.	·04
Do. No. 311-2 ..	Do. ..	North, S. No 312, east, S No. 311-3, south, S. No. 298-2; west, S. No. 311-1	·23
Personal inam, dry, S. No 315-2.	Yellasetti Chinna Jagannadham and Yellisetti Ayyanna Patrudu.	North, S. No. 315-1 and Srungavaram; east, S. No. 315-1; south, S. No. 315-3, west, S. No. 316.	·28
Personal inam, wet, S. No. 316-1.	Devata Sreeranganayakulu ..	North, Srungavaram, east, S. No. 316-4; south, S No 315-2, west, S. No. 316-2.	·19
		Mulapeth Zemindaram village.	
Personal inam, dry, S. No. 314-1	Yellisetti Jagannadham, Venkatarapa Mallipatrudu and Vadala Venkataramma Murti Garu.	North and east Srungavaram, south, S. No. 314-2; west, S. No 315-1.	·20
		Total ..	2 92
		Chota Bhairam Bhupati Agraharam.	
Personal inam, wet, S. No not.	Karuchetti Venkata Jagannadharao Garu.	North, inam of Vadala Ramana Garu, east, remaining portion of the land; south, Mallikhapalapatnam; west, remaining portion of the land.	·20
Do. No. not.	Vadala Ramana Garu ..	North, Mallikhapalapatnam, east, remaining portion of the land, south, inam of Karuchetti Venkata Jagannadha Rao Garu; west, remaining portion of the land.	·12
		Total ..	·32
		Srungavaram village.	
Eyetwari, wet, S. No. 93-2.	Paila Jaggu Nayudu	North, S. No. 95-2, east, S. No 92-3, south, Mallikhapalapatnam; west, S No. 200.	·69
Unenfranchised, washerwaran inam, wet, S No 93-2	Patapa Yerrigadu	North, S Nos. 206 and 94-1, east, S. No. 93-3; south, S. No. 92-2; west, S. No 93-1	·21
Enfranchised, fariki service inam, dry, S. No 84-2.	Devata Appalamma	North, S No 95-3; east, S. No. 94-2; south, S. Nos. 235 and 93-3; west, S. No. 200.	·45
Eyetwari, dry, S. No. 95-2.	Saila Ramamurti	North, S. No. 128-2, east, S. No. 95-3; south, S. No. 94-1; west, S. Nos 95-1 and 200.	·21
Do. No. 128-3.	Kalla Yenumayya	North, S. No. 131-2; east, S. No. 128-3; south, S No 95-2; west, S. No. 128-1.	·26
Do. No. 131-2.	Saila Appayya	North, S. No. 133-2; east, S No 131-3; south, S. No. 128-2; west, S. No. 131-1.	·13
Personal inam, dry, S No 133-2.	Kalla Settarammayya and Kalla Yellayya.	North, S. No. 134-1, east, S No. 133-3, south, S No 131-3; west, S No. 133-1.	·20
Enfranchised service inam, dry, S. No. 134-1	Saila Sambamurti	North, S. No. 139-3, east, S. No. 134-2; south, S. No. 133-3, west, S. Nos 138 and 200	22
Eyetwari, wet, S. No 137-3.	Saila Jaggu Nayudu	North, S. No. 139-4; east, S. Nos. 137-3 and 138-2; south, S No. 138-3; west, S. No. 137-4.	·33
Do. No. 138-2	Saila Jagayya being minor, mother and guardian, Venkamma.	North, S No. 137-2, east, S. No 138-3, south, S. Nos. 138 and 139-3; west, S. Nos. 138-1 and 137-2.	·27
Do. No. 138-3.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 139-1; east, S. No. 138-3; south and west, S. No 137-2.	·14
Eyetwari, dry, S No. 139-3.	Paila Patrudu	North, S. No 140-3, east, S. No. 139-2, south, S. No 134-1; west, S No. 138.	·02
Do. No. 139-1	Do.	North, S. No. 140; east, S. No. 139-2, south, S. No 138-4; west S. No. 137-4.	·07
Eyetwari, wet, S. No 141 C-2.	Saila Ramayya	North, S. No 141 B-2; east, S. No. 141 C-3; south, S. No. 140; west, S. No. 141 C-1.	·28
Do. No. 141 B-2	Saila Jagarna, son of Somanna.	North, S. Nos. 141 A-4 and 164; east, S. No. 141 B-3; south, S. No. 141, C-2; west, S. No. 141 B-1.	·16
Do. No. 141 A-2	Saila Sambamurti	North, S. No. 144-1; east, S. No. 141 A-3; south, S. No. 141 B-3; west S. No 164.	11
Enfranchised blacksmith service inam, dry, S. No. 144-1.	Vennaluri Suryanarayana ..	North, S. No. 164; east, S No 144-2; south, S. No. 141 A-1; west, S. No. 124.	04
Enfranchised karnam service inam, dry.	Karuchetti Venkata Jagannadha Rao Garu.	North, S. No. 146-2; east, S. No. 147-3; south, S. No. 144, west, S. No. 147-4	·20

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patamah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Pinapagunta Garvisi, Gollapenda taluk, Srungavaram village—contd.		
			ACS.
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 146-2.	Devata Appalaraju	North, S. No. 2, east, S. No. 146-3; south, S. No. 147-2; west, S. No. 145-1.	·61
Do. No. 3-2.	Ippalli Ramaswami	North S. No. 2, east, S. No. 2-3, south, S. No. 2, west, S. No. 3-1	·43
Do. No. 5-2	Tala Pakir	North, S. No. 5-2; east, S. No. 5-3; south, S. No. 2; west, S. No. 5-1	·70
Do. No. 6-2	Pala Jaggarazu	North, S. No. 5 B-2; east, S. No. 5-3, south, S. No. 6-2; west, S. No. 6-1.	1·30
Do. No. 5 B-2	Sarla Jaggayya being minor, by mother and guardian Venkamma.	North, S. No. k A-2, east, S. No. 6 B-3; south, S. No. 6-2, west, S. No. k B-1.	·85
Do. No. k A-2.	Pala Raju	North, S. No. k A-1, east, S. No. 9 B-2, south, S. No. 9 A-3, west, S. No. k B-2.	·32
Do. No. 6 B-2.	Do.	North, S. No. k B-1, east, S. No. 6; south, S. No. 6 B-3; west, S. No. k A-2.	·54
		Total ..	5 86
	Yellamarum Doddipatla village.		
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 172-1.	Vasireddi Pydayya	North, S. No. 173-1; east, S. No. 173-2; south, S. No. 403; west, S. Nos. 303 and 171 B-2	·18
Do. No. 171 B-2	Do.	North, S. No. 173-2; east, S. Nos. 171 B-3, 173-1 and 172-1; south S. No. 303; west, S. No. 171 B-1.	·64
Do. No. 173-1.	Do.	North, S. Nos. 171 and 173-2, east, S. No. 173-3, south, S. No. 172 1; west, S. No. 171 B-2	·94
Do. No. 184-2.	Ankamreddi Kannayya and Ankamreddi Potanna.	North, S. Nos. 183-3 and 185-1, east, S. No. 184-3; south, S. No. 176 B-3; west, S. No. 184-1	·36
Unenfranchised barber service inam, dry, S. No. 181-2.	Doddigollu Kankaiah ..	North, S. Nos. 200 and 204; east, S. No. 181-3; south, S. No. 183-2; west, S. No. 181-1.	·81
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 206-2.	Ankareddi Kannayya, Ankamreddi Potanna and Ankamreddi Ramaswami.	North, S. No. 207, east, S No. 206-3; south, S. No. 204, west, S No 206-1.	·40
Do. No. 211-2	Nuridipalli Gangayya ..	North, S. No. 211-4 & 3; east, S. No. 211-4; south, S. Nos 207 and 212, west, S No. 213-1	·21
Enfranchised barki service inam, dry, S. No. 211-4.	Landa Nagaiah and Lalam Nookamma.	North, S. Nos. 211-3 and 210-2, east, S. No. 211-3, south, S. No. 207; west, S. No. 210-2.	·04
Do. No. 211-2.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 212-2; east, S. No. 211-3; south, S. No. 210-2; west, S. No. 211-1.	·61
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 212-2.	Ankamreddi Atchayya ..	North, S. No. 214, east, S. No. 212-3, south, S. No. 211-2, west, S No. 213-1.	·63
Unenfranchised barki service inam, dry, S. No. 15-2.	Doddigollu Kankaiah ..	North, S. No. 213-2, east, S. No. 115-3; south, S. No. 214, west, S. No. 115-1.	·35
Ryotwari, dry, S No. 112-2	Sabbavarapu Venkanna, Sabbavarapu Appanna, Sabbavarapu Ramayya, Sabbavarapu Padmanaik, Sabbavarapu Venkanna, Sabbavarapu Appanna, Sabbavarapu Chinnamanaik, Sabbavarapu Venkanna, son of Peda Kannamma, Sabbavarapu Pydayya, Sabbavarapu Sanyasi and Sabbavarapu Ramaswami.	North, S No. 112-3; east, S. Nos. 115-3 and 114; south, S. No. 115-2; west, S. No. 112-1.	·48
Do. No. 112-2	Narum Kannayya	North, S No. 281-2; east, S. No. 112-3; south, S No. 113-2; west, S. No. 112-1.	·42
Do. No. 221-1.	Chintamreddi Venkanna, Chintamreddi Narayya and Chintamreddi Atchamma.	North, S No. 109-2, east, S. No. 221-3; south, S No. 112-2; west, S. Nos. 110 B-2 and 221-1.	·93
Unenfranchised blacksmith service inam, dry, S. No. 222-2.	Dharavalakota Venayya, Dharavalakota Peteraju and Dharavalakota Satyan, 2 and 3 being minors, mother and guardian Ramamma.	North, S No 222, east, S. No 109-3; south, S. No. 221-2; west, S. Nos. 109-1 and 110 B-2	·41
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 110 B-2.	Ankamreddi Atchayya ..	North S. Nos. 110 B-1 and 109-2; east, S. No. 109-1; south, S No. 221-2, west, S. No. 110 B-1.	·61
Do. No. 223-1.	Do. ..	North, S. Nos. 224 A-3 and 223-1, east, S. No. 223-2, south, S. No. 222, west, S. No. 224 A-1 & A-2.	·45
Do. No. 224 A-2.	Gottimukkala Jagannadharaju, Gottimukkala Venkatapatraju and Gottimukkala Gopalaraju.	North, S. No. 47; east, S Nos. 224 A-2 and 223-1; south, S. No. 223-3; west, S Nos. 48-1 and 224 A-1	·57
Personal inam, wet, S. No. 48-2.	Do. do.	North, S. Nos. 48-1 and 224 A-1; east and south, S. No. 224 A-2, west, S No 48-1.	·93
		Total ..	6 79
	Mulapapudi Ramavaram village.		
Ryotwari wet, S. No. 93-1.	Yittamsetti Ramamma, Yittamsetti Nayudamma and Yittamsetti Potanna.	North, S. Nos. 91 and 93-2; east, S. No. 93-2, south, S. Nos. 92 and 99 (*p*), west, S. No. 93.	·02
Do. No. 93-2 .	Do do	North, S. Nos. 92 and 93-1; east, S. No. 93-2, south, S. Nos. 92 and 96; west, S. No. 93.	·03

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaikku, with survey or patcavah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Tiruppattur district, Tiruppattur taluk, Kottapudi Zamindaram village.—cont.	acs.
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 93 B-1	Mukala Ramamurti	North, S. No. 92-2; east, S. No. 93 B-2; south, S. Nos. 93 and 93 E-2; west, S. No. 90	·03
Do. No. 89-1	Yilamsetti Kannamma, Yilamsetti Nayudamma, Yilamsetti Pedamma	North, S. Nos. 89-1 and 90; east, S. No. 89-3; south, S. Nos. 89-3 and 93 B-1; west, S. No. 90.	·51
Do. No. 85 A-2	Do. do.	North, S. No. 85 A-1; east and south, S. No. 89; west S. No. 89.	·11
Do. No. 111-2	Mukala Ramamurti, Mukala Nookamma, Mukala Swamy	North, S. No. 111-1, east S. No. 89-2; south, S. Nos. 110 C-1 and 111-2, 4 and 5; west, S. No. 110 B-1.	2·03
Do. No. 110 A-1	Do. do.	North, S. No. 111-2; east, S. Nos. 111-2 and 110 B-2, south, S. No. 110 B-2; west S. No. 111-2.	·83
Do. No. 82-2	Kalaga Kannayya	North S. No. 82-1, east, S. No. 112-2, south, S. No. 82-3; west, S. No. 111-3	·35
Do. No. 112-2	Mukala Ramamurti, Mukala Nookamma, Mukala Swamy	North, S. No. 112-1; east, S. Nos. 83-2 and 125-1; south, S. No. 112-3; west, S. No. 83-2.	1·02
Do. No. 88-2	Kalaga Ramaswamy, Kalaga Krishnamma, Kalaga Pedaraja, Kalaga Sanyasi	North, S. No. 89-1; east, and south, S. No. 93; west, S. No. 112-3.	·08
Do. No. 126-1	Do. do.	North, S. No. 93; east, S. Nos. 12 and 126-2; south, S. No. 125-2, west, S. No. 112-3.	·05
Do. No. 83-2	Kalaga Gunayya	North, S. Nos. 89 and 126-2, east, S. Nos. 129 and 83-2; south, S. No. 93; west, S. No. 83-1.	·23
Personal inam, dry, S. No. 131-1	Nukala Venkanna, Nukala Ayyappa, Nukala Chinnayya, Nukala Nukanna, Nukala Gangamma	North, S. No. 128-2, east, S. No. 127-2; south, S. Nos. 129 and 127-1; west, S. No. 129.	·04
Enfranchised vasa service inam, dry, S. No. 128-2	Do. do.	North, S. No. 132; east, S. Nos. 128-2 and 130; south, S. No. 107; west, S. Nos. 128-1 and 129.	·02
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 131-2	Nuli Gajulamma and Kalaga Kannayya	North, S. No. 131-1 east, S. No. 131-3; south, S. No. 131-5, west, S. No. 132.	·40
Do. No. 181-3	Nuli Sambayya	North S. No. 181-4, east, S. No. 182-3; south, S. No. 181-2; west, S. No. 131-2.	·58
Do. No. 181-1	Do.	North, S. Nos. 182 and 182-3; east, S. Nos. 183 and 181-3; south, S. No. 181-2; west, S. No. 182-2.	·34
Do. No. 183-2	Kalaga Ramayya and Nuli Gajulamma	North, S. No. 182-1; east, S. No. 183; south, S. Nos. 182-3 and 181-1, west, S. No. 181-3.	·02
Do. No. 178-3	Nuli Sambayya	North, S. Nos. 177 and 178-1; east, S. Nos. 177-2 and 178-4; south, S. No. 183, west, S. Nos. 180-2 and 178-1, 5 and 6.	·76
Do. No. 178-3	Do.	North, S. No. 186-4, east, S. No. 177-2, south, S. Nos. 177 and 178-1; west, S. No. 178-1.	·07
Do. No. 180-2	Simmapudi Somulu and Apparna being minors mother and guardian Nookamma	North, S. No. 180-1; east and south, S. No. 178-3; west S. No 180-1.	·01
Do. No. 177-3	Nuli Gajulamma, Kandarapa Kannayya	North, S No 177-1; east, S Nos. 184-3 and 177-6; south, S Nos. 178-3 and 177-2; west, S. Nos. 186-4, 178-2 and 3 and 177-4	1·17
Do No. 186-4	Nuli Sambayya	North, S. Nos 186-1 and 177-3; east, S. No. 177-2; south, S. No. 178-2; west, S. No. 185-1.	·09
Do No 185-2	Do	North, S. No 185-1, east, S. No 184-4; south, S. No. 186 7; west, S No 177-2.	·94
Do. No. 185-3.	Do.	North, S Nos 186-1 and 189-3, east S No. 189 2; south, S No 189-3; west, S No 185-2.	1·00
Do No. 189-2.	Do.	North, S No. 189; east, S. No. 189 2; south, S. No 189 2, west S No. 185-1.	·04
Do. No. 189-2.	Kallampudi Lakshamma	North, S No. 189-1, east, S No. 201, south, S. No 189-3, west, S Nos. 185-2 and 185-2.	·62
Personal inam, dry, S. No. 644-2.	Talla Papayyaraja	North, S No. 639-2, 3and 3 No 644-3, south, S. Nos 646 and 644-3; west, S Nos 646 and 641-1.	·29
Ryotwari, dry, S No. 636-2	Kallampudi Lakshamma	North 3. No. 636-2; east, S No 636 3; south, S. No 644-3; west, S. Nos. 636-1 and 646-2.	·42
Do. No. 636-2	Do.	North, S No 639-2; east, S No. 631-2, south, S. No 636-2; west, S No. 633-1	·47
Do. No. 630-2.	Burla Venkanna Bocha Papayya.	North, S. Nos. 627-1 and 631-5; east, S No. 630-3, south S. No. 625-2; west, S No. 630-1.	·40
Do. No. 631-2.	Do	North, S No 627-3; east, S. No 631-2, south, S Nos. 636-2 and 627-1; west, S. No 631-1	·32
Do. No. 629-2.	Do.	North, S No. 628-2, east, S. No. 629-2, south, S. No. 627-3; west, S No. 629-1.	·35
Do. No. 626-3.	Do.	North, S No 624; east, S No. 626-2, south, S. No. 629 2; west, S No 624-1	·34
Do. No. 624-2.	Bocha Papayya	North, S No 623 2, east, S No. 627-3, south, S. No. 624; west, S No 622-1.	·76
Do. No. 390-1.	Do	North. S No 592 D-1; east, S No. 590 2; south, S. No. 623-2; west, S. No. 596-1.	·20
Do. No. 592 D-3	Bayapureddi Balakayya	North, S. No 592 C-2; east, S No. 590 D-3; south, S. No. 590-2; west, S. No 592 D-1.	·19
Do. No. 592 C-2.	Do.	North, S No. 592 B-2; east, S No 592 C-3; south, S No 592 D-2, west S. No. 592 C-1.	·03
Do. No. 592 B-2.	Do.	North, S. No. 590 A-1; east, S No 592 B-2; south, S. No. 592 C-2; west, S. No. 592-B.	·48

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or yamash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
			acs.
Pinapapatam district, Gidugunda taluk, Malapapadi Ramanaram village.—cont.			
Ryotwari, dry, S. No 592 A-2.	Bayapareddi Hutchayya	North, S. No. 578-2; east, S. No. 592 A-3; south, S. No 592 B-2, west, S. No 592 A-1	78
Do. No. 578-3 ..	Marimalappadu ..	North, S. No. 577 E-2; east, S. No. 578-4; south, S. No. 592 A-1, west, S. No 578-1.	·18
Do. No 577 A-1.	Do.	North, S. No. 577 A-2 and B-2, east, S. No. 577 A-3; south and west, S. No. 577 E-2.	·08
Do No. 532-1 ..	Ravada Jogi and Ravada Lingayya	North, S. No. 530-2, east, S. No. 531-3; south, S. Nos. 531-2 and 532; west, S. No 530.	·04
Ryotwari, wet, S. No. 530-3.	Do.	North, S. No. 532-3, east, S. No. 576-3; south, S. Nos. 531-1 and 532; west, S. No. 530-1.	·12
Do. No. 532-2.	Ravada Neelayya, Ravada Jogi and Ravada Jaggappa	North, S. No. 527; east, S. No. 533-3; south, S No 532-2, west, S No 533-1	·44
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 467 F-2.	Bayapareddi Lingappa, Bayapareddi Ramayya,	North, S. No. 467 G-2; east, S. No. 467 F-3, south, S. No 510, west, S No 467 F-1	·26
Do. No. 467 G-1.	Bayapareddi Kannayya and Bayapareddi Veeranna.	North, S. Nos. 467 C-1 and 466 D-1, east, S. Nos 466 F-1 and 467 E, south, S. No. 467 F-2; west, S No 467 G-1.	·21
Do. No. 466 D-1.	Bayapareddi Ramayya	North, S No 466 F-2, east, S No 466 D-2, south and west, S No 467 G-2.	·21
Do. No. 466 E-2.	Bayapareddi Kannayya and Bayapareddi Veeranna.	North, S. No 464 B-2; east, S. No. 465 E-2; south, S No 466 D-1, west, S No 466 E-1	·71
Do. No. 464 B-2.	Bayapareddi Yerakayya ..	North, S. No. 464 C-2 and A-1, east, S No. 464 B-3, south, S. No 466 E-2; west, S No. 466 E-1.	·42
Do. No. 461 C-2.	Bayapareddi Kannayya, Bayapareddi Veeranna, Bayapareddi Yerakayya and Bayapareddi Swami.	North, S. No. 463-2; east, S No. 464 A-1; south, S No 464 B-2; west, S. No. 461 C-1.	·16
Do. No. 464 A-1.	Bayapareddi Lingayya and Bayapareddi Ramayya.	North, S. No 463-2; east, S. No 464 A-2; south, S. No 464 B-2; west, S No 464 C-2	·37
Do. No. 463 T ..	Do.	North, S. No 357-2; east, S. No. 463-3; south, S. No. 464 A-1 and C-2, west, S. No. 463-1.	·30
Do. No. 357-2 ..	Erla Kariyya ..	North, S. No 359-1; east, S. No. 357-3, south, S No. 463-2, west, S No 357-1.	·19
Unenfranchised barber, service inam, dry S No. 358-4.	Gurlapudi Jaggulu and Darlapudi Mallayya.	North, S No 359-2; east, S No. 358-5; south, S. No 357-1; west, S. No. 358-3.	·49
Unenfranchised carpenter and Blacksmith service inam, dry, S No 362-3.	Tammajalli Jogi	North, S. No 362-2, east, S. No. 362-3, south, S. No 364-1; west, S. Nos. 363-1 & 2 and 363-1 & 4	1·05
Ryotwari, dry, S No 372-2.	Tarala Ramaswami, Tarala Ramayya, Tarala Kannayya and Tarala Ramayya.	North, S. No 373-1, east S No. 372-3, south, S No. 362-2, west, S. No 372-1.	·35
Do. No. 373-2.	Singampalli Ramayya ..	North, S. No. 374-2; east, S. No. 373-3, south, S No 372-2, west, S. No 372-1.	·67
Do. No. 374-2.	Gavireddi Jogi	North, S. No. 376 A-2, east, S No. 374-2; south, S. No. 373-3; west, S. No. 371-1.	·88
Do No. 376 A-2.	Gavirpidi Swami	North S. No 376 D-2; east, S. No 376 A-3; south S. No 374-2, west, S No 376 A-1	·65
Do. No. 376 D-2.	Singampalli Masalayya, Singampalli Neelamma and Singampalli Chinnayya.	North, S. No. 376; east, S. No 374 D-3, south, S. No 376 A-2, west, S. Nos. 384 and 376 D-1.	·26
Enfranchised barbi service inam, dry, S No. 172-3.	Chala Sanyasayya	North, S. No. 177; east, S. Nos 176 and 376; south, S. No. 376, west, S. No. 186-1.	·35
Personal inam, dry, S No. 173-3	Gavireddi Swami	North, S. No. 173-2, east, S. Nos. 173-3 and 176; south, S. No. 176, west, S No. 173-1.	1·67
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 173-6	Bobi Appalaswami	North, S. No 187-3; east, S. No. 172-3, south, S. No 173-2; west, S. No. 172-1.	·52
Enfranchised karnam service inam, dry, S. No 167 2	Karnika Ramaswami	North, S. No. 168-4, east, S No 167-1, south, S. No. 172-3; west, S. No 187-3.	·74
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 160-2.	Kottatipika Subbamyadu Garu; trustee of Sri Brahmalingeswaraswami Varu.	North, S. No. 161-2; east, S No. 160-1, south, S. Nos. 160-1 and 168-1, west, S No. 160-1	20
Personal inam, dry ..	Obyada Lakshmanarao ..	North, S No. 165-2, east, S. No. 160-3, south, S. No. 166-2; west, S. No 160-1,	·82
		Total ..	30·07
Narasapatam village.			
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 313-1	Karnika Ayyanna and Karnika Chinnamaidi.	North, S. No. 311, east, S. No. 313-3; south, Baighattura, west, S No. 312-1.	·51
Ryotwari, wet, S. No. 311-1.	Sattala Ayyanna, Jatrudu, trustee of the village goddess Nukalamma.	North, S. No 271, east, S. No. 311-2, south, S. No. 217; west, S No. 311-1.	·31
		Total ..	·82
		Grand total ..	30·14

A-2

No. 848.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·19 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the compound of the Local fund school at Mahimalur; and under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Attukur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Revenue Divisional office, Attukur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, puram or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			acres.
Salem district, Attukur taluk, Mahimalur village.			
Village-site ..	Rathala Narain	North, yard of Rangiti Narain; east, lane leading to fresh water well; south, compound wall of local fund school, west, vacant site and house of the owner.	·13
Do . .	Rangiti Narain	North, yard of Rangiti Narain, east, lane leading to fresh water well; south, yard of Rathala Narain; west, vacant site of Ese ala Narain.	·06
		Total ..	·19

No. 849.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2,893 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a conservancy lane between Mel-street and Lelsanpet street in Tiruppattur town, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruppattur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirup pattur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, puram or poramboke, with survey or patmash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Sq. yr.
North Arcot district, Tiruppattur taluk, Tiruppattur town village.			
Village-site, poramboke, ward No. 2, T.S. No. 1647	Chinnaswami Chettiyar, mittadar, Tiruppattur.	North, T.S. No. 1677; east, T.S. No. 1676; south, Lelsanpet street, west, portion of T.S. No. 1647.	451
Do. No. 1677.	Kandaswami Chetti, son of Shanmukha Chetti, Tiruppattur.	North, portion of T.S No. 1677; east, T.S. No. 1671; south, T.S. Nos. 1647 and 1676; west, portion of T.S. No. 1677.	289
Do. No. 1671.	Kandaswami Chetti and Venkatachala Asari.	North, portion of T.S. No. 1671; east, T.S. No. 1647; south, T.S. Nos. 1676 and 1670; west, T.S. No. 1677.	234
Do. do	Do. do	Do. do.	316
Do. No. 1647.	Chinnaswami Chettiyar, mittadar, Tiruppattur.	North, portion of T.S. No. 1647; east, T.S. No. 1665, south, T.S Nos. 1648, 1649 and portion of T.S Nos. 1647 and 1670, west, T.S. No. 1671.	340
Do. No. 1665	Chinnaswami Chettiyar and Munuswami Asari.	North, portion of T.S. No. 1665; east T.S. No. 1666, south, portion of T.S. No. 1665; west, T.S. No. 1667.	292
Do. No. 1666	Ganapati Chettiyar, Tiruppattur	North, portion of T.S No. 1666; east, T.S. No. 1650; south, T.S Nos. 1652, 1657 and portion of T.S. No. 1666, west, T.S No. 1666.	581
Do No. 1652	Muniswami Chettiyar Manikswami Chetti, Muthuswami Chetti and Ranguswami Chetti (minor), sons of Virappa Chetti.	North and east, portion of T.S. No. 1650; south, T.S. Nos. 1650 and 1657; west, T.S No. 1666.	142
Do No 1658	Subrahmanyam	North, T.S. No. 1659; east, portion of T.S. No. 1664; south, Lelsanpet street, west, T.S. No. 1667.	495
		Total ..	2,892

No. 850.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2,833 square feet, or the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the road, east of the police station, Pettai, in the Tinnevelly municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Tinnevelly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Tinnevelly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puttaah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Tinnevelly district, Tinnevelly taluk, Pettai village.	
S. No. 688, Inâm ..	Pichan Asari	North, Muppanar's chattram; east, Pichandi Asari's backyard; south, Muttuvelu Asari's backyard; west, municipal road.	sq. ft. 105
Do. ..	Muttuvelu Asari	North, Pichan Asari's backyard; east, Muttuvelu Asari's backyard; south, Pichandi Asari's backyard; west, municipal road.	114
Do. ..	Pichandi Asari	North, Muttuvelu Asari's backyard, east, Pichandi Asari's backyard; south, Andaperumal Asari's backyard; west, municipal road.	90
Do. ..	Andaperumal Asari	North, Pichandi Asari's backyard, east, Andaperumal Asari's backyard, south, Palani Asari's backyard; west, municipal road.	87
Do. ..	S. Palani Asari	North, Andaperumal Asari's backyard, east, S. Palani Asari's backyard; south, M. Palani Asari's backyard; west, municipal road.	70
Do. ..	M. Palani Asari	North, S. Palani Asari's backyard, east, M. Palani Asari's backyard, south, Malayappan Asari's backyard, west, municipal road.	77
Do. ..	Malayappan Asari	North, M. Palani Asari's backyard, east, Malayappan Asari's backyard; south, backyards of Malayappan Asari and Muttukrishnan Asari; west, municipal road.	84
Do. ..	Malayappan Asari and Muttukrishnan Asari (cash built.)	North, Malayappan Asari's backyard; east, backyards of Malayappan Asari, and Muttukrishnan Asari; south, Ramaswami Asari's backyard; west municipal road.	783
Do. ..	Ramaswami Asari	North, backyards of Malayappan Asari and Muttukrishnan Asari, east, Ramaswami Asari's house; south and west, municipal road.	350
Do. ..	Common lands to Kammalars, Manikkarasagam Asari, Muttuvelu Asari, Subrahmanya Asari and Kuttalingam Asari, trustees for the present.	South and east, road; south, Shanmugattammal's vacant site; west, Kammalars' common land.	1,867
Do.	Shanmugattammal, wife of Kaduvan Asari	North, Kammalars' common vacant land; east, road; south, Manikkarasagam Asari's house; west, Shanmugattammal's land.	40
		Total ..	2,833

No. 851.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring '02 of an acre be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sinking a well in Nayanapuram village; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Koilpatti, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Koilpatti, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puttaah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Tinnevelly district, Sankaranayinarkoyil taluk, Nayanapuram village.	
Wet land, S No. 121.	Sivajnana Talavar and Puliyappa Talavar, pattadar No. 121.	North, S. No. 113, east, S. No. 120; south and west, S. No. 121.	acre. 02

No. 852.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for gravel pits in Yerraguntla village; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Cuddapah district, Kamalapuram taluk, Yerraguntla village.		Acs.
Govt., dry, S. No. 559-2.	Gopireddi Nagayya ..	North, S. No. 562-1, east, S. No. 559, south, S. No. 559-3, west, S. Nos. 561 and 562.	1 52
Do. No. 559-3.	Boggula Pedda Chinnayya	North S. No. 556-2; east, S. No. 559, south, S. No. 559-4; west, S. No. 562.	·66
Do. No. 559-4.	Boyapalle Kondayya ..	North, S. No. 559-3, east, S. No. 559, south, S. 563, west, S. No. 562.	1 02
		Total ..	3.

No. 853.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·05 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the purpose of the dispensary at Mudabidri, Karkal taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coondapoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coondapoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Canara district, Karkal taluk, No. 61, Marpadi village.		Acs.
Dry, S. No. 152-2 A.	Ananthu Mallya ..	North, S. No. 124-1; east, S. No. 152-3 A; south, S. No. 152-2 B; west, S. No. 124-2.	1·78
Do. No. 152-3 A ..	Do. ..	North, S. Nos. 124-1 and 151-1, east, S. Nos. 151-2 C and 152-2 A, south, S. No. 152-2 B; west, S. No. 152-2 A.	·43
Do. No. 152-2 A ..	Chowter Kunjamma Chetti ..	North, S. Nos. 151-2 C and 152-3 A, east, S. Nos. 87-6 E and 87-7 E 1 of Frantya, south, S. No. 87-7 E1 of Frantya and 151-2 B, west, S. Nos. 151-2 B and 152-3 A.	·45
	No. 163 Frantya village.		
Dry, No. 87-1 B-1 ..	Chowter Kunjamma Chetti ..	North, S. No. 151-2 A of Marpadi, east, S. No. 87-4 B, south, S. Nos. 87 1 A-3, west, S. Nos. 151-2 A of Marpadi and 87 1 B-2.	·33
Do. No. 87-4 B ..	Do. ..	North, S. Nos. 87-4 A and 151-2 A of Marpadi; east, S. No. 87-1 A 1; south, S. No. 87-1 A-3; west, S. Nos. 87-1 B-1 and 87-1 A-3.	1 00
		Total..	4 02

No. 854.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3063 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of quarters for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Tenali municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue

Divisional Officer, Tenali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

Schedule.

Description of land, whether dry, inam or puramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Tenali village.			
House-site.. ..	Motupalli Hanumanta Rao, Motupalli Satyanarayana and Nageswara Rao, Venkatadra Rao and Babu Rao being minors, guardian and mother Rajamma, and Motupalli Devaiyan.	North, private lane; west, house-sites of Prabhala Lakshmikantam and Pillalamarri Yagna Narayana; south, Taluk office street; west, municipal hospital compound.	24 Cts. 1/16

W. FRANCIS,
Asst. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS

Ootacamund, April 28, 1914.

No. 103-P.—In modification of notification No. 102-P., published on pages 293-295 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st April 1914, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of passport stations are published :—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Bellary.	Bellary ..	Kullukambham.	Kurnool ..	Pattikonda ..	Peravali.
	Hadagalli ..	Basarakodu.	Nilgiris, The.	Coonoor ..	Coonoor.
		Hampasagaram.			Ketti.
		Tambrahalli.			Wellington Cantonment.
	Harpanahalli ..	Niluvanji.	North Arcot.	Gudiyattam ..	Chekkarakkuppam.
Coimbatore.	Avanashi ..	Mettupalaiyam.			Kilpatti.
	Coimbatore..	Alandurai.			Kulidikki.
		Pannimadai.			Melvayalkunankuppam.
		Semmampalaiyam.			Udayendram.
		Tirumalayampalaiyam.		Tiruppattur ..	Adiyur
		Valankurichchi.			Alangayam.
	Kollegal ..	Kannur.			Alinjikulam.
	Pollachi ..	Kalangal.			Andiyappanur.
		Kazhlikavi.			Devasthanam.
		Sokkarachchal.			Girasamudram.
					Kadirambatti.
					Kodiyur.
					Madappalli.
					Mattarapalli.
					Mullukurumat.
					Nekkanamalai.

I—In the Madras Presidency—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
North Arcot—*cont.*	Tirupat (ur—*cont.*	Perumpatto.
		Puram
		Sankarapuram.
		Tennivari (hamlet of Kaliyanuji).
		Tindivanam.
		Vakkanampatti.
		Vallipattu.
		Vanirambadi
		Vaniyambadi (old).
		Vengalapuram (including its hamlet Paramathampatti).
	Vellore ..	Periyankuppam.
		Vada Pudupattu.
North Arcot—*cont.*	Vellore—*cont.*	Vettavanam.
		Vinnamangalam.
	Hosur ..	Ampalli.
		Hosur.
		Jujuvadi.
		Moruppalli.
		Mukondapalli.
		Salagiri.
Salem ..	Krishnagiri.	Palepalli.
South Canara.	Mangalore ..	Mangalore.
Tanjore ..	Negapatam ..	Negapatam.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants
I. Mysore ..	The whole province	II. Bombay—*cont.*	4. *Sind*—*cont.*
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*—		(b) Towns and ports—
	(a) Districts—		Hyderabad.
	Ahmedabad.		Karachi.
	Broach.		
	Kaira.		5. *Political Charges*—
	Surat.		(a) States and Agencies—
	Thana.		Bhor State.
	(b) Towns and ports—		Baroda State.
	Bhiwadi.		Cutch State.
	Bombay.		Kathiawar Agency.
	Sabur.		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country.
	Surla.		(b) Town and port—
	Bander.		Mandvi.
	Surat.	III. Bengal	Districts—
	Thana.		Birbhum.
	(c) Agency—		Hooghly.
	Rewa Kantha.		Howrah.
	2. *Central Division*—		24-Parganahs.
	(a) Districts—		Towns—
	Ahmednagar.		Calcutta.
	East Khandesh.		Howrah.
	Nasik.	IV. Bihar and Orissa.	(c) Districts—
	Poona.		Bhagalpur.
	Satara.		Champaran.
	(d) Town—		Darbhanga.
	Poona.		Gaya.
	3. *Southern Division*—		Monghyr.
	(c) Districts—		Muzaffarpur.
	Belgaum.		Palamau.
	Bijapur.		Patna.
	Dharwar.		Purnea.
	Kanara.		Saran.
	Kolaba.		Shahabad.
	Ratnagiri.		(b) Towns—
	(b) Towns and ports—		Bhagalpur.
	Alibag.		Gaya.
	Panvel.		Patna.
	Revdanda.	V. The Punjab.	(a) Districts—
	Thal.		Ambala.
	4. *Sind*—		Amritsar.
	(a) Districts—		Ferozepore.
	Hyderabad.		Gujranwalla.
	Thar and Parkar.		Gujrat.
			Gurdaspur.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—cont.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
V. The Punjab—*cont.*	(a) Districts—*cont.* Gurgaon. Hissar. Hushiarpur. Jhang. Jhelum. Jullundur. Kangra. Karnal. Lahore. Ludhiana. Lyallpur. Rawalpindi. Rohtak. Shahpur. Sialkot. (b) Towns— Amritsar Jullundur. (c) States— Jind Kalsia. Kapurthala. Malerkotla. Nabha. Patiala.	VII. The United Provinces—*cont.*	(a) Districts—*cont.* Etah Etawah. Farukhabad. Fatehpur Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur Hardoi. Jalaun Jaunpur. Kheri. Lucknow. Mainpuri Meerut. Mirzapur. Moradabad. Muttra. Muzaffarnagar. Naini Tal. Partabgarh. Pilibhit. Rae Bareli. Saharanpur. Shahjahanpur. Sitapur. Sultanpur. Unao. (b) Towns— Allahabad. Benares. Cawnpore. Farrukhabad. Fyzabad. Lucknow. Mirzapur.
VI. Burma.	(a) Districts— Amherst. Bassein. Hanthawaddy Henzada. Insein. Katha. Kyaukse. Lower Chindwin. Magwe. Mandalay. Monbin Moulmein. Myaungmya. Myingyan. Pegu. Prome. Pyapon. Ruby Mines. Sagiang. Shwebo. Thayawaddy. Thaton. Toungoo. Yamethin. (b) Towns and ports— Bassein. Mandalay. Moulmein. Rangoon.	VIII. Hyderabad State.	Districts— Bidar. Raichur.
		IX. Rajputana.	States— Alwar. Bharatpur. Jaipur.
		X Central India.	State— Bhopal.
		XI. Delhi. ..	Delhi—Rural area.
VII. The United Provinces.	(a) Districts— Aligarh Allahabad. Azamgarh. Bahraich.	XII. Kashmir.	Province— Jammu
		XIII. North-West Frontier Province.	District— Peshawar.

B.—PASSPORT STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore. Hosur. Kulumangalam.	Kandikuppam. Bargur. Sikkil.	Negapatam. Negapatam Bank.	Vellipalayam. Nagore.

The Nilgiri Railway.

Kattari	Coonoor.	Wellington.	Aravankadu.	Ketti.

Madura and Southern Mahratta Railways.

Oothapalli.	Mulanur.	Kottandupatti	Vinnamangalam.
Kuppam	Pitchur.	Vanjambadi.	

2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instruction contained in G.O. No 632-P., dated 31st May 1900.

Ootacamund, April 21, 1914.

No. 246-P.—Whereas there is plague at Hosur in the Hosur taluk of the Salem district and whereas it is desirable to prevent its spread:

The Governor in Council in exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, prohibits pilgrimage to the ensuing car festival of Sri Chudanathaswami at Chudavadi (Hosur union) from the 30th April to 13th May 1914, inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Ootacamund, April 29, 1914.

No. 191-P.—The following notification of the Cochin Durbar, dated 25th March 1914, is republished:—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in certain British districts adjoining the State and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from plague-infected areas are allowed to attend the Pooram festival at Trichur in the Cochin State on Monday 22nd Medom 1088 corresponding to the 4th May 1914, it is hereby notified, in exercise of the powers conferred on the Dewan by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation I of 1072, that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the ensuing Pooram festival at Trichur is prohibited.

2. All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

3. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. 1—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 17.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28 1914. [Price, 3 as. 6 p.

Part I-B.—Educational.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Notifications by Government	277
Miscellaneous Notifications	278
Vacancies	300

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

LEAVE.

Octacamund, April 18, 1914.

No. 53.—M.R.Ry. M. Kameswara Rao Pantulu Garu, Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 15th May 1914, under articles 260 and 345 of the Civil Service Regulations.

NOTIFICATIONS

No. 54.—Under section 21, sub-section (4) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the further affiliation to the University of Madras of the Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram, in Group (v)—History and Economics—of the B.A. Degree courses.

No. 55.—Under section 21, sub-section (4) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the further affiliation to the University of Madras of the Central College, Bangalore, and the Maharaja's College, Mysore, in Branches (I-A)—Physical Sciences and (V)—History and Economics—respectively of the B.A. (Honours) Degree courses.

Octacamund, April 20, 1914.

No. 36.—Under section 21, sub-section (4) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the affiliation to the University of Madras of the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, in Branches V—History and Economics—and VII—English Language and Literature—of the B A. (Honours) Degree courses.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for two months from the date of his relief to M.R.Ry. Tarakabrahmam, Sub-Assistant Inspector, Bhadrachalam Range, and to appoint Ch. Bhagavanulu, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Pittapur Sub-Range, to act for him in the probationary class during his absence on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 22nd April 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

APPOINTMENTS.

M.R Ry. M. Matheswara Ayyar, First Assistant, Model Section of the Government Higher Elementary Training School, Saidapet, and Temporary Assistant of the Teachers' College, will be considered to have acted as Headmaster of the former school in the probationary class of the *cadre* of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools from 31st December 1913 to 2nd February 1914 (inclusive), *vice* M.R.Ry. V. C. Srinivasa Achari on other duty.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 20th April 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

M.R Ry. A. Viswanatha Sastri, Sub. *pro tem* Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Ambasamudram, and lately Acting Headmaster of the Government Training School, Dindigul, will be considered to have acted as Headmaster of that school in the probationary class of the *cadre* of Sub Assistant Inspectors of Schools on a salary of Rs. 55 per measem from 31st December 1913 to 5th February 1914 (inclusive).

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras 21st April 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments:—

(1) A. Achanna Sastri, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Mummidivaram Sub-Range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector, Coconada Range, with effect from 5th April 1914 in the probationary class during the absence of M.R.Ry. T. Nagabhushanam on other duty or until further orders.

* * * * *

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 22nd April 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1914.

ORAL AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

It is hereby notified that the arrangements made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations for the several subjects under the different groups will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, from time to time, the subjects, centres, etc., to which the arrangements relate being specified. In all cases for which no arrangements are notified in the Gazette, the necessary information can be obtained from the Chief Superintendents of the Written Examination concerned.

2. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Oral and Practical Examinations should intimate the fact, sufficiently early, to the examiner whose name is entered first against the subjects brought up

by them, so that arrangements may not be made for their examination. The particular subjects and grades for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be clearly specified in the letter to the examiner.

3. Candidates for carpentry, fitter's work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., should bring their own tools, etc., with them.

4. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations in the subjects mentioned below :—

[*N.B.*—The blanks will be filled up in a later issue.]

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
1914						
Monday, 11th May.	Carpentry	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	3	Public Works Workshops, Seven Wells, Madras	Mr. E. B. Prime (a).
	Fitter's work ..	Do	7 A.M. ..	18	Do	Do.
	Do. ..	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	8	Do.	Do.

I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

(1) For Nellore, Tirupati, Vellore, Conjeeveram and Madras Candidates.

At Madras.

[Already notified.]

1914							
Monday, 11th May.	Carpentry	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	3	Public Works Workshops, Seven Wells, Madras	Mr. E. B. Prime (a).	
	Fitter's work ..	Do	7 A.M. ..	18	Do	Do.	
	Do. ..	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	8	Do.	Do.	

(2) For Bellary and Bangalore Candidates [except in Fitter's Work (Elementary Grade)].

At Bangalore

Monday, 4th May.	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	6	R.B.A.N.M.'s Technical School, Bangalore.	Mr. W. C. Old (b).	
	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	49	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Advanced ..	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.	
Tuesday, 5th May.	Surveying and Levelling	Elementary.	2 P.M. ..	6	Do.	Do.	
	Do	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	49	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Advanced	2 P.M. ..	10	Do.	Do.	
Wednesday, 6th May	Mensuration	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	45	Do.	Do.	
	Do	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	3	Do.	Do.	
Thursday, 7th May.	Applied Mechanics ..	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	18	Do.	Do.	
	Bridge Work ..	Do	7 A.M. ..	18	Do.	Do.	
	Do. ..	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	11	Do.	Do.	
Friday, 8th May.	Earthwork and Road-making	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	44	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	20	Do.	Do.	
Saturday, 9th May.	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	22	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	15	Do.	Do.	

(3) For Madura Candidates.

At Madura.

Wednesday, 29th April	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	1	Technical Institute, Madura.	M.S.By M. S. Subburu Ayyar Avergal (c).	
	Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	2	Do	Do	
	Bridge Work ..	Do.	7 A.M. ..	2	Do.	Do.	
	Applied Mechanics ..	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.	
	Building Materials and Construction	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	2	Do.	Do	
Thursday, 30th April	Mensuration ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	6	Do.	Do.	
Friday, 1st May.	Machine Construction.	Do	7 A.M. ..	6	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	3	Do	Do.	
Saturday, 2nd May.	Surveying and Levelling	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	2	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	2	Do.	Do.	
Wednesday, 6th May.	Steam and the Steam-engine	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	3	Do.	Do.	
	Do	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	4	Do.	Do.	
Monday, 11th May.	Fitter's Work ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.	
	Do. ..	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	12	Do.	Do.	
				8	Do.	Do.	

(a) San Thomé, Madras.

(b) Care of Postmaster, Coonoor (the Nilgiris).

(c) Local Fund Assistant Engineer, Madura.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination	Examiners

I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—*contd*

(4) FOR ERNAKULAM, TRICHUR, SALEM AND COIMBATORE CANDIDATES,

At Palghat.

3rd	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	21	District Board Assistant Engineer's office, Palghat.	M.R.Ry. A. Nagaswara Ayyar Avargal (a)
Thursday, 30th April.	Do.	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	3	Do.	Do.
	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Do	7-30 P.M. ..	2	Do.	Do
	Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do	Do.
Friday, 1st May.	Do.	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Applied Mechanics ..	Do	2-30 P.M.	1	Do	Do
	Do.	Elementary.	2-30 P.M.	3	Do.	Do
Saturday, 2nd May.	Surveying and Levelling	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	1	Do	Do.
Monday, 4th May.	Mensuration	Elementary.	7 A.M ..	6	Do.	Do.

(5) FOR NARSAPUR, MASULIPATAM, GUNTUR, BAPATLA, KURNOOL AND BEZWADA CANDIDATES,

At Berwada.

	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	1	Lock Bungalow, Berwada.	M.R.Ry. R. S. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L. (b).
Monday, 4th May.	Do.	Intermediate.	3 P.M. ..	3	Do.	Do
	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works	Elementary.	3 P.M. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	2 P.M. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary.	8 A.M. ..	31	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 5th May.	Do.	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Applied Mechanics ..	Elementary.	2 P.M. ..	1	Do	Do.
	Mensuration	Intermediate.	3 P.M. ..	4	Do	Do
Wednesday, 6th May.	Mensuration	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	37	Do.	Do
	Machine Construction	Intermediate.	2 P.M. ..	8	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 7th May	Surveying and Levelling	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	9	Do	Do.
Friday, 8th May,	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	18	Do.	Do.
Monday, 11th May.	Carpentry	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do
	Fitter's Work ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	18	Do.	Do

(6) FOR MYSORE CANDIDATES AND [FOR THE BANGALORE CANDIDATE IN FITTER'S WORK (ELEMENTARY GRADE)],

At Mysore.

	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	8 A.M. ..	2	Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.	M.R.Ry T. G. Lakshmana Rao Avargal (c).
Wednesday, 13th April.	Do.	Intermediate.	10 A.M. ..	6	Do	Do
Friday, 1st May ..	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works	Do.	8 A.M. ..	16	Do	Do.
Monday, 4th May	Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary.	8 A.M. ..	1	Do	Do
	Do	Intermediate.	8 A.M. ..	29	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 6th May.	Surveying and Levelling	Advanced ..	8 A.M. ..	31	Do.	Do
Thursday, 30th April.	Do.	Intermediate.	7-30 A.M	33	Do.	M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal (d).
Saturday, 2nd May.	Applied Mechanics ..	Do.	8 A.M. ..	9	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 5th May.	Mensuration	Elementary	8 A.M. ..	17	Do.	Do.
	Do . .	Intermediate.	3 P.M. ..	14	Do.	Do.
Monday, 11th May.	Carpentry	Elementary	7 A.M .	1	Do.	Do.
	Do	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Fitter's Work ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	8	Do.	Do.
	Do ..	Intermediate.	7 A.M ..	4	Do.	Do.

(a) Local Fund Assistant Engineer, Palghat.
(b) Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., River Conservancy Division, Berwada.
(c) President, Mysore City Municipality, Mysore.
(d) Headmaster, Engineering School, Mysore.

Days with dates	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hours of commencement of examination	Approximate number of candidates to be examined	Place of examination.	Examiners.

I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—*contd.*

(7) FOR PUDUKKOTTAI AND TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES,

At Trichinopoly.

1914 Friday, 1st May ..	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary	7 A.M.	25	Office of the Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly division, Trichinopoly.	Mr. C. Peddie(a).
Saturday, 2nd May	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	24	Do.	Do.
Monday, 4th May.	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works	Elementary.	7 A.M ..	21	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M ..	16	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 5th May.	Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary.	7 A.M ..	102	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 6th May.	Do	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	16	Do.	Do
Thursday, 7th May.	Bridge-work ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	14	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	4	Do	Do.
Friday, 8th May	Applied Mechanics ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	19	Do	Do
	Do ..	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 9th May.	Mensuration ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	102	Do	Do.
	Do. ..	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	8	Do.	Do
Monday, 11th May.	Machine Construction.	Elementary	7 A.M ..	3	Do.	Do
	Do ..	Intermediate	7 A.M ..	1	Do	Do.
	Steam and the Steam-engine.	Elementary	7 A.M ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 12th May and Wednesday, 13th May	Surveying and Levelling.	Do.	7 A.M. ..	18	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	214	Do	Do
	Do	Advanced	7 A.M. ..	11	Do.	Do.
Monday, 11th May.	Fitter's Work ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do	Do.

(8) FOR TRIVANDRUM CANDIDATES,

At Trivandrum.

Wednesday, 29th April.	Mensuration ..	Elementary.	8 A.M. ..	2	Executive Engineer's office, Trivandrum.	M. R. Ry. K. V. Nilakanta Ayyar Avargal (b)
Thursday, 30th April.	Surveying and Levelling.	Do.	7-30 A.M	3	Do.	Do.
Friday, 1st May .	Do.	Intermediate.	7-30 A.M	4	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 2nd May.	Do.	Advanced ..	7-30 A.M	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 4th May .	Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary	7-30 A.M.	1	Do.	Do.

(9) FOR TINNEVELLY CANDIDATES,

Vide column 6

Wednesday, 29th April.	Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary.	7 A.M.	3	Executive Engineer's office, Palamcottah.	Mr. M. Issac (c).
	Surveying and Levelling	Do.	7 A.M. ..	6	Executive Engineer's house.	Do.
Thursday, 30th April.	Do	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	3	Do	Do.
	Do.	Advanced ..	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 1st May ..	Mensuration.. ..	Elementary	11 A.M. ..	4	Executive Engineer's office, Palamcottah	Do.

(10) FOR COCANADA, PEDDAPUR, RAMACHANDRAPUR AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES,

At Rajahmundry.

Monday, 4th May.	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works	Elementary.	8 A.M. ..	24	Executive Engineer's Bungalow, Dowlaiswaram.	Mr. C. B. Connell (d).
	Do	Intermediate	8 A.M. ..	9	Do.	Do
	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	8 A.M.	9	Do	Do.
	Do. ..	Intermediate	8 A.M.	3	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 5th May	Do.	Advanced	8 A.M	1	Do.	Do.
	Bridge-work ..	Elementary	2 P.M	18	Do.	Do.
	Do ..	Intermediate	2 P.M	3	Do.	Do.

(a) Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly division, Trichinopoly.
(b) Executive Engineer, Trivandrum.
(c) Executive Engineer, Palamcottah
(d) Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern Division, Dowlaiswaram.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hours of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined	Place of examination.	Examiners.

I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—*cont.*

(10) FOR COCANADA, PEDDAPUR, RAMACHANDRAPUR AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES.

At Rajahmundry—cont.

1914	Earthwork and Road-making	Elementary	8 A.M. ..	35	Executive Engineer's Bungalow, Dowlaishweram.	Mr. C. R. Connell (a).
Wednesday, 6th May.	Do.	Intermediate	8 A.M. ..	3	Do.	Do.
	Machine Construction.	Elementary.	2 P.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Steam and the Steam engine	Do.	2 P.M. ..	1	Do	Do
	Surveying and Levelling	Do	8 A.M. ..	2	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 7th May	Do	Intermediate	8 A.M. ..	35	Do	Do.
	Do.	Advanced.	8 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Applied Mechanics ..	Elementary.	2 P.M. ..	13	Do.	Do.
Friday, 8th May.	Mensuration ..	Do.	8 A.M. ..	63	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Intermediate	8 A.M. ..	5	Do.	Do.
Monday, 11th May.	Fitter's Work ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Carpentry	Do	7 A.M. ..	2	Do.	Do.

(11) FOR AMALAPURAM CANDIDATES.

At Amalapuram.

Monday, 18th May.	Mensuration.. ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	17	No. 2, Sub-Division Office	M.R.Ry. S. S. Ramachandra Sastriar Avargal (b).
	Do. ..	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	5	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 19th May	Surveying and Levelling.	Elementary.	7 A.M.	3	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 20th May	Earthwork and Road-making.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do
Thursday, 21st May	Building Materials and Construction.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(12) FOR CHICACOLE AND VIZAGAPATAM CANDIDATES.

At Vizagapatam.

Thursday, 30th April.	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	7-30 A.M.	8	District Board Engineer's office, Waltair.	Mr. F. B. Arbuthnot (c).
	Do.	Intermediate	7-30 A.M.	2	Do.	Do.
Friday, 1st May.	Surveying and Levelling.	Elementary.	7-30 A.M.	3	Do	Do.
	Do	Intermediate	7-30 A.M.	4	Do	Do.
Saturday, 2nd May.	Mensuration ..	Elementary.	7-30 A.M.	12	Do.	Do.
	Do ..	Intermediate	7-30 A.M.	3	Do.	Do.
Monday, 4th May	Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary.	7-30 A.M.	14	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	7-30 A.M.	1	Do	Do.
Tuesday 5th May..	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Intermediate	7-30 A.M.	1	Do	Do

(13) FOR NAZARETH CANDIDATES.

At Nazareth.

Monday, 11th May.	Carpentry	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	5	Art Industrial, Nazareth.	Mr. E. Augustine (d).
	Do. ..	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	2	Do.	..
	Fitter's Work ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	3	Do	....

(14) FOR CUDDALORE, KUMBAKONAM AND TANJORE CANDIDATES.

At Tanjore.

Monday, 4th May	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	9	Srayer Chatrum, Tanjore.	M.R.Ry. N. Krishna Avargal (e)
	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. .	4	Do.	Do.
	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Do.	7 A.M. ..	5	Do.	Do
Tuesday, 5th May	Earthwork and Road-making	Elementary.	7 A.M.	5	Do.	Do
	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M.	5	Do	Do.
Wednesday, 6th May.	Surveying and Levelling	Elementary.	7 A.M.	1	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	6	Do	Do.
Monday, 4th May	Applied Mechanics ..	Elementary.	7 A.M ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 5th May.	Mensuration	Do	7 A.M. ..	7	Do	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M ..	1	Do	Do.

(a) Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern division, Dowlaishweram.
(b) Sub-Divisional Officer, Amalapuram.
(c) District Board Engineer, Vizagapatam.
(d) Superintendent, Art Industrial School, Nazareth.
(e) District Board Assistant Engineer, Tanjore.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination	Hour of commencement of examination	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination	Examiners.

II.—ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND TRANSMISSION OF POWER.

(1) FOR TANJORE AND TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES,

At Trichinopoly.

1914. Saturday, 2nd May.	Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.	Intermediate	12 noon ..	2	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	Mr. G. O. L. Donnelland(a).

(2) FOR MADRAS CANDIDATE,

At Madras.

Thursday, 30th April.	Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power	Intermediate	12 noon.	1	P.W.D. Offices, Chepauk.	Mr. S. J. H. Greenwood (b).

PRACTICAL TELEGRAPHY.

(1) FOR RAJAHMUNDRY, BEZWADA, VELLORE AND MADRAS CANDIDATES,

At Madras.

Wednesday, April.	29th	Practical Telegraphy ..	Elementary.	9 A.M. ..	16	Telegraph Training School Buildings, Pantaliu Road, Vepery.	Mr. G. O. L. Donnelland (a).

(2) FOR KUMBAKONAM, TANJORE, MADURA AND TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES.

At Trichinopoly.

Thursday, April.	30th	Practical Telegraphy .	Elementary.	12 noon...	34	Edward Technical Institute, Trichinopoly.	Mr. G. O. L. Donnelland (a).
Friday, 1st May .		Do.	Do.	10 A.M.	31	Do ..	Do

III.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM, INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

(1) FOR VELLORE, SALEM, COTACAMUND AND MADRAS CANDIDATES,

At Madras.

[Already notified.]

(2) FOR RAMACHANDRAPUR, NARSAPUR * AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES,

At Rajahmundry.

Thursday, April	30th	Electricity and Magnetism	Elementary.	10 A.M ..	1	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	M.R.Ry C. Viswanatha Sastrlar Avargal (c).
		Inorganic Chemistry ..	Do ..	2 P.M. ..	6	Do.	Do
		Physiography ..	Do ..	10 A.M. ..	11	Do	M.R.Ry S. Kamesvara Rao Avargal (d)
		Do ..	Intermediate	2 P.M. ..	1	Do.	Do

(a) Technical Deputy Superintendent, Government Telegraph Office, Madras.
(b) Electric Inspector to the Government of Madras, Madras.
(c) Second Assistant, Government Training School, Rajahmundry.
(d) Headmaster, Government Training School, Rajahmundry.
* For Electricity and Magnetism only.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

III—PHYSICAL SCIENCE—*contd.*

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM AND INORGANIC CHEMISTRY PHYSICOGRAPHY.

(3) For Tanjore and Trichinopoly Candidates,

At Trichinopoly.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
1914						
Wednesday, 29th April.	Electricity and Magnetism	Elementary.	10 A.M. ..	2	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.	M.R.Ry. K. P. Bhashyam Ayyar Avargal (a).
	Do.	Intermediate	2 P.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 30th April.	Inorganic Chemistry ..	Do.	2 P.M. ..	1	Do.	M.R.Ry S. S Vyasa Rao Avargal (b).
	Do.	Elementary	10 A.M. ..	2	Do.	Do.

(4) For Cocanada Candidates,

At Cocanada.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
Saturday, 9th May	Physiography ..	Elementary.	11 A.M. ..	4	P. R. College, Cocanada.	M.R.Ry. G. Sambamurti Avargal (c).
	Do. ..	Intermediate	12 noon.	2	Do.	Do
	Inorganic Chemistry ..	Elementary.	10 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do

(5) For Amalapuram Candidates,

At Amalapuram.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
Wednesday, 13th May.	Physiography ..	Elementary	11 A.M. ..	1	Board High School, Amalapuram	M.R.Ry. G. Sambamurti Avargal (b).
	Inorganic Chemistry ..	Do.	10 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(6) For Bapatla Candidate,

At Bapatla.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
Wednesday, 6th May and two following days.	Physiography ..	Elementary	2 P.M. ..	44	Board High School, Bapatla.	M.R.Ry. G. Sambamurti Avargal (b).

(7) For Kurnool Candidate.

At Kurnool.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
Friday, 2nd May..	Physiography ..	Intermediate	4 P.M. ..	1	Government, Training School, Kurnool.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (c)

(8) For Narsapur Candidate,

At Narsapur.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
Thursday, 14th May.	Physiography ..	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	1	Taylor High School, Narsapur.	M.R.Ry K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (c).

(9) For Vizagapatam Candidates,

At Vizagapatam.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
Thursday, 14th May	Physiography ..	Elementary.	2 P.M. ..	3	Government Training School, Vizagapatam	M.R.Ry S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (d).
	Do. ..	Intermediate	2 P.M. ..	2	Do.	Do.

(10) For Guntur Candidate,

At Guntur.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
Wednesday, 27th May.	Physiography ..	Elementary.	4 P.M. ..	2	Government Training School, Guntur.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (c).

(a) S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
(b) Assistant Professor, Presidency College, Madras.
(c) Lecturer on Science, Government Training School, Vizagapatam.
(d) Assistant Lecturer, Government Training School, Vizagapatam.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

III.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE—*contd.*

PHYSIOGRAPHY—*contd.*

(12) FOR PEDDAPUR CANDIDATES.

At Peddapur.

1914. Saturday, May.	9th	Physiography ..	Elementary.	4 P.M. ..	8	A.E L.N. High School, Peddapur.	M R.Ry. S Raghavan Ayyangar Avargal (*a*)

IV.—BIOLOGY.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

(1) FOR BELLARY, PALGHAT AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

Wednesday, April.	29th	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary	12-30 P.M.	8	Madras Government Museum (Old Lecture Theatre)	Dr J. R. Henderson (*b*) and M R Ry. Rao Sahib M. C. Kesava Avargal.

(2) FOR RAMACHANDRAPUR AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES.

At Rajahmundry.

Friday, 1st May and the following day.		Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	10 A.M. ..	40	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	M R.Ry. S Rameswara Rao Avargal (*c*).

(3) FOR MADURA CANDIDATES.

At Dindigul.

Wednesday, April.	29th	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	3 P.M. ..	1	Government Training School, Dindigul.	M R Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (*d*).

(4) FOR AMALAPURAM CANDIDATES.

At Amalapuram.

Wednesday, May and three following days	13th	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary	12 noon.	78	Board High School, Amalapuram.	M.R.Ry. G. Sambamurti Avargal (*e*).

(5) FOR GUNTUR CANDIDATES.

At Guntur.

Wednesday, May.	20th	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	2 P.M. ..	34	Government Training School, Guntur.	M.R.Ry K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (*d*) and M R.Ry B. V. Narayana Rao Avargal (*f*).

(6) FOR BAPATLA CANDIDATES.

At Bapatla.

Wednesday, May.	6th	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	10 A.M. ..	7	Board High School, Bapatla	M R Ry. G. Sambamurti Avargal (*e*).

(7) FOR COCANADA CANDIDATES.

At Cocanada.

Saturday, 9th May and Monday, 11th May.		Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	1 P.M. ..	24	P.R. College, Cocanada.	M R.Ry G. Sambamurti Avargal (*e*).

(8) FOR CHICACOLE CANDIDATES.

At Chicacole.

Saturday, May.	16th	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	11 A.M. ..	1	Government Training School, Chicacole.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (*b*).

(*a*) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Dindigul.
(*b*) The Museum, Madras.
(*c*) Headmaster, Government Training School, Rajahmundry.
(*d*) Agricultural Inspector, Government Training School, Villupuram.
(*e*) Assistant Professor, Presidency College, Madras.
(*f*) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Bellary.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of each paper.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined	Place of examination.	Examiners.

IV.—BIOLOGY—*cont.*

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—*cont.*

(9) FOR PEDDAPUR CANDIDATES,

At Peddapur.

1914. Saturday, 9th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	2 P.M. ..	9	A.V.L.M. High School, Peddapur.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (c).

(10) FOR PALAKONDA CANDIDATES,

At Palakonda.

Tuesday, 12th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	2 P.M. ..	4	Board Incomplete Secondary School, Palakonda.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (c).

(11) FOR VIZAGAPATAM CANDIDATES,

At Vizagapatam.

Thursday, 14th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	7 A.M ..	20	Government Training School, Vizagapatam.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (c).

(12) FOR MASULIPATAM AND BEZWADA CANDIDATES,

At Bezwada.

Monday, 4th May..	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	2 P.M. ..	9	C.M.S. High School, Bezwada.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (c).

(13) FOR NARSAPUR CANDIDATES,

At Narsapur.

Thursday, 14th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	8 A.M ..	13	Taylor High School, Narsapur.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (b).

(14) FOR RAZOLE CANDIDATES,

At Sivasudu.

Friday, 15th May..	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	7 A.M ..	15	Board Incomplete Secondary School, Sivasudu.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (b).

BOTANY.

(1) FOR MADURA CANDIDATES,

At Dindigul.

Wednesday, 29th April.	Botany	Elementary.	11 A.M ..	23	Government Training School, Dindigul.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (b).

(2) FOR BHADRACHALAM CANDIDATES,

At Bhadrachalam.

Monday, 25th May.	Botany	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	4	Government Incomplete Secondary School, Bhadrachalam.	M.R.Ry. B. V. Narayana Rao Avargal (a).

(3) FOR RAMACHANDRAPUR AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES,

At Rajahmundry.

Monday, 11th May.	Botany .. .	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	25	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (c) and M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (b).
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	8	Do.	Do.

(a) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Dindigul.
(b) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Vilupuram.
(c) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Bellary.

Days with dates	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination	Examiners.

IV.—BIOLOGY—*contd.*

BOTANY—*contd.*

(4) FOR CUDDALORE, KUMBAKONAM, TANJORE, TRIVANDRUM AND TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES,

At Trichinopoly,

1914. Friday, 15th May .	Botany	.. ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	18	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.	The Rev. E. Goudenhs (a).
Saturday, 16th May.	Do	.. ..	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	3	Do.	Do.

(5) FOR TIRUPATI AND MADRAS CANDIDATES,

At Madras.

Wednesday, April.	29th	Botany	.. ..	Elementary.	12 noon ..	8	Madras Government Museum (Old Lecture Theatre).	Dr. J. B Henderson (b) and M R Ry Rao Sahib M C Kesava Ayangal.

(6) FOR AMALAPURAM CANDIDATES,

At Amalapuram.

Wednesday, May.	6th	Botany	.. ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	33	Board High School, Amalapuram.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (c).

(7) FOR VIZAGAPATAM CANDIDATES,

At Vizagapatam.

Wednesday, May.	13th	Botany	.. ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	37	Government Training School, Vizagapatam.	M R Ry S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (c).

(8) FOR PEDDAPUR CANDIDATES,

At Peddapur.

Saturday, 9th May.		Botany	.. ..	Elementary.	7 A. M. ..	4	A.E.L.M. High School, Peddapur.	M R Ry S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (c).

(9) FOR BAPATLA CANDIDATES,

At Bapatla.

Saturday, May.	9th	Botany	.. ..	Elementary.	7 A. M. ..	23	Board High School, Bapatla.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (d)

(10) FOR GUNTUR CANDIDATES,

At Guntur.

Monday, May.	18th	Botany	.. ..	Elementary.	7 A. M. ..	107	Government Training School, Guntur.	M R Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (d) and M.R.Ry. C V. Narayana Rao Avargal (e).

(11) FOR COCANADA CANDIDATES,

At Cocanada.

Friday, May.	8th	Botany	.. ..	Elementary.	7 A. M. ..	30	P.R. College, Cocanada.	M R Ry. S Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (c)

(12) FOR CHICACOLE CANDIDATES.

At Chicacole

Saturday, May.	16th	Botany	.. ..	Elementary	7 A.M	24	Government Training School, Chicacole	M.R.Ry S. Raghava Ayyangar (c).

(a) St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
(b) The Museum, Madras
(c) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Dindigul.
(d) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Vizagapatam.
(e) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Bellary.

Days with dates	Subjects.	Grade of examination	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number candidates to be examined	Place of examination.	Examiners.

IV.—BIOLOGY—*cont.*

BOTANY—*cont.*

(13) FOR KURNOOL CANDIDATES,

At Kurnool

1914. Friday, 22nd May.	Botany	Intermediate	2 P.M.	1	Government Training School, Kurnool.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (a) and M.R.Ry. K. Ramachandra Achar Avargal (b).
	Do.	Elementary	7 A.M.	24	Do.	Do.

(14) FOR NELLORE CANDIDATES,

At Nellore.

Friday, 1st May	Botany	Elementary	7 A.M.	44	Government Training School, Nellore.	M.R.Ry. S. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (a) and M.R.Ry. K. Ramachandra Achar Avargal (b)

(15) FOR PALAKONDA CANDIDATES,

At Palakonda.

Monday, 18th May.	Botany	Elementary	7 P.M.	34	Board Incomplete Secondary School, Palakonda.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (a).

(16) FOR MASULIPATAM AND BEZWADA CANDIDATES,

At Bezwada.

Monday, 4th May.	Botany	Elementary.	7 A.M.	23	C.M.S. High School, Bezwada.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (c).
	Do.	Intermediate	10 A.M.	1	Do.	Do.

(17) FOR NARSAPUR CANDIDATES,

At Narsapur.

Wednesday, 13th May	Botany	Intermediate.	2 P.M.	1	Taylor High School, Narsapur.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (a).
	Do	Elementary.	2 P.M.	22	Do.	Do.

(18) FOR RAZOLE CANDIDATES,

At Samalcota.

Friday, 15th May.	Botany	Elementary.	7 A.M.	9	Board Incomplete Secondary school, Sivakota.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (a).

V.—AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

(1) FOR RAMACHANDRAPUR AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES,

At Rajahmundry.

Tuesday, 12th May	Agriculture	Intermediate.	2 P.M.	1	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (c) and M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (a).
	Do	Elementary.	7 A.M.	49	Do.	Do.

(a) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Vizagapatam.
(b) Assistant, Cole's Memorial High School, Kurnool.
(c) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Hindupur.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

V.—AGRICULTURE—*cont.*

AGRICULTURE—*cont.*

(2) FOR TIRUPATI, CONJEVERAM AND MADRAS CANDIDATES,

At Guindy (near Saidapet, Chingleput district).

1914. Wednesday, 29th April.	Agriculture ..	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	7	King Institute, Guindy.	M.R.Ry. S. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal (a).
	Do. ..	Intermediate.	8-30 P.M.	1	Do.	Do.

(3) FOR RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATE,

At Madras.

Thursday, 30th April.	Economic Entomology.	Intermediate	12 noon.	1	Madras Government Museum (Old Law Lecture Theatre), Madras.	Dr. J. H. Henderson (c).

(4) FOR AMALAPURAM CANDIDATE,

At Amalapuram.

Thursday, 7th May	Agriculture	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	37	Board High school, Amalapuram.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (b).

(5) FOR MADURA CANDIDATES,

At Dindigul

Wednesday, 13th April.	Agriculture	Elementary.	4 P.M. ..	3	Government Training School, Dindigul	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (c).

(6) FOR BHADRACHALAM CANDIDATES,

At Bhadrachalam.

Monday, 26th May.	Agriculture	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	3	Government Industrial Secondary School, Bhadrachalam.	M.R.Ry. E. V. Narayana Rao Avargal (d)

(7) FOR PEDDAPUR CANDIDATES,

At Peddapur.

Saturday, 9th May	Agriculture ..	Elementary.	10 A.M. ..	1	A.F.L.M. High School, Peddapur.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (b).

(8) FOR COCANADA CANDIDATES,

At Cocanada.

Friday, 8th May.	Agriculture	Elementary.	3 P.M. ..	3	P.R. College, Cocanada.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (b)
	Do.	Intermediate.	4 P.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(9) FOR GUNTUR CANDIDATES,

At Guntur.

Tuesday, 19th May.	Agriculture	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	22	Government Training School, Guntur.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (c) and M.R.Ry. E. V. Narayana Rao Avargal (d).
	Do.	Intermediate.	12 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(10) FOR BAPATLA CANDIDATES,

At Bapatla.

Saturday, 9th May.	Agriculture	Elementary	2 P.M. ..	22	Board High School, Bapatla.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (c)

(a) Chemical Assistant, King Institute, Guindy.
(b) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Dindigul.
(c) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Nellimpattu.
(d) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Bellary.
(e) The Museum, Madras.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined	Place of examination.	Examiners.

V.—AGRICULTURE—*cont.*

AGRICULTURE—*cont.*

(11) For Vizagapatam Candidates,

At Vizagapatam

1914. Wednesday, 13th May.	Agriculture	Elementary.	2 P.M. ..	3	Government Training School, Vizagapatam.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (*a*).
	Do	Intermediate.	2 P.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(12) For Nellore Candidates,

At Nellore.

Saturday, May.	2nd	Agriculture	Elementary.	2 A.M. ..	2	Government Training School, Nellore.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (*b*).

(13) For Chicacole Candidate,

At Chicacole.

Saturday, May.	16th	Agriculture	Elementary.	10 A.M. ..	1	Government Training School, Chicacole.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (*a*).

(14) For Palakonda Candidates,

At Palakonda.

Tuesday, May.	19th	Agriculture	Elementary.	2 P.M. ..	3	Board Incomplete Secondary School, Palakonda.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (*a*).

(15) For Masulipatam and Bezwada Candidates,

At Bezwada.

Monday, 4th May.		Agriculture	Elementary.	2 P.M. ..	4	C.M.S. High School, Bezwada.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (*a*).

(16) For Narsapur Candidates,

At Narsapur.

Thursday, May.	14th	Agriculture	Elementary.	7-30 A.M.	17	Taylor High School, Narsapur.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (*b*).

(17) For Razole Candidates,

At Sivacodu.

Friday, 15th May ..		Agriculture	Elementary	1 P.M. ..	28	Board Incomplete Secondary School, Sivacodu.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (*b*).

VI.—PHARMACY.

(1) For Madras Candidates,

At Madras.

Tuesday, April.	28th	Botany (special) ..	Intermediate.	12 noon.	3	Medical College, Madras.	Major I. H. Symons, I.M.S. (*c*) and M.H.Ry. Rao Sahib M. C. Kesava Avargal.
		Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Do.	12-30 P.M.	20	Do.	Do.

(*a*) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Dindigul.
(*b*) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Vellupuram.
(*c*) Victoria Crescent, Egmore, Madras, S.C.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

VI.—PHARMACY—*cont.*

(2) FOR BERHAMPUR CANDIDATES,

At Berhampur.

1914. Wednesday, April.	29th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	8 A.M. ..	3	Jubilee Hospital, Berhampur.	Major S. A. Ezzah, I.M.S. (a).

(3) FOR VIZAGAPATAM CANDIDATES,

At Vizagapatam.

Saturday, May.	9th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	10 A.M. ..	18	Civil Hospital, Vizagapatam	Major E. M. Hingston, I.M.S. (b).

(4) FOR COCANADA CANDIDATES,

At Cocanada.

Friday, 1st May ..		Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	4	Head-quarters Hospital, Cocanada.	Major S. Rice, I.M.S. (c).

(5) FOR MASULIPATAM CANDIDATES,

At Masulipatam.

Tuesday, May.	12th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	9 A.M. ..	2	Municipal Hospital, Masulipatam.	Captain J. W. H. Babington, M.D., I.M.S. (d).

(6) FOR GUNTUR CANDIDATES,

At Guntur.

Wednesday, 29th and Thursday, 30th April.		Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	8 A.M. ..	11	Head-quarters Hospital, Guntur.	Major M. N. Chatterjee, I.M.S. (e).

(7) FOR NELLORE CANDIDATES,

At Nellore.

Thursday, April.	30th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	8 A.M. ..	1	Municipal Hospital, Nellore.	Major D. G. Rai, I.M.S. (f).

(8) FOR CHINGLEPUT CANDIDATES,

At Chinglput.

Wednesday, April.	29th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	10 A.M. ..	2	Municipal Hospital, Chinglput.	Captain F. Co Nogues, I.M.S. (g).

(9) FOR CUDDALORE CANDIDATE,

At Cuddalore.

April.	1st	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	11 A.M. ..	1	Municipal Hospital, Cuddalore.	..

(a) District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Ganjam, Berhampur.
(b) Do. Vizagapatam.
(c) Do. Godavari, Cocanada.
(d) Do. Kistna, Masulipatam.
(e) Do. Guntur.
(f) Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Nellore.
(g) District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Chinglput.

Days with dates.	Subjects	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

VI.—PHARMACY—*contd.*

(10) FOR TANJORE CANDIDATES,

At Tanjore.

1918. Monday, 29th May.	4th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	9 A.M. ..	27	H.R.H. Prince of Wales Medical School and Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Tanjore.	Major Alexander Chalmers, M.B., I.M.S. (a).

(11) FOR MADURA CANDIDATES,

At Madura.

Thursday, 25th April.	25th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	8 A.M. ..	6	Municipal Hospital, Madura.	Major T. W. Harley, I.M.S. (b).

(12) FOR RAMNAD CANDIDATES,

At Ramnad.

Wednesday, 24th and Thursday, 25th April.	24th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	9 A.M. ..	9	Head-quarters Hospital, Ramnad	Captain J. A. K. Pugh, I.M.S. (c).

(13) FOR PALAMCOTTAH CANDIDATES,

At Palamcottah

Wednesday, 24th and Thursday, 25th April.	24th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	9 A.M. ..	13	Municipal Hospital, Palamcottah.	Civil Assistant Surgeon L. W. Perreira (d).

(14) FOR CALICUT CANDIDATES,

At Calicut.

Wednesday, April	24th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	10 A.M. ..	8	Municipal Hospital, Calicut.	Major R. B. B. Foulis, I.M.S. (e).

(15) FOR MANGALORE CANDIDATES,

At Mangalore.

Tuesday, May.	8th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	8-30 A.M. ..	2	Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore.	Captain J. Kirkwood, I.M.S. (f).

(16) FOR BELLARY CANDIDATES,

At Bellary.

Saturday, 2nd May.		Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	4 P.M. ..	4	Residence of District Surgeon, Bellary.	Major C. E. Harrison, I.M.S (g).

(17) FOR ANANTAPUR CANDIDATES,

At Anantapur.

Friday, 1st May ..		Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	10 A.M. ..	4	Municipal Hospital, Anantapur	Civil Assistant Surgeon S. T. Browne, M.B., C.M., L.R.C.P. (h).

(a) District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tanjore.
(b) Do. Madura.
(c) I/c Ramnad
(d) Do in charge Tinnevelly District, Palamcottah.
(e) Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, Calicut
(f) Do. South Canara, Mangalore.
(g) District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bellary.
(h) Do Anantapur.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

VI.—PHARMACY—*cont.*

(18) For Kurnool Candidates,

At Kurnool.

1914. Wednesday, April.	29th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	9 a.m. ..	2	Municipal Hospital, Kurnool.	Civil Surgeon B. Sundaram, M.B. (a)

(19) For Cuddapah Candidates,

At Cuddapah.

Wednesday, 29th and Thursday, 30th April.		Practical Dispensing (for Compounders)	Intermediate	7 a.m. ..	5	Municipal Hospital, Cuddapah.	Civil Assistant Surgeon J. Lyahender (b)

(20) For Vellore Candidates,

At Vellore.

Thursday, April.	30th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	8 a.m. ..	2	Municipal Hospital, Vellore	Captain Andrew Smith Leslie, I.M.S. (c)

(21) For Chittoor Candidates,

At Chittoor.

Wednesday, 29th and Thursday, 30th April.		Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	11 a.m. ..	4	Head-quarters District Board Hospital, Chittoor.	Civil Assistant Surgeon U Sivaramaswami Nayudu, L.M. & S. (d)

(22) For Salem Candidates,

At Salem.

Thursday, April.	30th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	9 a.m. ..	5	Municipal Hospital, Salem.	Major W. G. Richards, I.M.S. (e)

(23) For Coimbatore Candidates,

At Coimbatore.

Thursday, April.	30th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	10 a.m. .	6	Municipal Hospital, Coimbatore.	Major W. C Long, I.M.S. (f).

(24) For Pudukkottai Candidates,

At Pudukkottai.

Friday, 1st May and Saturday, 2nd May		Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	10 a.m. ..	3	His Highness the Maharaja's Hospital, Pudukkottai.	Lt-Col R. T. Sundaram Ayengar, F.R.C.S. and Lt-Col C.P. (g)

(25) For Trichinopoly Candidates,

At Trichinopoly.

Monday, 11th May and two following days.		Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	2 p.m. ..	12	Municipal Hospital, Trichinopoly	Civil Assistant Surgeon Khaja Lutfuddin Sahib, L.M. & S. (h)

(a) Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kurnool.
(b) Do. Cuddapah.
(c) Do. North Arcot, Vellore.
(d) Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Chittoor.
(e) District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Salem.
(f) Do. Coimbatore.
(g) Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, Pudukkottai
(h) Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Trichinopoly.

(By order.)

G. MADDOX,
Secretary

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 24th April 1914.

B-5

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

The I.T. Degree examination of 1915 will be held at Madras, Saidapet and Trivandrum

2. The B.A. Degree (Honours) examination, Part I of 1915, will be held at Madras and Trichinopoly.

3. The B.A. Degree (Honours) examination, Part II of 1915, will be held at Madras.

4 The B.A. Degree examination will be held at the following places in April 1915 :—

Madras—	All groups.
Bangalore—	Groups (i), (iv), (v) and (vi) only.
Trichinopoly—	Do.
Trivandrum—	Do.

Note.—Candidates for the above examination selecting groups (ii) and (iii) will be required to sit at *Madras* for every part of the B.A. Degree examination in which they intend to appear. When the number of candidates proposing to appear for these groups has been ascertained, the Syndicate may appoint additional centres for the examinations in these groups.

5. The Intermediate examination in Arts will be held at the following places in March 1915 :—

Madras.	Jaffna.	Rajahmundry.
Bangalore.	Kumbakonam.	Tinnevelly.
Calicut.	Madura.	Trichinopoly.
Coimbatore.	Mangalore.	Trivandrum.
Kottayam.	Masulipatam.	Vizianagram.
Ernakulam.	Mysore.	
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Palghat.	

6. The Matriculation examination will be held at the following places in March 1915 :—

Madras.	Jaffna.	Trichinopoly.
Bellary.	Mangalore.	Trivandrum.
Bangalore	Mysore.	Vizianagram.
Kottayam	Rajahmundry.	
Hyderabad (Deccan).	Tinnevelly.	

7. The F.L. and B.L. Degree examinations of 1915 will be held at Madras and Trivandrum.

8. The Oriental Title examination of 1915 will be held at Madras.

(By order.)

F. LEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 15th April 1914.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1914–1915.

Female Centres.

Circle.	Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Northern Circle..	Vizagapatam	2nd week of April 1914
	Bellary	3rd week of June 1914.
	Anantapur	2nd week of July 1914.
	Kurnool	3rd week of August 1914.
	Guntur	4th week of August 1914.
	Ongole	2nd week of October 1914.
	Rajahmundry	4th week of October 1914.
	Cocanada	4th week of October 1914.
	Berhampore	4th week of January 1915
	Masulipatam	4th week of February 1915.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspectress of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle, Waltair, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from her office.

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools, Madras, 17th April 1914.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, CHITTOOR.

The Acting Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, hereby notifies that candidates of the elementary grade will be admitted for training into the Government Training School, Chittoor, in July 1914. Particulars in regard to the number of stipends available are given below :—

Nr.	Name of institution	Number of stipends available		
		Elementary, higher.	Elementary, lower	Total.
..	Government Training School, Chittoor	*Nil*	27	27

2. The instructions issued in this office notification, dated 17th December 1913, published in *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th January 1914, will apply to the above school also. Please also see the correction slip, dated 21st January 1914, published in the Gazette, dated 27th January 1914.

Office of the Inspr. of Schools, Third Circle, Bellary, 4th April 1914.

D. A. ROBDAY,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE SIXTH CIRCLE—1914.

The Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, hereby notifies, for the information of the Assistant Inspectors, the Sub-Assistant Inspectors and the Managers of Aided Schools, that candidates of the Secondary and Elementary grades will be admitted for training in July 1914 in the following Government Training Schools under his charge:—

Number	Name of institution	Number of stipends available.			Total
		Secondary.	Elementary, higher.	Elementary, lower.	
1	Government Secondary Training School, Tanjore ..	21	..	..	21
2	Government Lower Elementary Training School, Tanjore	..	..	27	27

2. The period of training is two years for all students, except in the case of Secondary Students who have completed the Intermediate or the late F.A. course. In their case the period of training will be for one year only.

3. The Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate Inspecting Officers.

4. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors are requested to submit to the Inspector two lists—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates.

The names of selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the Sub-Assistant Inspectors wish they should be taken, i.e., they should be selected in reference to their general education attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointment and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of age-limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated as far as possible by rule 115. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

5. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the training school, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector of Schools from each range. All selected candidates who present themselves at the Training schools on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned vacancies.

6. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

7. In the selection of candidates for training, those who were awarded stipends last year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

8. In addition to provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by local or municipal boards will be admitted for training as also private candidates as free students.

9. As regards qualifications for admissions only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the third form or seventh standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form, or have been awarded an elementary school-leaving certificate of the seventh standard are eligible for admission to the elementary higher class, and only those who have passed the late Primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose status note in the opinion of the Inspecting Officers are not lower than these are eligible for admission into the elementary lower class. Persons holding such secondary school-leaving certificates signed by the Secretary to the Board for the award of such certificates as are accepted by the Inspector may also be selected. Preference should be given, as much as possible, to candidates whose educational attainments are above these minimum requirements. The certificate of general education should be sent in original with the application. The applications of candidates who have not forwarded general education certificate in original will be rejected. The certificate of physical fitness will be produced only by the candidates chosen as stipendiaries. Separate conduct certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an Inspecting Officer.

10. In cases in which the number of candidates applying for training is in excess of the number for whom there is provision, the selection should be made on the result of an entrance examination conducted by the Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools.

11. Printed forms of applications can be obtained by the Correspondents of Secondary Schools from the Inspector of Schools and all others should apply to the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools of their ranges. No notice will be taken of the requisitions for application forms sent to this office other than by the Correspondents of Secondary Schools.

12. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the Inspector before the 20th May 1914.

13. Admission into training schools for masters under private management will be regulated by rules 9, 10 and 11 in addition to those contained in chapter X of the Madras Educational Rules.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle,
Tanjore, 8th April 1914.

H. A. HART,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE NINTH CIRCLE, 1914.

The Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools and the managers of aided schools that candidates of the secondary and elementary grades will be admitted for training in the beginning of July 1914 in the following Government training schools under his charge:—

Number	Name of institution.	Number of stipends available.			Total.
		Secondary.	Elementary higher.	Elementary lower.	
1	Government Secondary Training School, Mangalore.	5	..	..	5
2	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Mangalore.	..	24	26	50

2. The period of training is two years for all students except in the case of secondary students who have completed the Intermediate or the late F.A. course. In this case the period of training will be for one year only.

3. The Inspector will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate inspecting officer.

4. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors are requested to submit to the Inspector two lists—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates.

The names of selected candidates should appear in the list of the order in which the Sub-Assistant Inspectors wish they should be taken, i.e., they should be selected in reference to their general education attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointment and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of age limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special cases, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated as far as possible by rule 115. In the case of rejected candidates, the names for rejection should be noted against each.

5. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the training school, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector of Schools from each range. All selected candidates who present themselves at training schools in the opening day will be admitted, those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they come but only up to the limit of sanctioned vacancies.

6. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether really intends to make teaching the profession.

7. In the selection of candidates for training, those who were awarded stipends last year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time ought have a first claim for admission.

8. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by local or municipal funds will be admitted for training as also private candidates as free students.

9. For admission to the secondary training class, candidates should have passed the late F.A. or Matriculation Examination. Persons holding such secondary school leaving certificates signed by the Secretary to the Board for the award of such certificates as are accepted by the Inspector may also be selected. Vouchers who have passed the annual examination of the third form or seventh standard or have been awarded an elementary school leaving certificate of the seventh standard are eligible for admission into the higher elementary training class; those who passed the late primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments are in the opinion of the inspecting officer not lower than those are eligible for admission into the lower elementary class. Applications should be accompanied by certificates of general education and conduct in original. Certificates of physical fitness may be produced at the time the students are admitted for training.

10. Printed forms of applications can be obtained by the correspondents of secondary schools from the Inspector of Schools and all other should apply to the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools of their ranges.

11. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the Inspector before the 20th May 1914.

Bangalore,
31st April 1914.

T. O. HODGES,
Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle.

ADMISSION TO THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST CLASS, MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

It is hereby notified for general information that candidates holding European High School Certificates or such Secondary School-Leaving Certificates as are considered by the Principal, Medical College, to show a sufficient level of education will be eligible for admission into the Chemist and Druggist class.

The class will be held at the Madras Medical College from 1st July 1914. The course extends over two years.

Applications for admission to the class should be sent to the Principal, Medical College, before the 15th June next. Qualification, conduct, transfer or leaving and vaccination certificates must be attached to the application. Printed forms of application can be had from the Senior Assistant Medical College, on sending a half-anna postage stamp.

Madras, 23rd April 1914.

G. G. GIFFARD, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Principal, Medical College

MADRAS LAW COLLEGE.

AUTUMN TERM, 1914.

The College reopens on Saturday 11th July and regular work for the autumn term for all the classes will commence on Monday the 13th July 1914 and the attendance will count from that date. The first lecture will be delivered for each of the classes from 10 to 11 A.M. on Monday the 13th July 1914.

New Admissions.

B.L., F.L. and Pleadership Classes.—Candidates seeking admission to the B.L. Class shall have passed the First Examination in Law and those seeking admission to the F.L. and Pleadership Classes, the B.A. Degree Examination.*

Term Fees.

The term fee for the B.L. Class will be Rs. 100, for the F.L. Class Rs. 75 and for the Pleadership Class Rs. 50. But Muhammadan, Uriya and all other students belonging to the backward classes or castes specified in article 35 of the Grant-in-Aid Code will be required to pay only half the usual fee under G.O. No. 632, Educational, dated 8th October 1896, and G.O. No. 290, Educational, dated 29th May 1901, and under Proceedings Dis. No. 4508, dated 9th June 1908, of the Director of Public Instruction.

All fees must be paid into the Bank of Madras (at the Head Office only) between Monday the 29th June and Friday the 10th July 1914 to the credit of Government under the head "XIX. Educational Fees—Government Colleges, Professional—Law College," and the receipt filed in the College office. Fees should not, under any circumstances, be paid at the branches of the Bank of Madras or into the Government Treasuries, and the Principal will decline to receive fees in cash or receipts for payments made in Treasuries other than that of the Bank of Madras. No exception whatever will be made to this rule.

Application or Admission.

NOTE.—(1) Application forms may be obtained on application to the College clerk. These must be duly filled up and fixed in the College office, with the Bank's fee receipt, and in the case of F.L. and Pleadership candidates, with the vaccination certificate. *Applications with incomplete entries will not be accepted, and no name will be registered until the application in the prescribed printed form is filed in the College office.*

(2) *Vaccination.*—Under G.O. No. 609, Public, dated 18th August 1894, *all persons applying for admission into Government Professional Colleges* are required to produce "certificate of re-vaccination after the completion of the tenth year; or should they not have been vaccinated in early childhood, of vaccination after reaching the age of ten years. In the event of their having suffered from small-pox before or during their tenth year, they must produce a certificate of vaccination or re-vaccination subsequent to their having attained the age of ten. This certificate will not, however, be required from persons who bear the marks of small pox and who produce a certificate signed by two respectable householders that to their personal knowledge the individual was attacked with small-pox after he has completed his tenth year."

(3) The certificate of vaccination or re-vaccination referred to above, must under the rules embodied in the Government Order quoted above (*vide ante* 13) be granted by either Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons or Apothecaries or Sub-Assistant Surgeons or Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination.

Lectures will be delivered in all the subjects required for the F.L., B.L. and Pleadership examinations and in most cases these will be supplemented by classes.

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* No candidate will be admitted to the College unless he presents, together with his application, a transfer certificate showing (*a*) the name of the candidate in full, (*b*) the date of birth as entered in the admission register, (*c*) the dates on which he was admitted to and on which he left the institution, (*d*) the class in which he studied at the time of leaving it, (*e*) the subjects or portions thereof studied by him while enrolled, and (*f*) that he has paid all fees or other money due to that institution in respect of the last term in which he was enrolled.

No student will be allowed to attend the B.L. and Pleadership classes together. In the case of an applicant who had been previously employed, the application must be accompanied by a certificate of good character from the head of the office where he was employed. In the event of his being employed in a department where a register of service is maintained, the application should be accompanied by an authenticated extract from such register.

Law College, Madras,
17th April 1914.

A. DAVIES,
Principal.

B 6

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES' MEDICAL SCHOOL, TANJORE

RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE ADMISSION AND TRAINING OF SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS AND HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS, 1914-1918.

I. The following classes of pupils will be admitted into this school:—

(a) Civil Medical pupils for employment as sub-assistant surgeons under the Local Government.

(b) Local and Municipal pupils, *i.e.*, pupils specially stipended by Local Boards or Municipal Councils for service under those bodies.

(c) Madras-Burma pupils, *i.e.*, natives of the Madras Presidency, who are specially stipended by the Government of Burma for civil employment under that Government.

(d) Native state pupils, *i.e.*, pupils specially stipended by Native States for employment by such States.

(e) Private pupils, *i.e.*, pupils who undergo medical training as hospital assistants at their own expense in order to qualify as private medical practitioners.

(f) Female pupils, *i.e.*, female pupils belonging to any of the classes (b), (d) and (e) enumerated above.

II. Civil Medical and Madras-Burma pupils are selected by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras. Full particulars are published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I-B, dated 3rd March 1914, pages 125—132.

Local and Municipal, Native States and private pupils are selected by the Superintendent, Medical School, Tanjore, and rules for admission of these pupils are given below:—

(a) i. Candidates of all nationalities are eligible for admission into this school, provided they have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary examination, or the Matriculation examination or any higher examination or hold Completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates.

ii. There is no age limit in the case of these pupils.

iii. A student securing 40 per cent in English and 35 per cent in other compulsory subjects at the public examination may be considered for purposes of the rules and regulations of this department a holder of a Completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate. It should be borne in mind that it is a cardinal feature of the scheme to attach value to the character and result of a boy's entire school career in preference to the bare record of his success at any single examination.

(b) i. For female students a certificate of having passed the Matriculation or any higher examination or a Completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate. Such of the candidates as do not possess the above mentioned qualification shall apply on or before the 15th of June every year to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras for permission as a special case to enter the Medical School, Tanjore, and the Superintendent, Medical School, Tanjore, shall hold an examination of the approved candidates as to their fitness to enter the Medical School.

ii. They shall for the present receive their professional education gratuitously, but shall be required to pay the annual registration fee of Rs. 5. This fee should be paid not later than the 15th of July into a Government treasury to the credit of Medical School fees and the treasury receipt delivered at the school office. They shall be required to provide themselves with text books and instruments and shall pay the fee of Rs. 15 prescribed for the Final Board examination.

(c) Applications from private pupils should be prepared in manuscript in the form given below and must be accompanied by (1) Completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate or Certificates of having passed the Matriculation examination or any higher examination, (2) of good conduct and vaccination and (3) by leaving certificates which should be sent to the Superintendent, Medical School, Tanjore, on or before the 1st June 1914:—

Form of application from private pupils for admission into the His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales' Medical School, Tanjore.

1. Name of pupil and his house or village name in full.
2. Father's name and his house or village name in full.
3. Father's occupation.
4. Caste and religion of candidate.
5. Present age with date of birth.
6. General educational qualification (examination passed).
7. Present residence (full address to be given).
8. Whether the candidate has attached the following certificates:—
   (a) General education certificate.
   (b) Character certificate.
   (c) Leaving certificate.

Date }
Place } *Signature of pupil.*

(d) Selected candidates will be required to join the Medical School, Tanjore, on the 1st July 1914, and the school fees in all cases must be paid into a Government treasury to the credit of the Medical School fees and the treasury receipt delivered at the school office before admission.

(e) If a private pupil leave the school during the session, he shall have no right to claim a remission of any portion of the term fee but the controlling authority may return or remit such portion as may be considered equitable.

(*f*) The course in hospital and school extends to four years and the following is the present curriculum :—

First year—
Anatomy skeleton.
Physiology.
Chemistry.

Second year—
Anatomy, General and Practical.
Materia Medica.
Hygiene.

Third year—
Medical Jurisprudence.
Ophthalmology
Lunacy.
Medicine } out for Board examination.
Surgery }

Final year—
Medicine including clinical.
Surgery including clinical, operative and minor.
Midwifery.

(*g*) Every private pupil should provide himself with all the prescribed text-books, instruments, etc.

(*h*) (i) The school fee for a private student is Re 25 for each year of study (total Rs 100). The fee for admission to the Final Board examination is Rs. 15.

(ii) Pupils sent by a District Board or a Municipality are educated free, the monthly stipends and cost of books, etc., being borne by the Board or Municipality.

(iii) Native States sending pupils for instruction to this school are required to pay the same fees as those for private pupils.

E. H. WRIGHT, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

Tanjore, 18th March 1914.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TRAINING OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The class for the training of Sanitary Inspectors in this College will be held for six months (from July to December).

2. Candidates who have passed the Matriculation prior to 1910 or any higher examination are eligible for admission. Those who have obtained the best completed Secondary School-leaving Certificate issued under the authority of Government showing that the candidate possesses sufficient knowledge in the ordinary subjects and in two optional subjects other than Shorthand and Type-writing are also eligible (45 per cent. of marks in English and 40 per cent. in other subjects will be required). In the selection of candidates preference will be given to those who belong to this Presidency and have passed the higher educational tests. The Principal may require any applicant to appear before him before his admission is decided on.

No exemption of any kind can be granted.

3. The fee prescribed for the course is Rupees (30) thirty.

4. Applications from candidates must be made to the Principal on printed forms which can be had from the Senior Assistant, Medical College, on sending a half-anna postage stamp. Such applications will not be registered unless accompanied by the treasury receipt for the registration fee of five rupees; this sum will be allowed to count; towards the tuition fee, in the case of candidates who are selected who will be required to pay the balance of Rs. 25 only, to complete the payment. No refund of the registration fee will be allowed under any circumstances to selected candidates.

The registration fee as well as the balance must be paid into a Government treasury to the Credit of the "Madras Medical College Fees" and the treasury receipt sent to the Principal.

5. The course of training under the revised scheme comprises physiology, hygiene and bacteriological demonstrations, and the standard corresponds to the intermediate technical examination in physiology and hygiene under the Government Technical Examination Scheme.

6. The applications will be received by the Principal from the 1st May to 15th June next. Intimation will be sent to selected candidates who should remit the balance of the fee and send the treasury receipt to the Principal before the 1st July.

7. The following documents (in original) should be submitted with the application :—

Qualification certificate,
Conduct certificate,
Transfer (or leaving) certificate,
Vaccination certificate,
Treasury receipt for (Rs. 5) the registration fee,
Permission from the super or officer (if in public service).

Applications defective in any way or which have not been received on the 15th June will be rejected.

8. Any selected candidate who may fail to join within three days after work commences will be refused admission and no claim for refund of the fee will be entertained.

9. The application and other documents of candidates not selected will be returned. No enquiries from applicants will be attended to.

10. Students will not be granted leave during working days of the session.

11. Students who have not made satisfactory progress in classes, will not be permitted to appear for the Government Technical Examination and no certificates of attendance will be granted to them.

12. Before obtaining their certificates as Sanitary Inspectors, candidates are required to satisfy the Sanitary Commissioner of their ability to ride and cycle. No one will be promoted to the post of a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination unless he has a speaking and reading knowledge of both Tamil and Telugu.

G. G. GIFFARD, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Principal, Medical College.

Madras, 24th April 1914.

E-7

MEDICAL EXAMINATION, APOTHECARY GRADE.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned students of the Madras Medical College, have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Medical College, Madras, to have passed the final examination for the Apothecary Grade held in March 1914.—

Second Class.

1. Miss E. Anthonisamy.
2. { Miss A. D'Cruz.
   { Miss M. D'Rozario.

(By Order.)

C. A. F. HINGSTON, Captain, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AND SERVICE FOR ENGINE DRIVERS.

Notice is hereby given that, under G.O. No. 1420 M., dated 11th August 1904, the next Examination for Certificates of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers qualifying candidates for employment under Government will be held at the Public Works Workshops near Seven Wells, Madras, on the 18th and 19th May 1914 commencing at 8 A.M.

2. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms so that they may reach the Sanitary Engineer's office on or before the 1st May 1914, after which date no application will be considered. Applications for admission to the Examination for Certificates of Competency must be drawn up in accordance with rule 9 of the Rules for grant of Certificates of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th October 1904 pages 536 to 541, and must be supported by the accompaniments referred to in that rule and those for admission to the Examination for Certificates of Service in accordance with rule 21.

3. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 1st May next, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras must be securely fastened to the application together with other enclosures.

4. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows:—

[*Application for admission to the Examination for Engine Drivers*]

The Sanitary Engineer to Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,
Chepauk, Madras.

Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.

5. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be criminally prosecuted. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

6. For any information that may be required, candidates are referred to the rules published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th October 1904, pages 536 to 541.

7. Application forms and copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

W. HUTTON,
Superintending Engineer, Sanitary Engineer to Government and President, Board of Examiners.

Office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government,
Chepauk, Madras, 9th April 1914.

MADRAS SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Supplemental list of candidates declared to have passed the Field Surveyor's Test held in July 1913.—

Name of candidate.	Party to which employed at the time of examination.
Subbannayya Udiyavara	No. V. Survey Party, Chittoor.

Survey Office, Madras,
23rd April 1914.

D. G. HATCHELL,
Director of Survey.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Muhammadans who have passed the Matriculation Examination prior to 1913 or hold completed Secondary School Leaving Certificates for the post of clerk, office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bellary Muhammadan Range, on Rs. 20 per mensem. Applications

which should be submitted so as to reach this office on or before the 15th May 1914 should clearly state the age, qualifications and previous experience if any, of the applicants, and should be accompanied by copies of testimonials

Office of the Inspr. of Schools, Third Circle,
Bellary, 8th April 1914.

D. A. HOSDAY,
Ag Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

WANTED a Mathematics B.A., L.T., for the Board High School, Chittoor, pay Rs. 60—1—70 Apply at once to the President, District Board, Chittoor.

District Board's Office, Chittoor,
13th April 1914.

A. R. CUMMING,
President.

WANTED *immediately* a Clerk for the office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, on a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem. Applications, which should furnish the following particulars, should be submitted so as to reach this office not later than 1st May next. Copies of testimonials should accompany the applications.

(1) Name; (2) Age; (3) Last previous appointment, with salary; (4) Caste; (5) Highest general education test passed with year; (6) Vernacular languages known.

The selected candidate will be expected to join the appointment forthwith.

Civil and Military Station, Bangalore,
14th April 1914.

T. O. HODGES,
Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified graduates whose optional language is preferably Canarese for the posts of teachers in the Board High school, Coondapoor and the Incomplete Secondary schools at Udipi and Karkal on salaries ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 90 with prospects of promotion by increments, etc.

2. Applications are also invited from undergraduates and others qualified under the Educational Rules for employment as teachers in secondary schools for the posts of Assistant Teachers and Drawing Master in the said three schools on salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 with prospects of promotion by increments, etc.

3. Applications which should contain the following particulars should be accompanied by copies of testimonials, if any, and reach the undersigned before the 15th May 1914.—

(1) Name in full; (2) Father's name; (3) Examinations passed—(a) Educational (with optional subject and language) and (b) Technical (year in which passed); (4) Caste; (5) Age; (6) Present profession, or appointment, if any; (7) Whether served in any secondary school as teacher, if so, service and name or names of schools; (8) College in which educated; (9) Candidate's address.

Coondapoor Taluk Board's Office, Coondapoor,
15th April 1914.

G. W. WELLS,
President.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Draftsman test or the Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of an Assistant Draftsman on Rs. 50—4—50 (sub *spe rem*.) now vacant in the Office of the Director of Industries, Madras. Mofussil candidates must be prepared to go to Madras to see the undersigned if they are asked to do so at their own expense.

Preference will be given to those who have had experience of the Public Works Department.

Madras, 17th April 1914.

K. T. B. THESSLER,
Ag. Director of Industries.

WANTED an M.A. (Applications will be received from this year's candidates) or a B.A. (Hon.) in Mathematics as Lecturer in the Madras Christian College for work partly with the Honours classes. Salary Rs. 100 or according to qualifications and experience. Applications (in duplicate) to be sent to the Principal before May 20th.

Madras, 17th April 1914.

W. MESTON,
Ag. Bursar.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Trained Muhammadans, holding certificates of the secondary grade, for the post of Temporary Assistant in the Government Madrasa-i-Azam on Rs. 30.

Applications should reach the undersigned by the 10th May 1914, stating age and qualifications together with copies of testimonials.

Government Madrasa-i-Azam, Mount Road,
Madras, 21st April 1914.

C. W. MOSS,
Headmaster.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified teachers for the undermentioned posts in the Ramnad district in the Board Girls' Schools proposed to be started at Elayiramponnai in Sattur taluk and Tadupatti in Srivilliputtur taluk :—

	Rs.
Head teacher	12
First assistant	10

2. The application should furnish information as to the full name, caste, age, present employment, and the general and professional qualifications of the candidate and should also be accompanied by copies of certificates of education and character.

3. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th May 1914.

Office of the Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools,
Tinnevelly Girls' Range, Palamcottah,
21st April 1914.

E. SCHOFIELD, B.A., L.T.,
Sub Assistant Inspectress of Schools,
Tinnevelly Girls' Range.

It is hereby notified that the post of Third Clerk in the Office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle, has been filled up.

Coimbatore, 23rd April 1914.

A. DEROZARIO,
Ag. Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained Anglo-Indian Graduates for the post of Second Assistant Training Section, Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras, on Rs. 100—5—125.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience together with copies of certificates and testimonials should be sent in undersigned as soon as possible.

Presidency Training School for Mistresses,
Madras, 25th April 1914.

E. DIXON,
Superintendent.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 17.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1914. [Price, 4 as. 6 p.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Appointments, Leave of Absence, &c.—	
Judicial, Board of Revenue and Public Works	843-849
Notifications:—	
General	849
Judicial	849
Financial	851
Public Works	851
Marine	852
Post Office	856
Official Advertisements	856
Vacancies	872
Private Advertisements	873
Supplement:—	
Abstract of Season Report for the week ending 19th April 1914.	
Jury Roll and Lists of Jurors.	
Meteorological Results.	
Season Report for the month of March 1914.	
Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras Presidency for the month of February 1914.	

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Judicial.

No. 23.—Posting.—M.R.Ry. Tasha Vettil Narayanan Nair Avargal, on relief at Coimbatore by M.R.Ry. V. Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal, is posted as District Munsif to Karur.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
20th April 1914.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

Board of Revenue.

Land Revenue.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board has granted privilege leave to Mr. J. A. D'Rozario, Deputy Collector, Cochin, Malabar district, for one month with effect from 4th May 1914 or date of relief.

Office of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 8th April 1914.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board grants privilege leave for one month to Mr. Clear, District Forest Officer, South Vellore, with effect from the 29th April 1914.

2, " " " " "

Office of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 21st April 1914.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations the Board has granted privilege leave to Mr T Austin, I C S., Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, Tanjore district, for one month from 1st June 1914 or date of relief.

Office, of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 22nd April 1914.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Posting.—Mr David Alfred Ince, Assistant Inspector, is, on return from leave, posted to the Coimbatore Circle, *vice* Mr. Conway Stephen Browne Stricke, Assistant Inspector, on other duty in charge of the same Circle.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 21st April 1914.

Transfers.—M.R Ry P. Rajam Ayyar Gopalakrishna Ayyar, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Karaur to the Cuddapah Circle. To join urgently without awaiting relief.

Ghulam Shihabuddin Sahib, Acting Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Cuddapah to the Karaur Circle. To join expeditiously on relief.

M.R.Ry. Atyapankavar Harihara Pattar Venkatadri Ayyar, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Adiramapatnam to the Markanam Circle. To join urgently without awaiting relief.

M.R.Ry. Ananta Acheri Gopala Acharl, Acting Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Markanam to the Adiramapatnam Circle. To join urgently on relief.

H. H. F. M. TYLER.
Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 22nd April 1914.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Posting.—M.R Ry. Ramanatha Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Overseer, Second Grade, on return from leave, to the I21 Circle.

Extension of Leave.—Under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Dampanala Venkatasubbiah Venkataramana Ayyar Avargal, Supervisor, First Grade, South Arcot division, is granted, with effect from the 19th March 1914 extension of leave on medical certificate for one year.

S. B MURRAY,
Offg Chief Engineer, P.W.D
(General, Buildings and Roads).

Ootacamund, 21st April 1914.

Posting.—M.R Ry. N. Rangacharlu, Supervisor, First Grade, is, on completion of the stock-taking of timber in the Bezwada Workshops, Kistna Central division, posted to the Godavari Western division, for investigation work on extension of irrigation in the delta.

C. MILDRED,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Bezwada, 22nd April 1914.

Leave.—Under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month, from date of relief, is granted to M R Ry. V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Overseer, Tank Restoration Scheme division.

Transfer:—M R Ry. V. Venkata Suryanarayana Sarma, Supervisor, Second Grade, Kurnool division, is transferred to the Bellary division for the charge of the Hospet sub-division.

To join forthwith and relieve M R Ry. R Mahadeva Ayyar Avargal.

2. This cancels the posting of M.R.Ry. T. N. Venkataroma Ayyar to the charge of the Hospet sub-division ordered in the notification published on page 504, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 21st April 1914.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 24th April 1914.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations privilege leave for one month with effect from 15th April 1914 inclusive is granted to M R.Ry G. Ranga Acharl, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Mupad Reservoir Project division.

A. H. MORIN,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

Madras, 21st April 1914.

Leave.—Under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, M.R Ry. E. Ramamurthi, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Madura Drainage division, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 24th March 1914.

Trichinopoly, 20th April 1914.

Transfer.—M.B.Ry. K. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Madura Division, is transferred to the Tank Restoration Scheme Division.

2. This order carries with it sanction to the transit pay and allowances.

Trichinopoly, 21st April 1914. M. R. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Re-posting.—Mr D. W. Gollan, Assistant Engineer, posted to this Circle vs Government Notification No. 6-D., dated 15th April 1914, is reposted to the Tholudur Project division for charge of the Head works sub-division.

Madras, 22nd April 1914. A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer VII Circle.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 9 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Record Office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs

1103. H. G. Anchary. Bangles.
1430. E. N. Breitung. Subterranean heaters.
1433. C. Moriondi. Improvements in the manufacture of paper thread.
1435. R. O. Meyer. Improvements in roof coverings.
1439. W. J. E. Parlatt and C. H. Jarrett. Improvements in vacuum cleaners.
1441. Hoskins & Sewell, Ld., and J. E. Hoskins. Improvements relating to folding or collapsible ships' berths, luggage racks, lavatory basins and the like.
1445. A. Spencer. Improvements in central buffing and draw gear for railway and like vehicles.
1446. P. S. Swan. Improvements in rheostats for controlling electric motors and the like.
1448. M. W. Fink & A. M. Kobrolka. An improved bed for pneumatic or other tyres.
1244. M. A. Kawie. Improvements in incandescent petroleum lamps.
1353. G. H. Thomas. Improvements in aeroplanes of the biplane type.
1389. G. Renard. Improvements relating to the treatment of petroleum and similar hydrocarbons.
1440. R. Deo. Electric lamp fixture.
1454. F. A. Sheehan. Improvements in and relating to portable water tanks or pakhals for animal transport.

Ootacamund, 28th April 1914. A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary

REMOVAL OF OFFICES.

The head-quarters of the Office of Revenue Settlement Party No. II will be removed to Tanjore from the 9th April 1914. All communications intended for the Officer in charge of the Party should be addressed to Tanjore from that date.

Revenue Settlement Office, Party No. II, Coimbatore, 2nd April 1914. J. SUNDARAYYA PANTULU,
Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge

It is hereby notified that, in accordance with G.O. Mis. No. 810, Revenue, dated 14th March 1914, the head-quarters of Revenue Settlement Party No. III will be removed from Madanapalle to Chittoor. All correspondence and petitions which cannot reach Madanapalle by April 30th should therefore be addressed to Chittoor, where the office will open on May 1st, 1914.

Revenue Settlement Party No. III, Madanapalle, 17th April 1914. C. F. BRACKENBURY,
Special Settlement Officer.

The Head-quarters of No V Survey Party will be removed from Chittoor to Cuddalore. All communications intended to reach this office on or after 25th of this month should be sent to Cuddalore.

Survey Office, Chittoor, 8th April 1914. W. A. HASTED,
Deputy Director of Survey, No. V Party.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The public are informed that a new Public Works Department division styled Koraput division has been specially constituted from 1st April 1914 with headquarters at Koraput.

The division is sub-divided for the present into three sub-divisions: (*a*) Koraput, (*b*) Indravati and (*c*) Jeypore.

All the correspondence relating to this new Public Works Department division should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Koraput division (headquarters, Koraput).

Office of the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam,
17th April 1914.

A. S. LAURIE,
Executive Engineer.

It is hereby notified that Abdul Satar, Dhalayat, Sub-Collector's office, Nandyal, Kurnool district, is dismissed from service and that he is ineligible for re-employment in any department of Government.

Nandyal Sub-Collector's Office,
8th April 1914.

F. J. NOBES,
Sub-Collector.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section V of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on or about the 18th day of June 1913, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at Rs. 38 * (thirty-eight) approximately was found hidden in a well in survey No. 205 belonging to one Pulicheri Gurrappa Madah of Tirupati in the village of Thimmanaidupolem in Chandragiri taluk, Chittoor district.

Description of property.	Value. About Rs.
Red wood weighing 9½ maunds and consisting of 24 chiselled posts, 41 unchiselled posts and 3 pieces	38

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chittoor at his office on the 15th day of May 1914 in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

* Value of the article(s) present secured.

Chittoor Collector's Office,
15th December 1913.

A. FOTHERINGHAM,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that about the 31th December 1913, the undermentioned treasure is said to have been found in Nagulapadu village of the Atmakur taluk by Vadyula Venkata Subbareddi and his servant Sampegu Narasigadu while digging earth in S. No. 454 of Nagulapadu held on a ryotwari patta by Sanavarapu Venkatasami Reddi and nine others —

Details of the find	Weight. TOLAS.	Estimated value. Rs.
A pot of small gold coins usually known as "Fanam" or "Rake" of which 338 has been recovered from the finders	10¾	140

All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are requested to appear in person or by agent before the Collector of Nellore at his office in Nellore on Monday the 6th July 1914 in view to their claims being enquired into and disposed of according to law.

Nellore Collector's Office,
18th January 1914.

B. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that in September 1913 current coins of the total value of Rs 14-3-3 were found by certain persons while digging at the foot of a cocoanut tree in S. No. 56/2 of Pakmar village, Udipi taluk, South Canara district, in the Madras Presidency, belonging to the Malki Venkataramana temple in the Mangalore taluk.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Canara at his office at Mangalore at 3 P.M. on Monday, the 7th September 1914, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

South Canara Collector's Office, Camp Brahmavar,
8th April 1914.

M. E. COUCHMAN,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that on the 13th October 1913, the treasure consisting of Rs. 23 white rupees was found by Kantharu Chowdhury, Krishna Padhano, Magata Panigrahi, Vorjuna Chowdhury, Yogadhi Chowdhury, Lokhano Sahu and Karuna Panigrahi of Pedadiga village, Sarangi estate, tekkalipuram taluk, Ganjam district, in a vacant raised ground at the eastern end of the southern street of Pedadiga.

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are required to appear in person or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of Ganjam at Chatrapur on 1st September 1914 at 11 A.M. with a view to the claim being enquired into and determined according to law.

Ganjam Collector's Office, Chatrapur,
27th March 1914.

N. MACMICHAEL,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure consisting of jewels was found by one Avudai, daughter of Sudalaimuthu Kone of Pranjeri village, Tinnevelly taluk, Tinnevelly district, on the 22nd November 1913, in Survey No. 1793, grazing ground, poramboke, on the bank of the Chithar river, while she was resting sat kuranji bushes (*Strobilanthes*) for the reclamation of the field for cultivation :—

Serial No.	Description and number of the articles.	Approximate value. Rs. A. P.
1.	Gold ornament worn in the neck (thanga kambi karai 2)	34 0 0
2.	Gold ornament worn in the ear (thanga vathi 2)	1 4 0
3.	Gold pieces (thanga pottu 2)	0 8 0
4	Silver broken pieces 3	6 6 0
5.	Silver ornament worn in feet (pooli 2)	0 1 0
6.	Gold ornament worn on the ear with a white stone in the centre (thirukkuppu)	6 0 0
7.	Copper vessel with lid (kopparai with lid)	0 0 0
		47 1 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent duly authorised before the Collector of Tinnevelly at his office at Kokkarakulam on 1st day of June 1914 at 11 A.M. in view to the claim being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
18th December 1913.

G. H. B. JACKSON,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on the 13th day of July 1913, the treasure hereunder described was found in the site belonging to Venkamaal, guardian of minor Ramakrishna Nayudu, in S. No. 126 village-site of Nanam village, Saidapet taluk, of the Chingleput district by Para Perumal of the village :—

	Description of treasure.	
1.	Gold vali	2
2.	Gold patta	1
3.	Gold chittus	2
4.	Gold earring	1
5.	A small gold wire	1
	Total ..	7, valued at Rs. 41.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his office at Saidapet on the 11th day of April 1914 with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

S. P. RICE,
Collector.

Chingleput Collector's Office, Saidapet,
8th November 1913.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on the 16th November 1913 the treasure hereunder described was found in the site belonging to Sabroya Mudali in S. No. 220 of Poonamallee village, Conjeeveram taluk of the Chingleput district, by Thiruvengada Mudali of the village :—

	Description of the treasure.
(1)	One stone idol of Subramanyaswami.
(2)	Do. of Valli.
(3)	Do. of Daivayanai Ammon.
(4)	Do. of Iswari.

All valued at Rs. 20.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his office at Saidapet on the 26th day of June 1914 with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

S. P. RICE.
Collector.

Chingleput District Collector's Office, Saidapet.
19th January 1914.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned articles of treasure were found by (1) Poovirah Kandiah and (2) Subbiah Kandiah, sons of Doraiswami Kudiaa of Poongancor village, Tanjore taluk, and (3) their mother Pommanmal while digging their patta lands in survey No 131 S. of Pungancor village, Tanjore taluk and district, about 21 months ago :—

Description of articles.	Weight in ozns.	Approximate value. Rs. A. P.
1. Natarajo	140	52 8 0
2. Pamakandas	46	15 0 0
3 Do Ambal with pedam	42¼	15 15 0
4. Prathosha Moorthies	18	7 2 0
5. Vathanmai	1	0 6 0
6. Devarai	1¼	0 9 0
Total ..	244	91 8 0

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 15th June 1914, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
8th January 1914.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned articles valued at Rs. 24–5–0 have been discovered by M.R.Ry. S. Sambasiva Chettiar, High Court Vakil, Mayaveram, Tanjore district, from S. No. 9, classed as natham of Pattamangalam vottam, Mayaveram taluk, while making some excavation for a building :—

Description of articles.	Weight.	Approximate value. Rs. A. P.
Twenty-two broken gold beads and one gold pattakarai 6¼ inch by ¾ inch	6¼ viraganadas	24 5 0

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 15th June 1914, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
8th January 1914.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles of the value of Rs. 32 was found in a vessel buried in the chilly garden (S. No. 762 of Kurli village, Kadiri taluk, known as Jamal Khan Madi or Cheruvu Vara Madi of Gatte Chinnarappa of Kurli village, Kadiri taluk of Anantapur district, Madras Presidency :—

Description of articles.	Weight.	Estimated value. Rs.
Fifteen small circular pieces of gold, bearing the image of Vishnu on one side and some inscription on the other and locally known as "Madne"	32½ tolas	32

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Anantapur at his office at Anantapur on the 8th day of June 1914 in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
17th January 1914.

S. W. G. I. MACIVER,
Collector.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned, that, on or about the 10th January 1914, the treasure mentioned below was found by Velaudan Vittil Raman of Choruvalcheri amsam, Walluvanad taluk, near an abandoned well :—

	Approximate value. Rs.
One gold bangle	68

All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are directed to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Malabar at Calicut on 27th July 1914 at 11 A.M. and establish their claims.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
12th March 1914.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each District of the Madras Presidency from August 1896 to 26th April 1914.

District	1st period (August 1896 to June 1899).		Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).		Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Ninth period July 1906 to June 1907).		Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).		Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).		Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).		Sixteenth period (1st July 1913 to 26th April 1914)		Grand Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Anantapur	256	244	8	3	8	3	15	10	183	109	1,033	1,066	1,731	1,346	2	1	13	7	353	177	34	20	3	3	30	16	68	405	207	205	60	42	3,150	2,178
Bellary	330	277	113	62	4	3	5,660	5,218	8,364	6,055	8,999	9,394	10,271	8,300	2,508	2,106	904	727	1,194	1,001	619	367	7	4	1,108	918	12,307	10,240	634	606	295	201	54,509	44,210
Bezwada	9	9	4	4	8	8	7	5	11	5	16	10	8	4	9	5	7	2	18	16	4	2	3	3	5	5	—	—	8	8	2	2	101	67
Chingleput	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	231	118	165	154	56	19	230	262
Coimbatore	6	3	30	30	—	—	560	508	719	599	4,867	3,134	2,950	2,118	319	244	4	3	600	348	2,194	1,326	1,455	1,013	2,031	1,439	2,903	1,788	1,764	1,211	5,530	3,985	23,813	17,471
Cuddapah	9	9	—	—	—	—	5	4	5	3	905	574	99	75	5	4	—	—	1	1	3	1	3	1	—	—	1	1	310	259	—	—	617	704
Ganjam	1	—	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	8	99	9	3	3	1	1	4	3	3	3	4	3	—	—	3	3	1	1	33	23
Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	9	7	6	3	3	3	32	23
Guntur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Kurnool	172	148	—	—	—	—	18	8	710	462	491	304	249	131	8	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	3	3	—	—	1,726	991
Madras City	19	11	3	—	11	7	1	4	14	10	16	10	99	70	78	57	3	3	4	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	1	1	1	9	8	196	124
Madura	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	9	9	32	18	8	8	—	—	—	—	9	9	24	24	1,300	1,068	8	8	8	8	15	8	2,517	1,183
Malabar	1	—	—	—	4	3	2	2	6	6	7	7	11	6	47	41	45	40	160	141	28	29	263	246	110	105	8	8	33	10	9	6	1,416	1,309
Nellore	8	8	—	—	8	7	3	3	3	3	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	8
Nilgiris, The	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	53	53	209	45	123	56	540	209	36	16	146	31	23	16	140	79	175	116	42	28	228	135	98	61	851	1,551
North Arcot	625	511	14	11	48	36	1,613	1,154	1,168	808	2,005	1,420	724	491	61	46	18	6	86	61	11	11	18	8	140	134	1,407	895	1,319	1,208	3,814	2,321	13,414	10,076
Ramnad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3
Salem	871	630	91	887	2,402	1,171	1,999	1,351	4,709	3,097	1,285	811	2,234	1,600	199	94	307	221	2,209	926	650	301	181	110	6,191	4,220	1,606	1,104	897	294	884	246	25,849	17,009
South Arcot	—	—	8	6	5	5	1	—	3	1	3	1	3	1	36	36	—	—	6	3	1	1	5	5	9	4	88	76	1	1	—	—	247	125
South Canara	1	1	2	1	8	8	48	9	1,178	996	809	476	719	458	220	179	126	124	784	574	268	195	192	108	1,295	1,190	668	503	611	570	270	252	6,447	5,073
Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	8	6	4	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	160	146	336	156
Tinnevelly	—	—	3	3	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	71	35
Trichinopoly	7	6	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7
Tinnevelly	—	—	1	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Cochin State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	4
Travancore State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	195	118	—	—	16	16	212	136
Pudukkottai State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Banganapalle State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pudukkottai State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,524	2,095	1,319	634	1,662	1,278	9,556	8,333	21,218	14,859	19,911	18,516	19,979	14,946	3,564	2,961	621	479	5,871	4,040	3,854	2,498	6,660	3,748	10,903	8,907	19,088	15,307	1,276	4,366	8,156	6,262	166,241	116,410

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STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 25th April 1914.

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 11th April 1914.						Reported during the week ending 18th April 1914.						Reported during the week ending 25th April 1914.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary district	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	2	2	2	2
Conjeeveram Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore district	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	1
Godavari district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Town	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Malabar district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Nilgiris	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
North Arcot district	...	...	4	4	30	34	34	28	5	5	12	10	17	14	4	1	4	1
Salem district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
South Canara district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore Town	...	...	...	3	3	4	4	...	...	3	3	4	4	...	4	4	4	4
Tanjore district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakonam Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nemapatam Town	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin port	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1	6	10	21	27	28	2	6	10	18	21	24	1	1	13	8	14	9

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
27th April 1914

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned properties consisting of gold and silver jewellery, brass-plates (European and Indian), knives, spectacles, razors, walking sticks, umbrellas, wooden boxes, planks, etc., remaining unclaimed at the Police Commissioner's office up to the 31st December 1913 will be sold by public auction on or after the 6th October 1914

Any person who may have a claim thereto is required to appear before the undersigned and establish his claim within six months from the date of the publication of this notice in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, failing which they will be sold by public auction.

List.

1. One gold plated bangle valued Rs. 11-8-0.
2. *Four* German silver bangles, 4 silver rings, 2 gold rings of inferior gold, 1 brass ring mounted with silver, 1 gold nose-screw of inferior gold, 1 string of red beads, 1 string of brown beads (the effects of patient Ankamma) who died in the General Hospital on 27th June 1913)
   Three glass bangles, 1 glass ring, 1 brass ring, 4 brass (earrings, 1 gold nose ornament (set with red stone inferior gold), 1 gold (bell and 1 silver thayat (the effects of patient Amirtham who died in the General Hospital on 6th July 1913).
3. A bundle containing a bamboo basket with sanitary necessaries, one soap cake with tray (complete)
   One aluminum comb, 1 table knife, 2 sandle sticks, 1 soda bottle.
   One coffee strainer, 1 tin box (small), 1 bottle with medicine, 1 lump sale-proceeds As. 6 3 of coffee powder, sugar, wheat flour credited
4. One carpet bag containing 4 copper bogiri, 3 copper trays, 1 brass dekshaw, 1 bogiri, 1 white jacket, 2 white drawers and 1 khaki shirt and as's proceeds of im As 6 credited.
5. Two teakwood pieces, 10 feet long
6. One copper bowl and a penknife
7. Brass crape in gauzy bag.
8. One penknife.
9. One big knife with wooden handle.
10. One large soda water bottle
11. One yard of check cloth.
12. One copper vessel
13. One canvas easy chair, 2 wooden chairs (1 broken), 1 cot (campoise), 2 oil tin cans, 1 aluminum tumbler 1 kerosine light, 1 table light 2 globes, 2 glass tumblers, 1 lemonade bottle, 6 aluminum vessels 1 handkerchief, 2 looking glasses, 1 masalapatti, 2 iron trays, 1 copper chembu, 1 lamp with tumbler, 1 brass lota, 1 brass jalatharpal, 1 iron half measure, 1 brass chuvalai, 1 bottle, 1 brass karandi, 2 brass thattoos, 1 brass lamp, 2 soap boxes, 1 vegetable cutter, 3 iron ladles, 3 enamelled vessels, 2 iron boxes, 3 iron ovens and 3 plateaux.
14. One screw box and a rosish box.
15. Returned.
16. One bedsheet square cloth.

17. Three wooden seats
18. A gunny bag, a white shirt, 1 packet of tea and some vegetables, sale-proceeds Rs. 1-9 credited.
19. One khaki over-coat.
20. One cycle horn.
21. One small wooden stool
22. One blanket
23. Eight new gilded watch chains.
24 to 27. Rs. 2-4-0 sale-proceeds of ground-nuts, bengalgram, and gingelly seeds, credited
28. Forty playing cards, 1 mat, 2 lamps.
29. One black foreign cap.
30. One old dyed red angavastram, 5 yards
31. One black cycle pump.
32. One meter-cost starting handle.
33. Returned.
34. One brass pipe, 1 brass small hasna, 3 small brass chembus, 2 wooden female puppets, 2 tin spoons, 1 German silver spoon, 1 brass small oven, 1 small aluminium kinny, 1 hair comb, 1 small sandalwood piece, some small coral beads, 1 blue yezamd and 1 wooden box
35. An 4, sale-proceeds of tobacco, greengram, tamarind and mustard, credited.
36. One oil can
37. One nickel plate hurricane
38. One reservoir of a water-cost lamp.
39. One silk cloth (red Bandanberry).
40. One oil umbrella (black).
41. The following effects of 53 persons who died or left the General Hospital:
One coloured old saree and 1 old cole, 1 coloured old saree and 1 jacket, 1 white blouse, 1 bodice 1 coloured blouse, 1 shirt and 3 white shirt, 1 coloured saree, 1 shirt, 1 cap, 1 pair of slippers and 1 pillow case, 1 coat and 1 rag 1 coloured cloth, 1 cap and 1 handkerchief, 1 white cloth and 1 shirt 1 small rag and 4 coloured rags, 1 handkerchief, 1 strap, 1 coat and 1 pair coloured stockings, 1 coloured cloth and 1 shawl, 1 coloured cloth and 1 yellow cloth and 1 white trousers, 1 coloured cloth and 1 coat, 4 strings of beads, 1 chadi, 2 blankets, 6 white cloths, 3 bags and 1 kora rug, 1 white cloth and 1 coloured cloth, 6 white cloths and 1 shawl, 1 white cloth, 1 coloured cloth and 1 banian, 1 white cloth, 1 coloured cloth, 1 coloured cloth and 1 white cloth, 1 white cloth and 1 coat 1 white cloth 1 coloured cloth and 1 banian, 1 coloured blanket, 2 white cloths, 1 shirt 1 small bundle, 2 blanket, 1 rag, 1 cap and 2 cloths, 1 white cloth and 1 coloured cloth, 2 shirts, 1 drawer, 1 white cloth and 1 velvet cap, 2 white cloths, 1 white cloth, 1 banian and 1 red cloth 1 white cloth and 2 coloured cloth, 2 white cloths, 1 banian and 1 blanket 2 white cloths, 1 shirt and 1 towel coloured
42. Rs. 70-1-1 unclaimed deposits of patients who had either left or died in the General Hospital (credited).
43. Side-flaps for motor car
43-A. The following unclaimed effects of patients who had either died or left the General Hospital:—
Two silver thayaths, 3 silver buttons with brass rings, 1 gold wire nose-ring, 1 string with 2 silver thayaths, 1 gold like wire nose-ring, 2 German silver bangles, 2 brass bangles, 1 string common beads (white and red beads between), 1 brass nose ornament (broken piece only), 1 metal ring with two red and 2 white stones (1 stone missing), 1 pair of gold wire ear-rings, 4 silver thayaths, 2 leather purse, 1 metal toe-ring, 1 metal earring with clasp (wire), 1 necklace containing 10 coral beads (the hook and connections are of brass), 1 chain gold and 2 silver thayaths in a cord, 2 glass bead bangles with silver attachment.
44. The following properties of prisoners:—
One purse, 1 cord thread, 1 brass thumbin with cash As. 7-11, 1 penknife, 1 brass ring and cash As. 4, 2 betel nut-rings and 1 snuff box, 1 penknife, 2 thayaths, 1 gold stud and 1 thayath, 1 key, 2 silver thayaths, cash As. 3-3, 1 empty snuff box, cash As. 1-6, 1 safety pin rolled gold, cash piece 2 and 1, 5 rings 1 nose screw, 2 iron keys, 1 bag and cash As. 1-6, 1-6 and 1-6.
45. One razor, 1 red cloth, 1 unbleached mull cloth, 1 shirt and 1 banian and Re. 1-3-0.
46. One cloth bundle containing 12 measures rice, sale proceeds credited
47. Cash Rs. 2 credited.
48. Returned.
49. Sale-proceeds of a fowl As. 3-3, credited.
50. Sale-proceeds of a hen, Re. 1-4-0, credited.
51. Cash given 5 credited
Imitation corals with silver thayath and brass hooks, a gold screw and a cloth purse.
52. Returned.
53. One pair of gold karuthamani and moon stones, 1 gold Kathu Bandhu mani stones
54. One brass bathrikain
55. An umbrella 8 ribbed.
56. One Saldapet red angavastram, 1 table knife and 1 needle (large)
57. Twelve glass earrings, 2 pairs of small scales, 1 small leather address cover, 3 lead pencils, 1 ivory pencil holder, 1 pair copper wire, two pairs of old spectacles, 1 carpenter's chalk in 3 pieces, 1 steel puncher, 1 slate (cracked), 1 testing stone (small), 3 small books, 6 small screws (copper), 1 glass cutter, 3 pieces of copper
58, 59, 61, 62 and 63 sale-proceeds of Bengal gram, etc., Re. 1-8-0 credited.
60. About 60 lbs. of tanning bark.
64. One log of wood 22" × 6".
65. One string thalis with 2 metal trinkets, 1 pair gold earrings, 1 red stone gold pin, 3 gold bangles, 1 brass thread, 3 brass hoppus, 4 German silver toe rings.
66. Eighty pieces of cowries.
67. Sale-proceeds of a fowl As. 3-3 credited.
68. One silk lungi with lace border
69. Sale-proceeds of rice As. 2-6 credited
70 to 18. Sale-proceeds of lungi Rs. 1-2-0 credited.
71. One brass carriage-wheel axle box cap.
72. Do cap
73. A leather dog with iron hooks
74. Returned to owner.
75. Sidapet red coloured angavastram, 1 large red handkerchief and cash As. 10-1 credited
76. One Swan fountain pen with 3 gold bands and nib, the cap cover or shield is broken
77. One metal coats cycle with lyre lever at one end bearing marks "Seabrook" made in U.S.A.
78. One gold Samarthi thirugabellai.
79. Two quarter anna copper pieces and 1 half anna.
80. A leather tool bag containing 12 articles
81. Three red cloths, 1 quilt, 1 white and black lined umbly, 1 brass chembu, 1 copper Panchapatram, Madhva Brahmin's caste mark stamp with ring, 1 small piece of gobichandanam.
82. One leather collar for pony.
83. One pair of shoes (white).
84. One spanner.
85. Eight pieces of a broken silver watch case.
86. One old white handkerchief, readable books in Natural knowledge.
87. The following effects of a patient who died in the General Hospital:—
One leather bag, 1 small looking glass, 1 hair brush, 1 key, 1 coir mattress, 2 pillows cases, 1 red blanket, 1 white blanket, 1 pair black shoes, 1 pair socks, 1 hat, 1 desk chair, 1 steel Trunk locked, 1 pair black shoes, 1 pair black socks, 1 carpet bag, 2 pairs white trousers, 1 pair coloured trousers, 1 coloured coat, 1 white shirt
88. The properties of one Mr. Sreenivasa of the Salt, and Abkari Department:
One camp table, 1 box containing 7 collars, 2 woollen banians, a canvas hold-all, a regimental badge a piece of cloth, 4 pairs and 1 odd socks, an empty bottle, camp cot with mosquito fittings and net curtain, 3 canvas easy-chairs, 1 sword with belt in scabbard, 1 box (card-board) containing a shoe-horn, nail file, a box cigars, 2 brushes, a rosary, a wooden silver handle, a foot-rule, a hairbrush, a razor, a brass bottle cleaner, a shaving soap, empty tin, a small mirror, a shaving soap, empty tin, a small mirror, a bottle scent, some letter papers, 1 iron hook, 6 post cards, visiting cards, and stamps, 3 country post cards, visiting cards, and stamps, 3 country post cards, knife, cleaning board, soda water bottles cards, knife, cleaning board, soda water bottles empty 3 full, 1 table lamp complete, 2 glass vases, 6 saucers, 4 plates and 7 glass tumblers, 5 forks, 4 table knives, 4 spoons, 1 tea strainer, 1 dittum lamp reservoir, 1 enamelled tea pot, 1 tea bottle, 4 mugs, 1 enamelled tea pot, 1 enamelled bowl (some broken), a porcelain toilet set, a black cross belt a blue serge suit, cotton coats 3, Madras Holland coats 2, khaki uniform coats 3, Madras Holland coats 2, khaki, uniform coats 3, khaki uniform trousers 5, volunteer khaki uniform trousers 5, volunteer khaki uniform, 1 white linen uniform 1, white linen uniform 1, white drill uniform, 4 cotton shirts, 2 red shirts 6 uniform, 4 cotton shirts, 2 red shirts 6 white cotton handkerchiefs, 6 soft collars, 7 linen collars, 1 khaki cotton gloves, 1 Salt officers Sarpeting, 2 towels, 3 socks, 7 ties, 1 topee cover 1 white cover, 1 blue cotton banian, 1 bathing trousers, 3 flim sheet, 2 pillows, 2 1 bathing trousers, 3 flim sheet, 2 pillows, 2 gramaphone records, 1 small mirror, slab of books and note-books, 5 pictures in frames, a photo, 9 hats, 5 pairs shoes, 4 pairs boots, 2 pairs gaiters

96. Three mats.
96. One bamboo basket containing 7 aluminum tumblers, 1 tin potatheratus, 1 tin soda powder, 1 pair of canvas shoes, 1 empty bottle, 1 cloth bundle containing some pots, 1 half towel.
97. Returned to owner
98. One full sovereign 2 silver bell (waist string), eight gold earrings, cash Rs. 15, 8 pieces of cloth
99. One blanket, 1 pillow, 2 old lungs and 1 mat.
100. One row of 31 beads
101 Sale-proceeds of mats, As. 2 credited
102. A Portuguese quarter anna coin
103. One 8 ribbed black umbrella
104 One hand lamp reservoir.
105 One brass tumbler and a broken mud kuja.
106. One 8 ribbed black umbrella with white cover.
107. Cash Rs. 2 in pair of gold lungs, 1 sub-coloured money purse, 1 coat, 1 small looking-glass, 2 white towel, 2 coloured handkerchiefs, 1 bandan, 1 white pillow case, 1 white coat, 1 flannel coat, 1 old coloured angavastram, 1 coloured lungi, 1 mosquito curtain, 1 pair of iron pillars, 4 Shupapora buttons, 1 needle, 1 wooden box, 1 country mat, 1 pillow with case, 1 pillow without case and 1 doll
108. One lace bordered oil cloth and an alpaca coat.
109–112 Sale-proceeds of tamarind, Rs. 1-2-0 credited
113. One iron pipe and 1 stopped cork.
117. One felt cap.
118. One broken stirrup
119 One wooden stick
120. One motor-car reflector.
121 One broken pen knife.
122 Two hat-racks.
123 Returned.
124. One broken candle socket of a carriage lamp.
125. One brass potatherakat, an empty bottle, an aluminum tumbler all tied in an old handkerchief.
126. One small book-shaped box with a small looking-glass
127. A fountain pen.
128 Four small rectangular plates of gold 4" broad weighing 7 varagunrayas packed in a paper
129. One motor-car horn
130. The following articles tied in a rose —
One pound, 7 counterfeit coins, 4 counterfeit coin, 3 tin box, 1 iron anvil, a mortar and a pestle, 1 iron sincere, a pair of scissors, 2 small pins, 1 iron tongs, 2 brush, 1 iron hammer, 3 iron rasps, 1 iron needle, 1 earthern furnace, 1 iron blow-pipe, 2 iron balls and a small quantity of beeswax and sale-proceeds of onions As. 7-3, credited.
131 One pen knife.
132. A lock with keys
133–134. Sale-proceeds of rice, etc., Rs. 1-8-0 credited.
137 One Tamil book
138 A table knife.
139 A razor.
140 One knife.
141 Two knives.
142 Rice powder
143 Sale-proceeds of gingelly seeds, As. 12 credited
144 Rs. 2-1 sale-proceeds of rice credited.
145 Cash Rs. 4-12 credited.
146. One bicycle oil lamp.
147 A woolen coat
148 Cash Rs. 1-2-3 credited.
149. An evening woolen cap
150. 1 brass and three-fourth yards of milk cloth
151 An ordinary pair of spectacles, nickel rim with 1 iron card board case
152. An iron cooker (enamelled).
153. One pair of water-proof leggins with pencil marks inside 3—6558—G/1. 2/06 in both.
154. One cushion with cover as marks.
155. A steel monkey spanner bearing name "Shingdon."
156. A purse containing As 1-7 credited
157 A small teak-wood box containing 1 small pen-knife, 3 small bottle, 1 iron needle, copper coal, 4 German silver vilanga galvan, 1 Hyderabad pie, 2 small pieces of copper, 1 blue stone, 1 white stone.
158 Two old white cloths
159 An English book "She" by H. Rider Haggard.
160. A cloth bag containing a nut cutter, a country knife and three small brass bells.
161. One felt hat, green.
162. A bundle of 3 iron keys and a paper cutter.
163. An English book "Five nights."
164 An hand mat with only one wheel.
165. One bundle containing a shawl, 1 coat, 1 trouser, 1 shirt and an umbrella
166 One ten rupee currency note (credited).
167. An English book (The Oxford Geographies).
168. A silver thayath and a copper thayath.
169. A black ostrich feather fan.
170 A black umbrella.
171. A leather.
172. An old coloured pavadai and small shirts jacket.
173. One silk handkerchief red valued At. 3
174 Two cricketing lamps valued about As. 4.
175 One flat iron valued about Re. 1-8-0.
176. One blue striped white shirt valued about Rs. 1-2-0.
177. Delivered in manner
178. A wooden sign-board
179–182. Sale-proceeds of rice Rs. 3-9-0 credited.
183. One pen knife
184. Two copper vessels, 1 aramal cup, 1 brass tumbler, 2 bottle and 1 lamp.
185. Two copper vessels, 1 aluminium pot, 2 penknives, a pair of scissors and a pair of scales
186. One copper vessel and a pair of scissors.
187. Destroyed
188. One copper vessel.
189 Two silver rings, a wreath of beads and cash Rs 11-0-3 credited.
190. Four metal toe rings 2 nose ornaments, 1 white saree and 1 white jacket.
191 One silver bangle
192. The following effects of deceased patients of the General Hospital —
One woollen vest, 1 trousers, 1 coat, 1 tie, 1 hat, and a pair of boots, 2 coloured cloths, 1 coloured shirt, 1 white banian and a cap, 1 white cloth, 1 coloured cloth, 1 white cloth, 1 coat, 1 red blanket, 2 white cloths, 1 towel, 1 coloured cloth, 1 white cloth, 2 white cloths, 1 white cloth, and 1 coloured cloth, 1 pair white old canvas shoes, 1 coat, 1 shirt, 1 tie, a pair of trousers 1 pair of socks and a cap, 3 coloured cloths, 1 white cloth, 1 shirt and 1 coat, 1 shawl silk, 2 white cloth, 2 red cloths, 1 white cloth, 5 white cloths, 1 coat, 1 white cloth, 1 towel, 1 coloured shirt, 2 white cloths, 1 white cloth, 2 white cloths 1 coloured cloth, 2 shirts and 1 white rag, 1 coloured cloth, 1 coloured handkerchief, 2 white cloths, 1 coloured cloth, 2 white cloths, 1 shirt, 1 white rag and 1 umbrella, 1 coloured cloth, 1 towel, 1 coloured saree, 1 coloured saree and 1 white cloth.
193–195. Rs. 1-14-6 sale-proceeds of bangalgram credited
196 1 single blade knife
197. 1 second-hand bicycle.
198. 1 copper vessel and 1 aluminium vessel.
199 One pair scales, a copper vessel and 2 scissors.
200 One pen knife.
201 Do
202. Small broken gold pieces valued Rs. 12.
203, 204, 206, 207 and 208. Rs. 5-13-0 sale-proceeds of rice credited
209 Two bundles of peacock feathers
210 Brass nut and broken pieces of brass.
210. One silk ity colour podavay with red stripes, 1 old Korumal podavai, 3 silk ravikays, 1 blank ravikai, 4 toe-rings, 3 pair of murugans with green stones, 2 iron keys in a ring and 1 screw driver.
211. One silver waist band and 1 pair of gold rings.
212 Four small photos and 1 photo
213. Two mats
214. As 8-9 sale-proceeds of suvi credited,
215. One green old woollen blanket valued Rs. 2.
216. One Sunk 8 ribbed umbrella valued At. 12.
217. Do. do. At 4
218 Two iron keys valued At. 1.
219 One tin case.
220 A pair of slippers.
221. One white banian, 1 long-cloth shirt, 1 laced white cloth.
222. One six rupee stamp paper, 1 eight anna stamp paper and 1½ rupee stamp paper endorsed to Ranganadha Ayyangar of Triplicane.
223. One velvet old cap, 1 old Pondicherri cloth and 1 pair of slippers.
224. One umbrella.
225. A bunch of 5 iron keys and an old pattern a blade
226. A brown leather hand-bag containing 1 note-book, a tin, an safe strop razor with case together with 20 razor plates, 1 long comb and 1 spoon.
227. One note book, 1 tin containing tobacco, 1 aranga cay, 3 brushes, 1 shaving mirror, 1 bottle of Cosmoderyna, a frock 1 tie, 1 white towel, 2 pairs of socks, 1 handkerchief, 1 soap and a blackbird pencil.

228. A brass small burner valued 3 annas.
229. Burner of a motor-car light.
230. One red handed hook
231 One yellow flowered red chintz petty coat and a dirty white cloth.
232 One pair of motor-cycle water-proof leggings.
233. Delivered to owner
234 One brass bangle
235. One mango plank.
236. One discarie bulb
237. One gold pathakam
238. One turmeric.
239 One cake of soap and 47 sheets of foolscap paper
240 One brass and 1 copper vessel
241 One bunch of keys, 1 cocoanut knife and 1 pen-knife
242 and 243 Returned to claimant
244 Thirteen pieces of leather (large) 8 small pieces of leather, 6 pieces of leather, 1 brown leather gaiter, 1 brush and some catalogues
245. One alpaca umbrella 6 ribbed (broken).
246. Cash Rs 1-6 credited
247. Do. 1-3 do
248. Do 1-6 do
249 Do. 0-9 do.
250. Cash Rs 3-6-0 credited, 1 box containing ten articles of clothing, 1 packet of books and letters, 8 small boxes, sundries and 4 spring pillows.
251 One pair scales,
252. Do
253. Thirteen viases and 10 poliams of lead.
254 One copper bowl.
255 One penknife.
256 One basket of coal
257. One dagger.
258 One silver watch valued Rs. 25.
259 One amaurim pot.
260. One knife.
261 One gunny bag.
262 Eight papers, 1 sixth grass, cash Rs. 33 12-0 credited, 1 silver thaputh, and 1 carpal bag
263. One umbrella, black without handle valued As 3.
264 A bundle containing 4 iron keys valued As. 1-6
264A Returned to claimant.
265 One empty gunny bag, 7 cang and 7 bamboo sticks valued about 4 annas
267 Returned to claimant
268 One Sandapet red shawlam valued 2 annas.
269 One old umbrella handle broken, valued 4 annas.
270. A bunch of iron keys in a handkerchief, valued As. 1-6.
271 One cake of soap, valued 4 annas.
272. One brass wire belt valued 0 annas.
273 One brass and glass motor-car tail lamp caps valued 1 anna.
274 Water tank of a setting gun lamp of a motor-cycle valued As 12-0.
275 A part of a harness valued As. 0-3
276 False hair valued As. 12-0.
277. Two sticks and a hood valued about Rs. 5.
278 One silk pudavai valued Rs. 25.
279 and 280 Rs 1 sale-proceeds of sugar credited.
281. One sword.
282. One knife.
283. Do
284. Do.
285. Ganja (destroyed).
286. One penknife.
287. Forty playing cards
288 One sword and 1 dagger.

City Police Office, Madras,
8th April 1914.

F. ARMITAGE,
Commissioner of Police and Presidency Magistrate, Madras.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 13B (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908) as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

M.R.Ry. Vupa Purnayya Pantulu Garu, Acting Additional District Munsif of Bapatla.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
18th April 1914

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

Under section 192 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 13B (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in case in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

Mr. Sonti Venkata Ramamurti, I.C.S., Divisional officer, Sattur, Burnood district.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
23rd April 1914.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

Notice is hereby given that the Madras City Civil Court will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 11th May to Saturday the 11th July 1914, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment, no plaint, petition or other paper will be received

Arrangement will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

City Civil Court Madras,
7th April 1914.

C. R. TIRUVENKATACHARIAR,
City Civil Judge.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated 14th February 1914, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th February 1914, notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Chingleput will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 27th April to Saturday the 27th June 1914 (both days inclusive) and that the notification regarding the recess of the Subordinate Courts will stand as published therein

District and Sessions Court, Chingleput,
14th April 1914.

V. VENUGOPAUL CHETTY,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of the Court's notification, dated 20th January last, it is hereby notified that the District and Sessions Court of Madura will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 4th day of May, to Saturday, the 4th day of July 1914, both days inclusive.

J. G. BURN,
District Judge.

District Court, Madura,
22nd April 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of the Additional District Monsif of Proddatur will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday the 20th April to Saturday the 30th May 1914, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment, no plaint, petition, or other paper will be received, nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment

E. C. SMITH,
Ag. District and Sessions Judge

District and Sessions Court, Bellary,
20th April 1914.

In continuation of this Court's notification, dated the 3rd March 1914, notice is hereby given that the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore, has been closed for the annual recess for 47 days from 20th April 1914 to 5th June 1914 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment, and arrangements will be made for the delivery of such copies.

H. MOBERLY,
District Judge.

District Court, Coimbatore,
22nd April 1914.

In partial modification of the notification of this Court, dated the 29th January last, and published at page 220 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd February 1914, notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Ramnad will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Wednesday the 29th day of April to Monday the 29th day of June 1914, both days inclusive.

C. G. SPENCER,
District and Sessions Judge.

District and Sessions Court of Ramnad at Madura,
25th April 1914

NOTIFICATIONS

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT IV OF 1884.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. A. Subramania Chetty & Sons, No. 55 Bunder Street, Madras, have applied for a license to construct a magazine for the storage of manufactured fireworks in M.R.Sy P. Appaswami Pillai's garden in Tondiarpet, which is bounded on the north and west by Elaya Mudali street and on the east and west by cocoanut topes belonging to M.R.Sy Yedaraja Gramany and M.R.Sy. P. Appaswami Pillai. Any person who may have objection to the establishment of the magazine on the proposed site is required to send to the undersigned and to the applicant a notice of his intention to appear and object with his name, address and calling and a short statement of the grounds of his objection. The notice should reach the undersigned not later than the 29th May 1914. Objections, if any, will be heard on the 6th June 1914.

F. ARMITAGE,
Commissioner of Police.

City Police Office, Madras,
22nd April 1914.

Notice is hereby given that M.R.Ry. N. Venkatarayalu residing in premises No. 9, Guravappan street, Georgetown, Madras, has applied for a license to construct a magazine for the storage of manufactured fireworks on M.R.Sy. P. Thyagaraya Chettiar's land in Kathivakam Road, Tondiarpet, which is bounded on the north by Yedaraja Gramany's cocoanut tope, on the east by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line, on the south by M.R.Ry P. Thyagaraya Chettiar's land and on the west by Kathivakam Road. Any person who may have objection to the establishment of the magazine on the proposed site is required to send to the undersigned and the applicant a notice of his intention to appear and object with his name, address and calling and a short statement of the grounds of his objection. The notice should reach the undersigned not later than the 29th May 1914. Objection, if any, will be heard on the 5th June 1914

F. ARMITAGE,
Commissioner of Police.

City Police Office, Madras,
22nd April 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY

PETITION No. 8 OF 1912.

In the matter of A. Rungiah Chetty, an insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the adjudication of the abovenamed insolvent was, by an order of Court made herein and dated the 6th day of April 1914, annulled.

Dated this 24th day of April 1914.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 4 of 1914 (S.C. No. 1015 of 1911) in the Court of the District Munsif, Alatur.

Eleyachan Idattil Valia Pattu Nolthiar Amma's son Chattu Achan of Tarrer amsom and desom, Palghat taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
P. Pakka Nolthiar Ammal and five others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 21st April 1914.

District Munsif's Court, Alatur,
22nd April 1914.

A. V. RATNAVELU PILLAI,
District Munsif.

No. 5 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Alatur.

Mannun Nowthan's son Mauthave Nowthan .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chunnan Mudaly's son Karaththumala Mudali and seven others .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and the petition is posted to 30th April 1914 for hearing. Those who are willing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Alatur,
22nd April 1914.

A. V. RATNAVELU PILLAI,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1914 (No. 1 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Poonamallee) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Venkatachala Mudali, residing in Venkatachalapatta Naicken Street, Pallavaram Cantonment .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rajamanickka Mudali and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, the abovementioned petitioner has been adjudicated an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 18th April 1914, and that the creditors are called upon to prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, an affidavit in Form No. 8 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules, and to submit to this Court the documentary evidence they rely on in support of their respective claims on or before 1st August 1914.

Official Receiver's Court, Chingleput,
20th April 1914.

P. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 70 of 1914 (No. 22 of 1913) in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of Meruthachella Gounden, son of Nanjappa Gounden, residing at Vedapatti village, Coimbatore taluk, Petitioner (Insolvent.)

Notice is hereby given that the insolvent above named has applied to this Court for a composition of his debts. Hearing 24th June 1914.

District Court, Coimbatore,
21st April 1914.

H. MOBERLY,
District Judge.

No. 1 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Krishnagiri.

Pyaregowda .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nanjundappa and two others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner above named has applied to this Court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent, and the petition is posted to 9th June 1914.

District Munsif's Court, Krishnagiri,
21st April 1914.

T. N. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 17 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kulitalai.

Muthuveramma Reddy, son of Krishna Reddy, residing at Yaragedy, Manri taluk .. .. *Insolvent Petitioner.*
O.L.A. Arumugam Pillai and eleven others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by the order of this Court, dated 20th April 1914, and that his creditors may prove their claims before the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, to whom the matter is referred by this Court, on 24th June 1914 on or such other day that may be fixed by him.

District Munsif's Court, Kulitalai,
23rd April 1914.

K. R. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR,
District Munsif.

No. 23 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

In the matter of insolvency Arunachella Pattan.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the said matter and that of the creditors do not establish their claims to the satisfaction of this Court on or before the 10th day of July 1914, their claims will be expunged and a dividend will be distributed without regard to such claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 20th April 1914. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 57 of 1912 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

In the matter of insolvency of K. Kadir Sahib Rowthan.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the said matter and that if the creditors do not establish their claims to the satisfaction of this Court on or before the 10th day of July 1914, their claims will be expunged and a dividend will be distributed without regard to such claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 20th April 1914. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 28 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Kuppuswami Chetti .. .. *Petitioner*
Nachappa Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that Kuppuswami Chetti, son of Nagappa Chetti, at Dindigul, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 18th April 1914 and that the creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by post to the Official Receiver an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 20th April 1914. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 36 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Lakshumanan Servai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Municipal Chairman, Madura, and others .. .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given that Lakshumanan Servai, son of Muthyandi Servai at Madura, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 28th March 1914 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 20th April 1914. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver*

No. 61 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Venugopala Nayudu.. .. .. *Petitioner.*
N. P. C. Narayanan Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the Court has fixed the 6th day of July 1914 for the consideration of a scheme of arrangement submitted by the petitioner Venugopala Nayudu. No creditors who have not proved their debt before the aforesaid date, will be permitted to vote on the consideration of the above matter. If the creditors desire to be present at the abovementioned hearing, they should be present in person or by vakil with their proofs

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 20th April 1914. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver*

No. 64 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

V. S. Veeri Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
Annamalai Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that Veeri Chetti, son of Alagiriswami Chetti, residing at Palani, Palani taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 30th March 1914 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 20th April 1914 T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 76 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

R. Ramaswami Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
M. P. Krishna Ayyar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that R. Ramaswami Ayyar, son of Ranganswami Ayyar at Madura, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 26th March 1914 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 20th April 1914. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 6 of 1914 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad, at Madura.

Saeni Meera Sahib .. .. *Petitioner.*
Maria Novis Arulanani and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that Saeni Meera Sahib, son of S. Sp. Muhideen Pichai, residing at Pamban, Ramnad taluk, the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent on 8th April 1914 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Ramnad, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Ramnad, at Madura, 20th April 1914. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver*

No. 19 of 1914 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Chellam Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
Narayanan Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that Chellam Chetti, son of Chittandi Chetti, residing at Thamaraipatty *alias* Chitrampatty, Madura taluk, the petitioner above named, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition having been transferred to this Court, has been posted to 29th June 1914. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 20th April 1914. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 21 of 1914 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

N. Ramaswami Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
V. S. Rm. Chockalingam Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that Ramaswami Chetti, son of Narayana Chetti at Madura, the petitioner above named, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition having been transferred to this Court has been posted to 7th July 1914. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 20th April 1914. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 24 of 1914 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Sapthean Sahib and another .. .. *Petitioners.*
Santhamia Sahib and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that Sapthean Sahib, son of Nazardeen Sahib, and Aupdeen Sahib, brother of Nazardeen Sahib, both residing at South Veli street, Madura, the petitioners above named, have applied for being declared insolvents and their petition having been transferred to this Court has been posted to 29th June 1914. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 20th April 1914. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver*

No. 2 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Nellore.

In the matter of the Insolvency of Vamireddi Venkatanarasareddi.

Vamireddi Venkatanarasareddi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rebala Baburedai and eight others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner, Vamireddi Venkatanarasareddi, son of Ramireddi, kapu and cultivator of Kamarika, Nellore taluk, has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and the petition is posted to 29th June 1914 for hearing.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 23rd day of April 1914.

J. W. HUGHES, *District Judge.*

No. 3 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Nellore.

Kapisha Lakshmanasingh .. .. *Petitioner.*
Polepalli Namberomallu Setty and seven others .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner Kapisha Lakshmanasingh, son of Devarakaji, of Jamshri caste, trader, and resident of Puthekuppet, Nellore, has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and the petition is posted to 30th June 1914 for hearing.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 23rd day of April 1914.

J. W. HUGHES, *District Judge*

No. 13 of 1914 (No. 2 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Chittoor) in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

In the matter of Rami Reddi, an insolvent.

Rami Reddi, son of Jadayappa Reddi, Reddi caste, cultivation, aged about 50 years residing at Ellamarajapalli, Chittoor taluk .. *Petitioner.*

Under section 12 (*l*) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter, by this Court on 25th April 1914 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Chittoor, 26th April 1914. V. SRINIVASA RAGHAVACHARIAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 20 of 1914 (No. 3 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Chittoor) in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

In the matter of Gandla Rangappa Chetti and Gandla Munl Rathnam Chetti, insolvents.

Gandla Rangappa Chetti and Gandla Munl Rathnam Chetti are the sons of Sanjeevi Chetti, Gandla caste, cultivation, residing at Digavavagham, Chittoor taluk .. .. *Petitioners*

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by this Court on 25th April 1914 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Chittoor, 26th April 1914. V. SRINIVASA RAGHAVACHARIAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 3 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ongole.

In the matter of Chandala Chinnabbi, son of Ramiah, residing at Satupalem, hamlet of Nidamaluru, Ongole taluk.

Notice is hereby given that the debtor above named has been adjudicated an insolvent on the 1st April of 1914, that creditors should prove their debts as soon as possible, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3.

District Munsif's Court, Ongole, 20th April 1914. O. RANGANAIKULU NAYUDU, *District Munsif.*

No. 4 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ongole.

Darasi Ramiah .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that his application is posted to 4th May 1914 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Ongole, 20th April 1914. O. RANGANAIKULU NAYUDU, *District Munsif.*

No. 5 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ongole.

Ghanta Yellamunda .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that his application is posted to 4th May 1914 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Ongole, 20th April 1914. O. RANGANAIKULU NAYUDU, *District Munsif.*

No. 5 of 1913 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Palghat.

Adityapuram Gramam Rama Patter's son Parameruma Potter and P. Rama Patter of Pruyur amsam, Palghat taluk .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court, dated 23rd September 1913, adjudicating the above counter-petitioners as insolvents has been annulled as per order dated 20th April 1914.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Palghat, 22nd April 1914. V. K. DESIKA ACHARI, *Subordinate Judge.*

No. 7 of 1913 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Penukonda.

Singanamala Hanumanthu, son of Peddappayya, residing at Cheyyedu, Anantapur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sonka Venkatramanna and four others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 44 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for an order of discharge and that his petition is posted to 25th June 1914.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Penukonda, 17th April 1914. P. VENUGOPAL NAYUDU, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 88 of 1913 (No. 24 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court of Chidambaram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Chinnathumbi Padayachi.. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kannammal and nine others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Chinnathambi Padaiyachi, son of Ramaswami Padayachi residing at Lalapuram, Chidambaram taluk, the petitioner above-named; was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 18th April of 1914 and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 13th July 1914 at 7 A.M. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 20th April 1914. A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 79 of 1913 (No. 3 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif's Court of Mannargudi) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Para Aadhani, Minor Pichamuthu and Minor Aburkan .. .. *Petitioners.*
Ramalinga Chetti and eight others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Para Aadhani, son of Arulanthu, residing at Palayankottai Keelpathi, Chidambaram taluk, the first petitioner above named, only was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 18th April of 1914; and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 11th July 1914 at 7 A.M. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 20th April 1914. A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 86 of 1913 (No. 22 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif's Court of Chidambaram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Somasundaram Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Muruga Pillai and nine others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Somasundaram Pillai, son of Jagannatha Pillai, residing at Miralur, Chidambaram taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 18th April of 1914; and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 11th July 1914 at 7 A.M. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 20th April 1914. A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 8 of 1914 (No. 2 of 1914 on the file of the District Court of South Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Vel Govinda Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sadurbujadhoss and 32 others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Vel Govinda Chetti, son of Vel Chetti, residing at Pudupet, hamlet of Therappadi, Cuddalore taluk, the petitioner above-named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 18th April of 1914, and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 11th July 1914 at 7 A.M. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 20th April 1914. A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 31 of 1914 (No. 4 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court of Villupuram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot

Narayanaswami Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kandaswami Pillai and 15 others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Narayanaswami Pillai, son of Perumalthamu Pillai, residing at Arasamangalam, Villupuram taluk, has applied for being

declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 15th July 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore, 20th April 1914.

A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 9 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Mooka Pillai alias Picha Pillai.

S. Velayudham Pillai and four others .. .. *Petitioners (Creditors).*
Mooka Pillai *alias* Picha Pillai .. .. *Respondent (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that (1) S. Velayudham Pillai, son of Sankaralingam Pillai, (2) Pakkir Pandithan, son of Sinnathambi Pandithan, (3) Pichi Pandithan son of Suppu Pandithan, (4) Shanmuga Pazhkkan son of Suppu Pazhkkan and (5) Ayyaswami Pillai, son of Meenakshisundra Pillai, all residing at Meenakshipuram, Tinnevelly taluk, have applied to this court for declaring Mooka Pillai *alias* Picha Pillai, son of Muthiralappa Pillai, residing at Meenakshipuram, Tinnevelly taluk, an insolvent and that their application is posted for hearing to the 30th day of June 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by Vakil on the said date

District Court, Tinnevelly, 21st April 1914.

D. G. WALLER, *Ag. District Judge.*

No. 11 of 1914 (No. 47 of 1913, District Munsif's Court, Tinnevelly) in the Court of the District Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Shaik Ahmed Sahib.

Shaik Ahmed Sahib .. .. *Petitioner.*
Uthuman Pillai and eighteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Shaik Ahmed Sahib, son of Shaik Sulaiman Sahib, residing at Nainarkulam street, Tinnevelly casba, Tinnevelly taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 25th day of March 1914; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly, 24th April 1914.

P. A. GOPALIAH, *Official Receiver.*

No. 3 of 1914 (No. 1 of 1914), Subordinate Court, Tinnevelly) in the Court of the Official Receiver at Tinnevelly.

In the matter of M. Narayana Asari.

M. Narayana Asari .. .. *Petitioner.*
Minor Dhivanayagam Pillai and twelve others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that M. Narayana Asari son of Maduswami Asari, residing at Kanishadi street, Tinnevelly casba, Tinnevelly taluk, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 30th day of March 1914; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly, 24th April 1914.

P. A. GOPALIAH, *Official Receiver.*

No. 24 of 1914 (No. 25 of 1913 on the file of the District Court, Tinnevelly) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Thambi Aiya Morais alias Sami Antony Michel Morais.

Thambi Aiya Morais *alias* Sami Antony Michel Morais .. .. *Petitioner.*
Emuriel Fernand and six others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Thambi Aiya Morais *alias* Antony Michel Morais, son of Michel Morais, residing at Victoria Street, Tuticorin,

Srivaikuntam taluk, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 9th day of April 1914, and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly
24th April 1914.

P. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

No. 2 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruvannamalai.

Murugappa Maistry .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chellappa Maistry and sixteen others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Murugappa Maistry, son of Subbaraya Naicken of Gnana Tiruvannamalai has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent. His petition stands posted for hearing to 5th day of May 1914.

District Munsif's Court, Tiruvannamalai,
21st April 1914.

N. RAMASWAMI,
District Munsif.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 25TH APRIL 1914.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up			75,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund			74,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ..	Rs. 57,65,336-2-5				
Public Deposits at Branches ..	Rs. 46-06,125 10-10		103,70,463	14	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches			8,67,05,758	8	8
Bank Post Bills, etc			98,047	9	1
Sundries			10,43,683	7	2
Total ..			11,37,16,833	4	3

ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities			1,18,15,817	1	6
Other authorised Investments ..			8 23,924	12	6
Loans on Government and other authorised securities			3,37,47,643	10	5
Amounts of credit on Government and other authorised securities ..			2,14,15,187	15	6
Bills discounted and purchased ..			1,54,17,552	11	4
Balances with other Banks ..			25,10,718	13	10
Bullion			27,0 2	9	9
Dead Stock			4,82,403	7	10
Stamps			20,552	16	7
Sundries			6,60,753	6	6
			9,13,47,722	9	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches*			2,23 69,110	11	0
Total ..			11 37,16,833	4	2

* Includes 1,20,860 sovereigns = Rs 16,13,207-8-0

(By Order of the Directors.)

H. E. HOLMES,
Chief Accountant.

G. W. BLACK,
Ag. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—7 per cent.
Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—37·03.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 27th April 1914.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that an amount of Rs. 27 is due to end of March 1914 from S. Subbasastri of Ellore on account of berth-rent on his boat kept in the left berm of Ellore Canal in 39/1 and that if the party will not appear at the office of the undersigned within a month from date of this notification, and pay off all the dues, his boat will be sold in public auction and the sale-proceeds credited to the Government.

Bezwada, 8th April 1914.

P. N. A. LUCAS,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern Division.

Notice is hereby given that the following amounts outstanding in the accounts of this office against the individuals mentioned below, will be credited to Government if they do not claim the amount before the 30th April 1914 :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Rocks Pillai for lime supplied for constructing out-houses to the Inspection Bungalow at Edayapatty	0	8	0
Kumarasamy Nayudu for work done in constructing division dams at the head of supply channel in 47, Adiyamuthu Periyakulam and Vadipatty tanks ..	0	3	8

Executive Engineer's Office, Madura Division, 8th April 1914.

O'BRIEN, *Executive Engineer, Madura Division.*

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

No. 30 of 1914.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras, 6th April 1914.

H. S. BROWN, *for Presidency Port Officer.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 566.)

CHINA SEA—SHANGHAI DISTRICT—NORTH CHANNEL ENTRANCE TO THE YANGTZE RIVER.

Liuchiao Beacon moved.

Notice is hereby given that the Liuchiao Beacon, North Channel Entrance to the Yangtze river, has been moved 1,111 feet N. 52½° E., magnetic, from its former position, owing to the erosion of the southern shore of Tsungming Island in the vicinity of the Beacon.

(By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.)

The Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, 8th February 1914.

W. FERR. TYLER, *Coast Inspector.*

No. 31 of 1914.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras, 7th April 1914.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Commander, R.I.M., *Presidency Port Officer.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Karnaphuli river—Depth of water in the Channel.

No. 172-I (first publication)—

Subject—The following depth of water was found in the channel :—

Track No. I, Outer Bar—

	Ft.	In.
Dise on Diamond	9	5
D on Drum	10	0

Charts affected.—No. 84, Chittagong (Karnaphuli) river.
Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 322.
Authority.—Port Officer, Chittagong, telegram, dated 18th March 1914.

G. E. FORTEATH, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Port Officer of Calcutta.

(Published for general information)

H. H. GRANN,
Secretary, Marine Department.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1914.

No. 32 of 1914.

The following is republished for information :—

H. S. BROWN,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
21st April 1914.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 587.)

CHINA SEA.—PAKHOI DISTRICT.

Establishment of Lighted Buoy at Entrance to Pakhoi Anchorage.

Notice is hereby given that the unlighted Starboard Buoy has been replaced by a *red* acetylene-lighted Buoy, with a conical superstructure, and showing an occulting *white* light every 5 seconds thus :—

Light	.. ..	0·3 second
Eclipse	.. ..	2·7 seconds.

(By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.)

W. FRED. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

The Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 28th February 1914

No. 33 of 1914.

The following is republished for information.

H. S. BROWN,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
21st April 1914.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 585.)

CHINA SEA—YANGTZE RIVER—CHINKIANG DISTRICT.

North Tree Light Moved.

Referring to Special Notice to Mariners No. 413, notice is hereby given that the North Tree Light has been shifted about 2 miles N. by W. (magnetic) from its former position.
From its new position Langshan Pagoda bears S. 32° E. (magnetic), distant 2·63 miles.
The characteristics of the Light remain unchanged.

(By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.)

W. FRED. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

The Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 5th March 1914.

No. 34 of 1914.

INDIA—WEST COAST—COCHIN.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Cochin, that the Bar and Spit buoys at the Cochin Harbour entrance, and the Quarantine buoy in the inner harbour will be removed for the season on or about the 15th May 1914.

President's Port Office, Madras,
21st April 1914.

W. H. HUDDLESTON, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

List of Sailings in the MADRAS ROADSTEAD with their DESTINATION, etc., on the 28th April 1914, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ship's name	Tonnage	Commander.	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents.
S.S. "Golpata" ..	3461	R. G. Edwards.	Colombo ..	1914 29th April ..	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Ellora" ..	2654	J. G. Bowman.	Rangoon ..	1st May ..	Burup & Co., Ltd
S.S. "Puna" ..	3301	C. M. Haywood.	Calcutta ..	29th April ..	Standard Oil Company.
S.S. "Lanchashire" ..	3313	E. A. Stevenson.	Marseilles ..	28th " ..	Rally Brothers.

Return of Vessels arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 18th to the 28th April 1914.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived	Vessel's name	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name	Where from.	When left.
1914						1914.
18th April..	S.S. "Khedeng" ..	913	B.	D. E. Gower ..	Rangoon ..	14th April
19th " ..	S.S. "Constantia" ..	2312	Greek	E. A. Stavenda ..	Pirams *via* Cuddalore.	18th March.
19th " ..	S.S. "Filipino" ..	2769	B.	A. D'Cruz ..	Negapatam *via* Cuddalore.	17th April.
19th " ..	S.S. "City of Pekin" ..	2526	"	D. M. Brenner ..	Visagapatam *via* Coconada	14th "
19th " ..	S.S. "Jagna"	3133	A.	T. Butera ..	Calcutta	16th "
19th " ..	S.S. "Scalia"	3438	B.	F. W. Johnson ..	Karachi *via* Colombo.	21st "
20th " ..	S.S. "Tweed"	2428	"	C. Wills ..	Singapore *via* Negapatam	13th "
20th " ..	S.S. "Clan Macmillan" ..	2805	"	C. Young ..	Bimlipatam *via* Negapatam.	11th "
20th " ..	S.S. "Illinois"	2564	"	J. G. Bowmann ..	Rangoon ..	19th "
20th " ..	S.S. "Ben Lomond" ..	4173	G.	Bairnson ..	Hamburg *via* Colombo	10th March.
21st " ..	S.S. "Malakun"	3468	B.	H. J. Brooke ..	London *via* Colombo.	31st "
22nd " ..	S.S. "Puna"	3301	"	C. M. Haywood ..	San Francisco *via* Kashmiru.	6th "
24th " ..	S.S. "Chipola"	3162	"	L. F. Nelson ..	Suva (Fiji) ..	31st "
26th " ..	S.S. "Illinois"	2564	"	J. G. Bowmann ..	Negapatam *via* Cuddalore.	23rd April.

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1914					
20th April	S.S. "Golpata" ..	3461	B.	F. W. Johnson ..	Aligarh.
21st " ..	S.S. "Ellora" ..	2654	"	H. H. Stuart ..	Rangoon.
21st " ..	S.S. "Puna" ..	3301	A.	T. Butera ..	Trincomalee Aden.
21st " ..	S.S. "Tweed" ..	2428	B.	C. Wills ..	Singapore *via* Tuticorin and Southern Ports, Penang and Port Swettenham.
22nd " ..	S.S. "Lancashire" ..	3313	"	E. A. Stevenson ..	Marseilles and London *via* Southern Ports and Bombay Ports.
22nd " ..	S.S. "Clan Macmillan" ..	2805	"	C. Young ..	Negapatam
22nd " ..	S.S. "Ben Lomond" ..	4173	G.	Bairnson ..	London and Hamburg *via* Italy, Tuticorin, Malabar Coast and Suez Canal.
23rd " ..	S.S. "Malakun"	3468	B.	H. J. Brooke ..	Calcutta,
24th " ..	S.S. "Illinois"	2564	"	A. Irvine ..	Sea.
24th " ..	S.S. "Chipola"	3162	"	L. F. Nelson ..	Rangoon.
					Calcutta.

Port Office, Madras,
28th April 1914.

D. F. VINES, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

EXTRACT from the *Gazette of India*, dated the 17th April 1914.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 11th April 1914

No. 2446-48.—The following reversions are ordered with effect from the 29th January 1914.—

Mr. H. C Sheridan, to revert as Postmaster-General, Second Grade.

No. 2449-45.—

Mr. C. W Sowerby-Cox, Superintendent of Telegraphs, officiated as Director of Telegraphs, Fourth class, from the 10th to the 31st March 1914, both dates inclusive, during which period he performed the duties of Superintendent of Telegraphs, Madras division, in addition to those of Director of Telegraphs, Madras Circle.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

SEALED tenders are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned description and approximate quantities of sandalwood stored in Vellore depot of the North Arcot district.

2. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the purchase of Sandalwood" and should be insured and forwarded by registered post to the District Forest officer, South Vellore, Vellore, so as to reach him on or before 1st May 1914.

3. The District Forest officer reserves to himself the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

4. Tenderers should tender for each class of billets, roots, chips and sawdust separately per maund of 28 lb. (80 maunds per ton) and each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in currency notes of Rs. 100 each or by a treasury chalan showing the remittance of Rs. 1,000 as deposit into the North Arcot Huzur treasury at Vellore.

5. The successful tenderer will be sent a sample copy of agreement along with the order accepting the tender. An agreement must be drawn up accordingly on a proper stamp paper, signed by the tenderer and attested by two witnesses and resubmitted to the District Forest officer, South Vellore, for his approval. The agreement will be signed and sent back to the tenderer for registration at his expense in a Registrar's office. It must then be returned to the District Forest officer for file in his office. Until the tenderer has furnished security and has returned the agreement after registration, no sandalwood will be delivered to him.

6. The contractor will be informed at intervals, by registered post acknowledgment due, of consignments of sandalwood being ready at the depot.

He must pay for and remove such consignments within 10 days of receipt of such notice, payment therefor being made into the Huzur Treasury at Vellore. Failure to pay within the specified time will render the deposit of Rs. 1,000 liable to be forfeited, and the consignment and all subsequent consignments of sandalwood sold again at the risk of the contractor. In such case the contractor will not only forfeit the deposit already furnished by him but will also be liable for any loss accruing by such resale, and will not be entitled any profit that may result. A demurrage of Re.1 a day will be charged for any quantity of sandalwood not taken delivery of after the specified time of 10 days.

7. The sandalwood will be weighed, as it is in the depot in the presence of the purchaser or his accredited agent and no further cleaning will be undertaken by the Forest Department as purchasers previous to weighment; the classification, cleaning, and weighment as carried out by the Forest Department must be accepted.

In the event of the purchaser's failure to take delivery of the sandalwood on the due date, no further weighment will be made, *i.e.*, no dryage will be allowed and the weight recorded at the time of sale (which is the weight recorded immediately after final cleaning and that intimated to the purchaser in the notice of consignments being ready) must be accepted by him.

8. Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

Description.		Quantity.
(1) Billets	I Class.	About 100 tons.
	II "	
	III "	
	IV "	
(2) Roots	I "	
	II "	
(3) Chips		
(4) Saw dust		

North Arcot Collector's Office, South Vellore, Forest Branch, 10th March 1914.

T. CLEAR,
District Forest Officer, Vellore South.

TENDERS FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO TIRUPATI WATER WORKS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Executive Engineer, North Arcot division, up to 15th May 1914, for improvements to Tirupati water works—estimate Rs. 2,53,600, portion available for contract about Rs. 53,500.

2. The following documents can be seen in the Division office on any date up to 14th May 1914:—

(i) A complete set of drawings showing the dimensions of the proposed work and, so far as necessary, details of the various parts.

(ii) A complete specification of the work to be done and of the materials to be used.

3. The tender should be superscribed with the name of the work tendered for, in default of which tenders will be rejected.

4. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all the tenders without assigning reason for so doing.

5. Tenders should specify separate rates for each item of the abstract estimate. Tenders quoting at so much per cent. above or below estimate rates are liable to be rejected.

6. No claims on account of seigniorage will be considered unless supported by receipts from the Civil Department.

7. Tenders containing erasures will be rejected.

8. The contractor must certify that the rates tendered by him are the rates found to be sufficient after visiting the site of the work.

9. Contractors should note in their tenders for earth-work initial rates for extra lead and lift and for sectioning separately.

10. Contractors should state a date on which they will start work.

11. Each tender should specify the time within which the contractor agrees to complete the work. The time specified will be taken into account when considering the tenders.

12. A bonus of 5 per cent. of the estimate will be given if the contractor completes the work before the time-limit agreed on, and if the Executive Engineer is satisfied that the contractor has been prompt and energetic in carrying the work to completion satisfactorily.

13. A sum of Rs. 1,000 will have to accompany each tender as earnest money.

14. The successful tenderer will have to execute an agreement in Public Works Department S. I Form.

ABSTRACT ESTIMATE FORM.

Constructing the proposed extension of the gallery.

Quantity.	Description of work.	Per
289,320 c ft.	Earthwork excavation	1,000 c ft.
87,400 "	Extra Lifting	1,000 c ft.
19,200 "	Filling with coarse sand screened to eliminate all fine particles passing a #8 mesh.	100 "
243,118 "	Filling in with excavated earth	1,000 c ft.
12,583 "	Banking with earth over the breach	1,000 "
2,400 I ft.	Ironing, dressing slopes of bund turfing including watering	L.S.
1 No.	Laying 9" stoneware pipes with open joints	per foot.
	Constructing a masonry well 8 feet diameter to a depth of 27 37 feet the top covered with planks, etc., complete.	Vide details below.
1 No.	Wooden cover with 1" plank including manhole door teak joists, etc., complete with painting for experimental well, 18" diameter Fixing stoneware pipes into the masonry well.	L.S.
2,700 L.ft.	Ordinary steel piling forms No. F 31', 4½ feet in height, including carriage freight, customs, etc., complete as per Bayliss Jones Bayliss & Co.'s (Limited) catalogue.	Per foot.
	Shoring with pig as	
	Pumping charges during construction of gallery including charges to take engines and pumps to and fro, etc., complete	L.S.
	Conserving the site during construction of gallery, levelling the site after the work is finished and constructing temporary working sheds, etc	"

Constructing a well 3' diameter.

Quantity	Description of work	Per
53 feet.	Deep sinking 3 feet diameter well	1 foot deep.
1,325 s.ft.	Brick in sand mortar with weep holes	100 s.ft.
1,679 s.ft.	Plastering with cement ½" thick	100 s.ft.
1 No.	Wooden curb for 3 feet diameter well	Each.
1 No	Wooden cover with 1" plank framing manhole door and lock joints, etc., complete with painting for 3' well.	L.S.

Laying 10" cast iron pipes from head works to service reservoir.

3,325,981 s.ft.	Earthwork excavation in general including refilling for 10" cast iron pipes from head works to service reservoir.	1,000 c.ft.
30,100 s.ft.	Laying 10" cast iron pipes with bands, etc.	L.ft.
4,301 No.	Lead joints for 10" cast iron pipes	Each
12 ,,	,, 6" ,, ,, ...	,,
1 ,,	Fixing 10" sluice valve including masonry pit 10' deep	,,
3 ,,	Fixing 10" sluice valves including masonry pit 8' deep	,,
1 ,,	,, 10" ,, ,, 5' deep	,,
1 ,,	,, 10" ,, ,, 6' deep	,,
6 ,,	,, 6" sluice valves including masonry pits	,,
6 ,,	,, air valves including masonry pits	,,
	Shearing with planks and at plank where necessary	L.S.
	Pumping charges during laying 10" pipes across the river and other places where necessary.	L.S.
3 ,,	Masonry culvert across Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line ..	Each.
	Fixing charges for connecting 10" cast iron pipes with the existing masonry wall and service reservoir.	L.S.
	Connecting the proposed 10" cast iron pipe to the existing vents air meter..	L.S.

Valve pit for 10' deep.

	Earthwork	L.S.
46 s.ft.	Concrete bank in mortar	100 s.ft.
270 ,,	Brick work in chunam	100 ,,
160 sq.ft.	Cement plastering ½" thick	100 sq.ft.
38 c.ft.	Cutstone	C.ft.
No. 6.	¾" wrought iron steps similar to No. 220, page 93 of Messrs. Hum Baker & Co.'s catalogue, fourth edition, dated January 1906	Each.
,, 1.	Wooden cover for pit	,,
....	Fixing sluice valve	L.S.

Valve pit for 8' deep.

....	Earthwork	L.S.
49 s.ft.	Concrete brick in mortar	100 s.ft.
243 s.ft.	Brick work in chunam	100 ,,
144 sq.ft.	Total cement plastering ½" thick	100 sq.ft.
32 s.ft.	Cutstone	C.ft.
No. 6.	¾" wrought iron steps similar to No. 220, page 93 of Messrs. Hum Baker & Co.'s catalogue, fourth edition, dated January 1906	Each
,, 1.	Wooden cover for pit	,,
....	Fixing sluice valves	L.S.

Valve pit for 6' deep.

....	Earthwork	L.S.
49 s.ft.	Concrete brick in mortar	100 s.ft.
192 s.ft.	Brickwork in chunam	100 ,,
108 sq.ft.	Cement plastering ½" thick	100 sq.ft.
32 s.ft.	Cut-stone	C.ft.
No 3.	¾" wrought iron steps similar to No. 220, page 93 of Messrs. Hum Baker & Co.'s catalogue, fourth edition, dated January 1906.	Each
,, 1.	Wooden cover	,,
....	Fixing sluice valve	L.S.

Valve pit for 5' deep.

...	Earthwork	L.S.
49 s.ft	Concrete brick in mortar	100 s.ft.
135 s.ft	Brickwork in chunam	100 ,,
90 sq.ft.	Cement plastering ½" thick	100 sq.ft.
32 s.ft.	Cutstone	C.ft.
No. 3	¾" wrought iron steps similar to No. 220, page 93 of Messrs. Hum Baker & Co.'s catalogue, fourth edition, dated January 1906	Each.
,, 1.	Wooden cover	Each.
....	Fixing sluice valves	L.S.

F. W. CORNWELL,
Executive Engineer, North Arcot Division.

3rd April 1914.

NOTICE OF SALE OF GOVERNMENT SALT.

THE public are hereby informed that about 8,735 maunds of light salt manufactured in the Madel Saltern factory of the Ennore Circle during 1913 will be sold by public auction by the Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Chingleput sub-division, at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, on 29th April 1914 subject to the following conditions.

2. The salt will be sold in lots of 1,200 maunds or thereabouts subject to alterations at the time of sale.

3. The bids at the auction will be for a maund exclusive of duty.

4. Each bidder must deposit Rs. 100 before the commencement of the sale.

5. The deposit will be returned to unsuccessful bidders as soon as possible after the auction is over.

6. The salt must be removed within three months from the date of purchase and not less than 2 maunds should be removed at a time. The purchaser should abide by the departmental rules in force with regard to sale and removal of salt and incur all charges regarding to weighment, bagging and check-weighment.

7. The sale will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner who may either accept or reject the final bid at his discretion; such confirmation will tantamount to the acceptance of the bid.

8. The deposit of the successful bidder will be retained as security for the due removal of the salt within the time allowed. If the quantity purchased is removed within the time allowed, the deposit will either be returned or taken in part payment of the charge on account of the cost price due on the quantity that may be last removed by him from the factory.

9. If the salt is not removed from the factory within the time allowed, the deposit will be forfeited to Government and the salt resold at the purchaser's risk.

10. The purchaser shall, immediately on the acceptance of his bid being intimated to him, execute an agreement binding himself to abide by the aforesaid conditions failing which the deposit will be forfeited and the acceptance of the bid cancelled.

11. The prescribed form of agreement can be seen at the offices of the Inspectors, Ennore and Madras Depot circles.

Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Chingleput Sub-division, 8th April 1914. MIR RIAZUDDIN SAHIB, *Ag. Assistant Commissioner.*

SALE OF A TWO-TON TOP BOAT.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Government two-ton top boat will be sold by public auction by the Inspector, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Madras Depot Circle, on Monday the 11th May 1914, at 3 P.M., at his office opposite to the Elephant Gate Bridge.

2. A deposit of Rs. 20 should be paid into the Madras Depot Salt Treasury by intending bidders before 2 P.M. on the day of sale. The deposit of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately the sale is over and that of the successful bidder will be taken to his credit.

3. The sale is subject to confirmation by the Deputy Commissioner Central Division, who is at liberty to refuse or to accept the highest or any bid.

4. On intimation of the confirmation of the sale to the successful bidder, he will be required to credit the amount of his bid into the Salt Treasury, Madras Depot within a week of such intimation and remove the boat, failing which it will be resold at his risk and his deposit forfeited.

Office of the Inspr. of Salt, Abkari, and Customs Dept., Madras Depot Circle, 24th April 1914. C. F SHARP, *Inspector.*

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT NOTICE No. 13 (TEA).

SEALED offers for the supply of Indian grown black tea required to be delivered between 15th August 1914 and 31st October 1914 will be received by the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 9th Division, Ootacamund, up to 12 noon on Monday the 29th June 1914.

2. Offers will be submitted in English and should specify in words as well as in figures the rates at which the tea will be delivered. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted. Offers must be duly signed and completed. The rates should be quoted at so much per pound or per one hundred pounds.

3. Offers should be sent in a sealed or registered cover superscribed "*Offer* for the supply of tea" to the address of the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 9th Division, Ootacamund (and not to any officer by name).

4. Offers will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Monday the 29th June 1914.

5. Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their address in full, also telegraphic address if possible.

6. The tenderer is at liberty to offer in part or for the whole quantity advertised for.

7. Quotation may be made (A) free on rails at the several railway stations concerned or (B) for delivery of the whole requirements in two instalments within three months between 15th August 1914 and 31st October 1914 F.O.R., Madras, or at the Supply Reserve Depôt, the Beach, Madras, which should be specified in the offer. Should any tenderer fail to mention the condition of delivery it will be taken to mean that the offer is for delivery at the Supply Depôt of each station of requirements.

8. No earnest money is required, but the successful tenderers will be required to execute the usual informal agreement or regular contract deed on F.A.F.Z. 2128 or 2120, 2121, with or without security deposits as may be necessary.

The following special conditions will be included in the agreement :—

The tea shall be equal to the supply and transport sample which can be seen by the tenderer at the Supply Reserve Depôt, the Beach, Madras, or at the nearest Supply and Transport Store Depôt, *i.e.*, at any one of those mentioned below and is to be free from undue proportion of dust tea shall be contained in strong serviceable boxes (but not of seasoned or cotton wood) lined with sheet lead well secured and in merchantable condition and the lids of the boxes shall be securely nailed down and not screwed. A uniform quantity of 50 lb. tea should be contained in each box which will be oblong in shape and according to the sealed sample which the tenderer can inspect in the Supply Reserve Depôt, "The Beach," Madras, or in any Supply and Transport Store Depôt, measuring 2' 3" × 1' 1½" × 1' 5" and weighing with sheet lead not more than 26 lb. 4 oz. (sheet lead 4 lb. 4 oz. and box about 22 lb.). The total weight of each box is thus not to exceed 76 lb. 4 oz., that is, box with sheet lead should weigh about 26 lb. 4 oz. and tea 50 lb.

Each box should be branded thus :—

Season—1914-15.
Indian black tea.
Net weight, 50 lb.
Gross weight, lb. (to be entered).
From——————contractor's name to be entered.

The weight of each box with leadfoil will not be rigidly insisted on but variations in the aggregate weight of the box including lead should not exceed 5 lb., for instance, 2 lb. more or 3 lb. less may be accepted. Empty tea chests and leads will become the property of Government.

9. The approval or rejection of offers rests with the General Officer Commanding 9th Division who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any offer or any items or a portion thereof without cause assigned. The lowest tender need not necessarily be accepted. As a rule only successful tenderers are informed by telegram the result of their offer. No notice can be taken of requests from unsuccessful tenderers for information by telegram unless the cost of such telegram is prepaid.

10. Alternative rates may also be quoted for tea packed in thoroughly serviceable tea chests of the ordinary commercial pattern instead of the Regulation boxes above described. This and other necessary particulars should be clearly specified in the offer.

11. All consignments deliverable F O R should be despatched at the ordinary public traffic rates and not at the Military Tariff rates. Further it is not incumbent on the contractors to book articles to some Government official as has hitherto been the case.

12. A two pound sample of tea should be sent to this office a week before the date fixed for opening tenders free of cost which will be fixed as samples and distributed to stations concerned.

13. Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

14. The probable estimated requirements are as under which cannot be absolutely guaranteed :—

Stations where required	First instalment to be delivered on or about 15th August 1914.	Second instalment to be delivered about 15th October 1914.	Total quantities.
Alternative Offer "A".	lbs.	lbs.	lbs
Secunderabad (F O R, or Supply Depot)	15,000	14,000	29,000
Bangalore (do)	9,500	9,000	18,500
Bellary (do)	2,350	2,000	4,350
Madras (do)	9,100	6,900	11,000
Wellington (do.)	3,100	3,000	6,100
Calicut (do.)	300	300	600
Cannanore (do)	200	200	400
Malappuram (do.)	600	600	1 200
or			
Alternative Offer "B".			
The whole of the requirements at the Supply Reserve Depot, "The Beach", Madras or F O.B. Madras (*vide* paragraph 7).	37,850	34,000	75,850

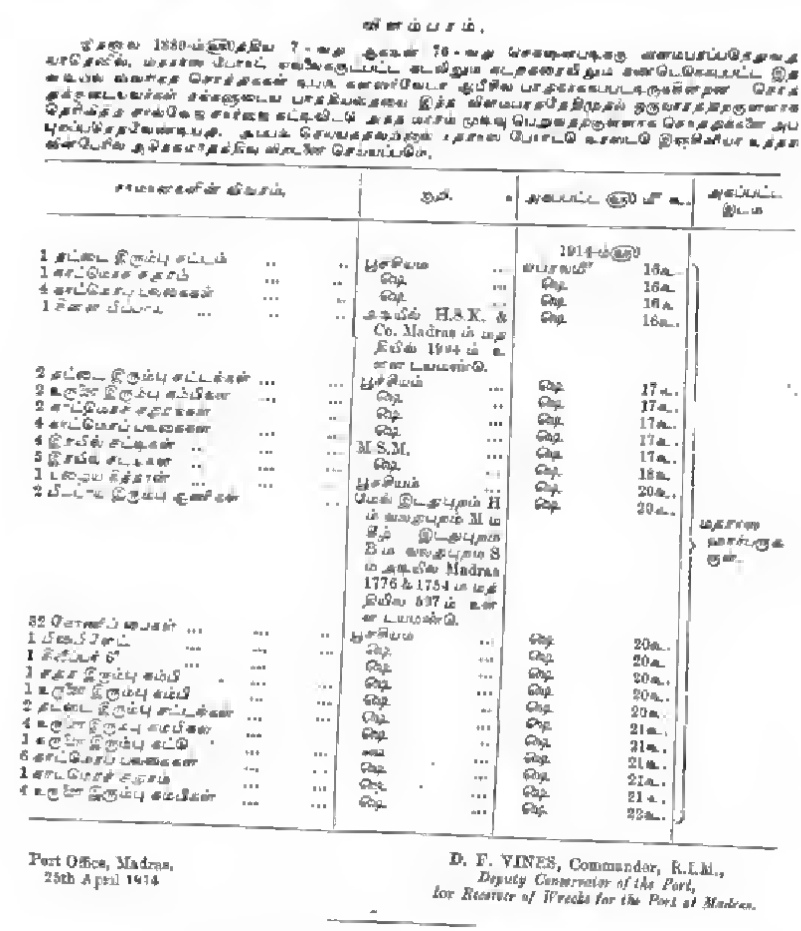
Cotacamund, 21st April 1914.

C. H. G. MOORE, Lieut.-Col.,
Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 9th Division.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claims within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage shares. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras :—

Description of articles	Mark	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
One flat iron bar	*Nil*	14th April 1914 ..	Within the Madras Harbour
One jungle wood square	"	15th " ..	
Four jungle wood planks	"	16th " ..	
One small cask containing red lead powder ..	A diamond with "1891" in the centre and HSK & Co., Madras below.	16th " ..	
Two flat iron bars	*Nil*	17th " ..	
Two round iron bars	"	17th " ..	
Two jungle wood squares	"	17th " ..	
Four jungle wood planks	"	17th " ..	
Four pot sleepers	M S M	18th " ..	
Five pot sleepers	M S M	18th " ..	
One Tarpaulin, old	*Nil*	20th " ..	
Two mail casks	A diamond with "M" and "M" on the left and right above, "817" in the centre, "B" and "B" on the left and right below and Madras 1774 and 1784 below.	20th " ..	
Thirty-two empty gunnies	*Nil*	20th " ..	
One light rail fish plate bundle	"	20th " ..	
One flat sleeper, 6"	"	20th " ..	
One square iron bar	"	20th " ..	
One round iron bar	"	21st " ..	
Two flat iron bars	"	21st " ..	
Four round iron bars	"	21st " ..	
One round iron bundle	"	21st " ..	
Six jungle wood planks	"	21st " ..	
One jungle wood square	"	22nd " ..	
Four round iron bars	"	22nd " ..	



Port Office, Madras,
25th April 1914.

D. F. VINES, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port at Madras.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 186, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.C.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. S. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
The superintendent, Nawal Kishore Hind Press, Allahabad.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. Combridge & Co., Mount Road, Madras.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Mount Road, Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Esplanade, Madras.
Messrs. G. C. Loganadham Brothers, Guardian Press, Mount Road, Madras.
Messrs. S. Murthy & Co., Express Press, Madras.
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Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, No. 1, Adelphi Terrace, London W.C.

[*A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Moot Buildings or at Mount Road, Madras.*]
[*The amounts within parentheses are for postage and postage.*]

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MADRAS QUARTERLY CIVIL LIST, corrected up to 1st April 1914. Royal 8vo paper cover. Re. 1 (4 *as.*)

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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the twelve months ending 30th June 1913, 1912–13. Foolscap folio, board. Re. 1-12-0. (7 *as.*).

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TABLE SHOWING EFFECT OF LEGISLATION IN THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S COUNCIL during 1913. Royal 8vo., stitched As 2–3 (3 *p.*).

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List of Books published from 1st October 1913 to 31st March 1914.

THE PRICES OF THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS HAVE BEEN REDUCED.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF PICTURES IN GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND THE BANQUETING HALL, MADRAS, LIEUT.-COL. H. D. LOVE, R.E. Published 1903, Imperial 8vo, cloth, lettered, Rs. 5-4-0. (10 as.)
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W. J. J. HOWLEY,
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Bellary, 4th April 1914.

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K. L. VENKATA RAO,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Kasaragod,
7th April 1914.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates qualified under the Examination Rules for Government Service, for the post of a sub *pro tem.* Clerk on Rs. 25—1—35 in the office of the undersigned.

The appointment will last for a year and may continue beyond that period.

Applications which should be in the candidate's own handwriting should be addressed to the undersigned and will be received up to 30th April 1914.

W. HUTTON,
Superintending Engineer,
Sanitary Engineer to Government.

Chepauk, Madras, 14th April 1914.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of Maistries on a salary varying from Rs. 25 to 30 in the Salem sub-division, Public Works Department, of the Salem division, from persons who have experience in Engineering works. Preference will be given to those who possess a fair knowledge in building construction. Applications will be received up to the 15th May 1914. Copies of testimonials, if any, should accompany applications.

J. INGLIS,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office, Salem Division,
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WANTED for the Government Workshop at Bezwada :—

(1) Fitter Maistry with good practical knowledge of fitting, erecting and machine shop work. Pay Rs. 40.

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Apply to the Executive Engineer, Kistna Central division, Bezwada, by letter.

W. P. ROBERTS,
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Bezwada, 16th April 1914.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates qualified under the Examination rules for permanent Tracers' posts on Rs. 20—1—30 in the Tank Restoration Scheme division and VII, Circle offices.

2. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 1st May.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer.

Office of the Superintending Engineer, VII Circle,
Madras, 17th April 1914.

Applications are invited from candidates for a permanent Copyist's post in this court stating age and qualifications. The applicant must be able to do type-writing efficiently and bring his own machine. The salary is Rs. 10 a month but the post is not pensionable. It carries chances of earning extra remuneration going up to a maximum of Rs. 11 in addition to the monthly salary.

K. APPAJI RAU,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Karikal,
22nd April 1914.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed the Type-writing Test, Advanced Grade, for the post of a Typist in the office of the Accountant-General (Public Works Branch), Madras.

Applications should reach this office before the 5th May 1914.

K. L. DATTA,
Accountant-General.

Office of the Accountant-General, Madras,
Fort St. George, 22nd April 1914.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates qualified under the Examination rules for permanent Tracers' posts on Rs. 20—1—30 in the V Circle office. None but passed men need apply.

2. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th May 1914.

A. R. MORIN,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

Office of the Superintending Engineer, V Circle,
Chepauk, Madras, 24th April 1914.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the Head Clerk of this Court on Rs. 40. The Court is at present temporary for one year from 20th January last, and is likely to continue.

The application should be in the hand writing of the applicant and should contain the following particulars :—

Caste or religion, age and date of birth, educational qualifications, past and present employment, relations in the public service, lands held by him, if any, and in what district and should also submit copies of testimonials, if any.

Additional District Munsif's Court, Sivagangai, 24th April 1914.

N. KAILASAM AYYAR,
Additional District Munsif.

NOTICE is hereby given that applications, which must be in the prescribed form, will be received by the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras, up to and including the 31st May 1914, for one appointment of Probationary Inspector in the Madras Salt and Abkari Department.

Forms of application can be obtained from the Secretary to the Commissioner. Applications must be accompanied by—

(i) A certificate or other satisfactory evidence of the date of birth.

(ii) A certificate of character and conduct signed by the Principal of the Educational Institution in which the applicant last studied for not less than one year or by some responsible officer of the Government.

(iii) A certificate by a Medical officer of Government or qualified Medical practitioner regarding the applicant's general health.

2. Applicants must be graduates of a recognised University, over 21 and under 24 years of age. They must be prepared to appear in Madras at their own expense before the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras, on such days as may be appointed by him. The candidate who is finally selected by Government will be required to undergo a medical examination by a Medical Board at Madras with a view to test his state of health, physique and capacity for active out-door work.

3. The Probationary Inspector's period of probation will be not less than three years and during this period he will be required to pass the prescribed departmental examinations and will be employed as the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue may deem fit. During probation the pay of the Probationary Inspector will be Rs. 150 per mensem for the first two years and Rs. 200 per mensem thereafter.

4. If at the end of the three years' probation, or such further period of probation as the Government may deem necessary, the Probationary Inspector is reported on favourably and if he has passed the necessary departmental examinations, he will be appointed a permanent Inspector on the occurrence of a vacancy and will thenceforth be promoted in the ordinary course according to merit and seniority.

5. It will be open to the Local Government at any time to terminate the probationer's probation and to dispense with his services.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Chepauk, 27th April 1914.

H. H. P. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

APPLICATIONS are invited from B.A., B.L.'s or B.A.'s for the post of a Probationary Revenue Inspector. The successful applicant will be on probation for two years during which period he should undergo the prescribed course of training and also pass (1) the Revenue Test, (2) the Criminal Test and (3) the Account Test, failing which he will not be confirmed.

After the training, service for one year more as Revenue Inspector will be obligatory. The officer's subsequent promotion will depend upon his merits.

Salem Collector's Office, 7th April 1914.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from B.A.'s and F.A.'s for permanent and acting vacancies in the Salem Collectorate. Applicants will set on Rs. 25 from the start.

Salem Collector's Office, 7th April 1914.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Collector.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after 22nd July 1914, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me a Vakil thereof.

Madras, 17th April 1914.

K. V. MADHAVAN NAYAR.

I, A KRISHNASWAMI, will be hereafter known as

T. KRISHNASWAMI DIKSHITHER.

Mylapore, 23rd April 1914.

NOTICE.

I am to notify the general public that I have from this date resumed my maiden name and shall in future be known as BRIDGET THERESA MARY McNAMARA.

NOTICE.

THE Proprietress of the firm of M. Rungamdham & Co. at present carrying on business in No. 4 Godown Street, is the undersigned

M. RUNGAMMAH.

Madras, 18th April 1914.

NOTICE.

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from 1st April 1914 the Estate of A. G. Muhammad Ghouse Sahib deceased, late of Madras, under a grant of Letters of Administration made to him on the 10th March 1914 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said Estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees, or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 15th May 1914, after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said Estate and will recognize in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

C. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General of Madras

Administrator-General's Office,
Madras, 9th April 1914.

NOTICE.

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from 3rd April 1914 the Estate of Oscar Dignum deceased, Trainer, late of Tumkur Road, Bangalore, under a grant of probate made to him on the 11th March 1914 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said Estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees or in any other manner whatever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator General on or before the 15th May 1914 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognize in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction

C. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General of Madras.

Administrator-General's Office,
Madras, 9th April 1914.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that I, K. R. P. R. Muthia Chetti *alias* Peria Karuppan Chetti, son of Palaniappa Chetti, residing at Kalai village, Elevankottai taluk, Sivaganga zamin, Ramnad district, and carrying on business at Madura and at Madras, who has been carrying on business under the name of K. R. P. R. Muthia Chetti *alias* Periya Karuppan Chetti till now, am going to carry on business under the name of K. R. P. R. Muthia Chetti alone leaving out the other name Peria Karuppan Chetti from the 1st May 1914.

(Signed) K. R. P. R. MUTHIA CHETTI
alias PERIA KARUPPAN CHETTI.

Madras, 16th April 1914

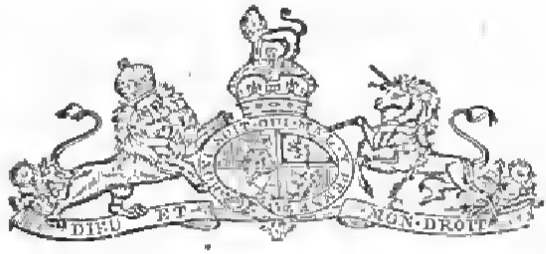
LOST.

THE upper half of Government Promissory Note No. 101047 of 1854 65 for Rs. 8,000, originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Limited, and last endorsed to Rev. W. W. Wallace, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with aforementioned security.

Name of the advertiser—W. W. WALLACE,
Residence—*Madura.*

6th April 1914.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1914. [Price, 2 annas.

TABLE OF RAINFALL

RECORDED AT

STATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE MONTH OF

FEBRUARY 1914.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
District.	Station.	5	2	5	4	4	6	7	5	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ganjam.	1 Russellkonda																			
	2 Aska																			
	3 Ichapur																			
	4 Purushottapur																			
	5 Ramlia																			
	6 Chatrapur																			
	7 Gopalpur																			
	8 Berhampur																			
	9 Jalantapuram																			
	10 Berpetta																			
	11 Pundi																			
	12 Tekkali																			
	13 Narasannapeta																			
	14 Salur agraharam																			
	15 Chicacole																			
	16 Parlakimedi																			
	Average																			
Hills.	1 Bariagaddi																			
	2 Bijlapalli																			
	3 Pilligiri																			
	4 Rampachodavaram																			
	5 Gumma																			
	Average																			
Godavari.	1 Narasapur																			
	2 Jangareddigudem																			
	3 Bhimavaram																			
	4 Tanuku																			
	5 Attili																			
	6 Kovvur																			
	7 Nidadavole																			
	8 Gopavaram																			
	9 Rajahmundry																			
	10 Dowlaiswaram																			
	11 Korukonda																			
	12 Samalkot																			
	13 Peddapuram																			
	14 Pithapuram																			
	15 Kottapalli																			
	16 Razole																			
	17 Yanam																			
	Average																			
Kistna.	1 Pamidimukkala																			
	2 Mangalagiri																			
	3 Bandarmotu																			
	4 Avanigadda																			
	5 Kaikalur																			
	6 Gudivada																			
	7 Gannavaram																			
	8 Tiruvur																			
	9 Nuzvidu																			
	10 Jaggayyapeta																			
	11 Nandigama																			
	12 Bhara																			
	13 Chintalapalli																			
	14 Kovvur																			
	15 Penugonda																			
	16 Tanuku																			
	17 Bapatla																			
	18 Nidadavole																			
	Average																			

Madras Presidency for the month of February 1914.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

Madras Presidency for the month of February 1914—*cont.*

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

No.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	South Arcot District.																				
1	Manambadi (Forest)																				
2	Vandavasi																				
3	Chetpattu																				
4	Tiruvannamalai																				
5	Polur																				
6	Arni																				
7	Cheyyar																				
8	Vembakkam																				
9	Tindivanam																				
10	Gingee																				
11	Valavanur																				
12	Villupuram																				
13	Tirukkoyilur																				
14	Ulundurpet																				
15	Chengalpattu																				
16	Tambaram																				
17	Saidapet																				
18	Madras																				
19	Tiruvallur																				
20	Ponneri																				
21	Gummidipundi																				
22	Palmaner																				
23	Kalahasti																				
24	Satyavedu																				
25	Nagari																				
26	Vellore																				
27	Arcot																				
28	Ranipet																				
29	Tirupattur																				
30	Vaniyambadi																				
31	Ambur																				
32	Hosur																				
33	Krishnagiri																				
34	Uttangarai																				
35	Bargur																				
36	Dharmapuri																				
37	Palacode																				
38	Pennagaram																				
	Tanjore District.																				
1	Mannargudi																				
2	Nannilam																				
3	Tiruturaipundi																				
4	Valangaiman																				
5	Negapatam																				
6	Vedaranyam																				
7	Tiruthuraipundi																				
8	Papanasam																				
9	Kumbakonam																				
10	Tiruvidaimarudur																				
11	Mayavaram																				
12	Tranquebar																				
13	Shiyali																				
14	Chidambaram																				
15	Kattumannarkoil																				
16	Virudachalam																				
	Trichinopoly District.																				
1	Musiri																				
2	Turaiyur																				
3	Uppiliyapuram																				
4	Ariyalur																				
5	Perambalur																				
6	Lalgudi																				
7	Trichinopoly																				
8	Kulittalai																				
9	Manapparai																				
10	Thottiyam																				
11	Marungapuri																				
12	Karur																				
13	Aravakurichi																				
14	Kulittalai																				
15	Pugamani																				
16	Thathiengarpet																				
17	Kannudaiyanpatti																				
	Pudukkottai State.																				
1	Pudukkottai																				
2	Alangudi																				
3	Kunnandarkoil																				
4	Tirumayam																				
5	Kodumbal																				
6	Keranur																				
7	Viralimalai																				
8	Ottapidaram																				
9	Aranthangi																				
10	Peramanallur																				
11	Annavasal																				
	Madura District.																				
1	Nattam																				
2	Melur																				
3	Vikkiramangalam																				
4	Madura																				
5	Tirumangalam																				
6	Usilampatti																				
7	Peraiyur																				
8	Tirumangalam																				
9	Dindigul																				
10	Kodaikanal																				
11	Periyakulam																				
12	Bodinayakkanur																				
13	Uttamapalaiyam																				
14	Cumbum																				
15	Periyakulam																				
16	Andipatti																				
	Tinnevelly District.																				
16	Kovilpatti																				

PRESERVED UNDER THE TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES ACT

Madras Presidency for the month of February 1914—*cont.*

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

No.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rainfall.																					
1	Tiruchendur																					
2	Tuticorin																					
3	Ettayapuram																					
4	Kovilpatti																					
5	Sattur																					
	Average																					
	Rainfall.																					
1	Tiruchirapalli																					
2	Lalgudi																					
3	Musiri																					
4	Manapparai																					
5	Karur																					
6	Kulittalai																					
7	Srirangam																					
8	Trichinopoly																					
9	Lalgudi																					
10	Tenkasi																					
11	Sankaran																					
12	Ambasamudram																					
13	Palamcottah																					
14	Nanguneri																					
15	Radhapuram																					
16	Koilpatti																					
17	Srivaikuntam																					
18	Kulasekharapatnam																					
19	Tiruchendur																					
20	Srivaikuntam																					
	Average																					
	Rainfall.																					
1	Perur																					
2	Alagapuri																					
3	Kurumbalur																					
4	Malaiyalpatti																					
5	Kulattugudi																					
	Inlet.																					
6	Thadagudi																					
7	Thuraiyur																					
8	Mariyadipatti																					
9	Arivattu																					
10	Kumbakonam																					
11	Mannachal																					
12	Kottaiyur Colony																					
13	Kulittalai Engineer's Office																					
14	Kulittalai																					
15	Chandrasekhara																					
	Average																					
	Rainfall.																					
1	Alleppey																					
2	Ambalapuzhai																					
3	Tiruvalla																					
4	Changanacheri																					
5	Pathanamthittai																					
6	Konni																					
7	Karthikapally																					
8	Mavelikara																					
9	Kayen Kulam																					
10	Karunagapally																					
11	Karunagapally																					
12	Kottarakkara																					
13	Punalur																					
14	Shencottah																					
15	Quilon Inlet																					
16	Quilon Engineer's Office																					
17	Parawoor																					
	Average																					
	Rainfall.																					
1	Chinnikanal																					
2	Vedaranyam																					
3	Tirutturaipundi																					
4	Nedumbalam																					
5	Muthupet																					
	Average																					

Madras Presidency for the month of February 1914—*contd.*

Station.	Rainfall from 1st to 14th.	Total rainfall from 15th to 28th.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Average number of rainy days in the month.
Theddumbedhanai							
Vattanad							
Tirumalirai							
Sivaganga							
Devipattai							
Tirupuvanam							
Manamadura							
Paramakudi							
Mandapasal							
Ramnad							
Pamban							
Mandapam							
Mudukulattur							
Mattuthaikadu-patnam							
Kamudi							
Aruppukottai							
Srivilliputtur							
Sivakasi							
Virudhupatti							
Sattur							
Average							
Virdhachalam							
Attanadi							
Tittagudi							
Chidambaram							
Kattumannarkoil							
Lalgudi							
Trichinopoly							
Kulittalai							
Karur							
Aravakurichi							
Dindigul							
Kodaikanal							
Palni							
Periyakulam							
Cumbum							
Uthamapalaiyam							
Theni							
Andipatti							
Chinnamanur							
Bodinayakkanur							
Average.							
Paravi							
Alangad							
Kunnathnad							
Mulankunnu							
Malappuram Agricultural Farm							
Tirurangadi							
Tanur							
Chevayur							
Kozhikode							
Kuttiadi							
Naduvattam							
Peria							
Mananchira							
Kottappalam Irrigation Office							
Kalpetta							
Chungathcherry							
Average.							
Allayur							
Anakkampoyil							
Thuravakkal							
Chittur							
Pattanamkuttai							
Kodumudi							
Kanjikode							
Mannarkad							
Koilandi							
Kayyalakkal							
Kottakkal							
Tirurangadi							
Parappanangadi							
Adirakkadavu							
Shoranur							
Chimakurti							
Cuddapah Engineer's office							
Parmakur							
Average.							
Chittavattam							
Kodivayanad							
Tellicherry							
Nedumgad							
Taliparamba							
Sreekandapuram							
Pattuvam							
Average							

Travancore-Cochin Division. Travancore-Kottayam Division. Ramnad Tinnevelly.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

Madras Presidency for the month of February 1914—*cont.*

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

Madras Presidency for the month of February 1914—*contd.*

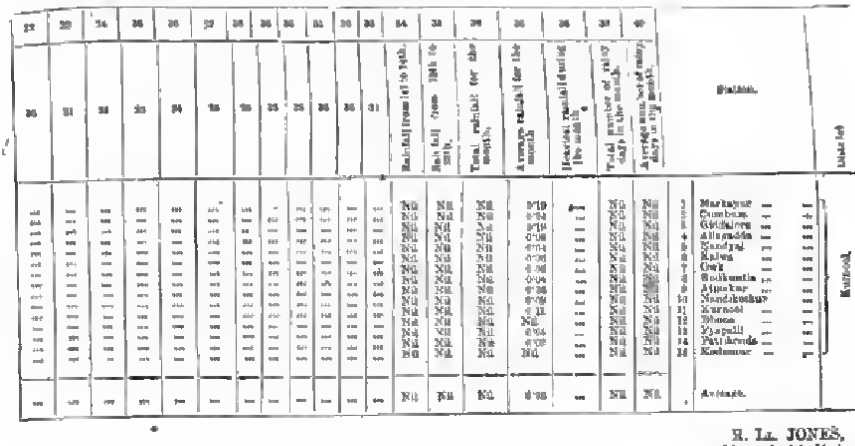
Station.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Average number of rainy days in the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Rainfall from 1st to 15th.	Rainfall from 16th to end of month.
Thanjavur.							
Thanjavur-petti	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Aiyar	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Valivalam	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Average	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Tiruchirapalli.							
Tiruchirapalli	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Average	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Madura.							
Kodaikanal	11	0·31	0·20	0·34	0·01	0·01	0·33
Periyakulam	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Madura	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Dindigul	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Palni	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Kodaikanal	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Periyakulam	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Madura	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Dindigul	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Palni	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Average	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Tirunelveli.							
Tirunelveli	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Palamcottah	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Tuticorin	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Manjolai	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Ambasamudram	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Cheranmahadevi	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Kayal	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Srivaikuntam	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Tiruchendur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Nanguneri	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Sattankulam	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Average	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Kanara.							
Karwar	1	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·00	0·00	0·03
Ankola	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Kumta	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Honavar	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Bhatkal	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Sirsi	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Siddapur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Yellapur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Mundgod	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Haliyal	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Supa	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Average	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
South Canara.							
Mangalore	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Puttur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Uppinangadi	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Bantwal	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Belthangadi	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Kasaragod	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Manjeshwar	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Kundapur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Udipi	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Karkal	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Average	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Malabar.							
Tellicherry	1	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·00	0·00	0·03
Cannanore	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Taliparamba	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Kasaragod	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Hosdrug	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Manjeshwar	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Nileshwar	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Average	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Nilgiris.							
Ootacamund	1	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·00	0·00	0·03
Kotagiri	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Coonoor	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Kundah	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Average	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Coimbatore.							
Coimbatore	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Pollachi	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Udumalpet	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Dharapuram	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Kangayam	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Palladam	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Avanashi	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Bhavani	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Erode	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Perundurai	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Modumbi	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Gopichettipalayam	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Sathyamangalam	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Tiruppur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Vellakoil	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Attur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Average	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Salem.							
Salem	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Yercaud	8	0·27	0·11	0·27	0·01	0·01	0·26
Average	8	0·27	0·11	0·27	0·01	0·01	0·26
North Arcot.							
Vellore	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Arni	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Chittur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Tirupattur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Ambur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Gudiyatham	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Kaveripak	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Ranipet	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Arkonam	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Timiri	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Average	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Chingleput.							
Chingleput	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Tambaram	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Poonamallee	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Tiruvallur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Sriperumbudur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Uttiramerur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Kanchipuram	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Chengalpattu	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Tiruporur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Average	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
South Arcot.							
Cuddalore	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Chidambaram	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Vriddhachalam	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Tindivanam	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Villupuram	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Tirukoilur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Kallakurichi	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Ulundurpet	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Average	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Tanjore.							
Kumbakonam	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Mayavaram	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Negapatam	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Mannargudi	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Pattukkottai	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Adirampattinam	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Peravurani	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Tiruturaipundi	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Nidamangalam	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Average	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Trichinopoly.							
Trichinopoly	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Musiri	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Karur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Perambalur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Lalgudi	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Manapparai	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Turaiyur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Average	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Salem.							
Salem	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Namakkal	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Attur	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Tiruchengodu	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Rasipuram	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Kumarapalayam	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Erode	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Bhavani	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Sankari	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Average	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rainfall.	Mangalore																			
	Cuddalore																			
	Negapatam																			
	Alagarkoil																			
	Nandidrug																			
	Kadapa																			
	Cuddapah																			
	Kalahasti																			
	Madanapalle																			
	Kalahasti																			
	Chittoor																			
	Palmaner																			
	Pulicat																			
	Kalastri																			
	Average																			

Meteorological Office, Madras,
19th March 1914.

Madras Presidency for the month of February 1914—*cont.*



R. LL. JONES,
Meteorologist, Madras.

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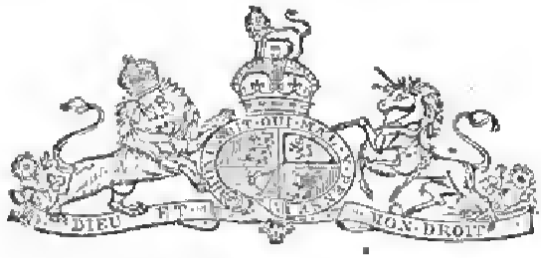

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1914. [Price, 6 pies.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1914.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometer. Corrected Daily Means. Dry.	Wet.	Observed Extremes. Max.	Min	Maximum Solar Heat in Vacuo	Hour duly.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Bright Sunshine.	General weather.
April.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Gr.		Miles	Inches	Cts	Hrs	
20th Mon. ..	29·900	84·5	79·6	91·9	79·5	156·8	80	S.S.E. by S	188	..	20	9·6	Fine with passing clouds.
21st Tues. ..	845	84·9	79·7	92·2	79·0	162·1	79	S.E.	131	..	42	10·8	Do
22nd Wed. ..	849	84·8	79·4	93·4	77·8	163·4	78	S.E. by E.	131	..	34	9·8	Do.
23rd Thurs. ..	801	84·6	79·3	92·0	78·2	158·7	78	S.E.	169	..	33	9·2	Do.
24th Fri ..	883	81·5	77·5	91·2	76·6	159·7	77	S.E. by S	162	..	26	10·1	Do
25th Sat. ..	880	82·5	77·0	90·8	73·5	161·4	77	S.S.E.	145	..	8	10·9	Fine.
26th Sun. ..	879	83·7	78·8	91·7	75·3	160·2	80	S.E. by S.	161	..	3	10·3	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 6 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 3·21 inches, the average due for the same period being 2·08 inches.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 27th April 1914.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.
11-Sup.-11

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1914. [Price, 6 pies.

SEASON REPORT FOR MARCH 1914.

SECTION I.—Statement showing the average fall of rain in each district during the month of March 1914, and also the total fall from 1st April 1913, up to the month, compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year and with the averages of the forty years ending 1909.

Districts.	Averages for 40 years			1912-1913.			1913-1914.		
	In the month.		From 1st April up to the month.	In the month.		From 1st April up to the month.	In the month.		From 1st April up to the month.
	Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days.	Rainfall.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	NO.	INCHES.	INCHES.	NO.	INCHES.	INCHES.	NO.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Circars—									
1. Ganjam	2	0·86	46·06	..	0·16	50·69	1	0·44	49·60
2. Vizagapatam { Agency / Plains } ..	2	0·86	45·23	..	0·08	58·45*	2	0·76	46·81
	1	0·48	43·84	..	0·03	37·34*	1	0·36	34·61
3. Godavari	1	0·41	39·03	..	..	35·90	..	..	35·51
4. Kistna	1	0·39	35·76	..	..	33·68	..	0·01	26·89
5. Guntur	1	0·37	31·53	..	..	28·93	..	0·08	36·23
Ceded—									
6. Kurnool	..	0·19	25·70	..	..	21·91	..	..	20·10
7. Bellary	..	0·15	22·06	..	..	27·05	..	0·07	20·07
8. Anantapur	..	0·19	22·59	..	..	28·15	..	..	19·13
9. Cuddapah	..	0·16	27·34	..	..	24·71	..	..	23·96
Carnatic—									
10. Nellore	..	0·12	31·59	..	..	38·41	..	0·07	32·26
11. Madras	..	0·26	49·59	..	..	54·36	..	..	40·53
12. Chingleput	..	0·31	46·11	..	..	47·28	..	..	39·60
13. South Arcot	1	0·43	44·35	..	..	46·18	..	..	42·33
Centre)—									
14. Chittoor	1	0·25	34·81	..	0·23	35·21	1	0·29	25·91
15. North Arcot	..	0·35	37·19	..	..	39·18	..	0·04	30·79
16. Salem	1	0·50	32·57	..	0·16	42·77	..	0·15	30·19
17. Coimbatore	1	0·84	26·42	1	0·68	28·12	..	0·09	19·11
18. Trichinopoly	1	0·36	31·20	..	0·01	34·44	..	0·21	34·19
South—									
19. Tanjore	..	0·11	44·26	..	0·02	35·41	..	..	34·19
20. Madura	1	0·31	30·73	..	0·07	32·07	1	0·32	33·85
21. Ramnad	1	0·50	26·23	..	0·03	30·36*	..	0·14	21·03
22. Tinnevelly	2	1·49	27·07	1	0·61	33·66	2	0·63	26·91
West Coast—									
23. Malabar	3	0·74	116·69	..	0·16	142·22	..	0·18	105·61
24. South Canara	..	0·18	144·38	..	..	161·85	..	..	124·89
Hills—									
25. The Nilgiris	2	0·93	58·41	1	0·85	73·48	..	0·14	64·36

* Revised figure

River freshes.—Slight or *nil* throughout. The Godaveri and Kistna were 2·4 feet and 3·0 feet below their respective anikats

Supplies received in tanks.—Insufficient in parts Kistna, Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly and sufficient elsewhere.

Section II.—Statement showing the extent of cultivation (Government and minor inam) for the month of March 1918.

Districts.	In the month.				Up to the month.				Up to the month of the previous year.				Average of the five previous years corresponding last year for the corresponding period.			
	First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.
Circars—																
Ganjam ..	68	36	351	831	199,959	219,088	24,058	70,837	206,018	198,040	34,350	64,910	212,617	192,837	23,156	67,619
Vizagapatam ..	1	15	100	1,807	100,278	31,070	47,516	42,903	71,684	33,044	42,062	51,149	67,795	31,578	46,517	47,679
Godavari ..	677	859	997	3,190	286,861	314,707	70,809	74,872	619,809	461,116	142,014	162,963	618,358	429,178	127,967	112,937
Kistna ..	87	13	8,804	20,032	403,310	439,197	66,682	81,261	417,892	509,638	98,205	107,041	463,809	479,071	89,613	99,604
Nellore ..	1,859	360	318	418	1,464,824	770,862	124,241	130,042	1,878,049	278,938	122,696	113,419	1,632,196	718,205	125,243	146,120
Total ..	2,687	1,261	11,272	27,148	2,707,234	1,377,324	333,306	409,861	3,243,452	1,480,771	439,327	499,482	2,941,775	1,376,169	412,496	476,219
Deccan—																
Kurnool ..	3,451	581	819	1,440	1,870,283	89,109	36,791	11,218	1,978,686	46,668	43,131	18,041	1,914,691	21,012	42,117	18,018
Cuddapah ..	246	87	241	2,028	2,162,231	42,359	16,810	7,911	2,218,218	42,786	25,588	10,074	2,276,852	42,018	24,753	9,257
Anantapur ..	1,337	303	1,348	1,944	1,811,100	116,002	18,481	21,813	1,843,005	119,432	38,489	46,426	1,815,529	109,710	36,004	36,950
Chittoor ..	3,218	64	2,471	3,577	966,945	82,943	58,285	17,710	966,958	91,683	67,660	29,048	1,191,354	127,914	54,549	49,719
Total ..	8,243	1,934	5,052	9,049	8,821,692	234,420	107,460	58,412	7,006,718	300,072	169,868	98,532	8,931,832	301,554	158,731	113,944
Carnatic—																
Salem ..	2,042	1,717	1,073	2,685	530,247	177,256	47,844	22,906	608,077	138,768	58,368	46,748	556,811	224,108	51,926	54,043
Chingleput ..	4,991	7,477	4,191	10,691	332,991	332,467	24,130	104,354	318,892	108,359	22,871	104,821	340,103	355,485	30,764	102,629
South Arcot ..	17,164	5,188	9,980	9,210	1,055,734	318,218	201,371	94,119	994,083	318,914	97,126	51,810	981,095	382,726	117,368	78,379
Total ..	24,114	14,382	15,190	31,362	1,918,974	827,941	173,345	188,155	1,919,052	564,041	180,035	203,389	1,771,189	933,418	200,048	217,424
Central—																
Chittoor ..	2,018	1,343	1,289	1,884	317,487	87,824	18,371	21,800	309,234	89,298	21,761	20,185	337,389	89,287	21,150	26,851
North Arcot ..	7,990	2,253	10,045	16,911	709,538	284,183	89,991	81,857	694,792	253,691	97,340	88,728	696,446	276,185	104,267	116,157
Salem ..	1,370	599	3,478	2,256	*1,094,642	*80,489	*104,238	*38,967	1,019,008	77,355	138,184	31,491	1,070,787	68,159	116,198	31,047
Coimbatore ..	3,770	429	1,294	1,150	3,060,337	88,910	236,304	33,791	1,888,043	82,960	236,883	25,376	1,941,893	87,232	122,514	30,156
Trichinopoly ..	3,081	436	2,223	4,189	1,041,149	163,342	71,096	81,912	1,004,081	174,995	63,389	66,745	921,609	154,970	89,531	69,508
Total ..	18,187	5,110	20,595	25,189	5,226,030	653,846	518,504	218,931	4,995,117	674,737	558,317	242,525	4,981,031	812,013	521,944	278,013
South—																
Tanjore ..	765	604	2,531	1,276	893,403	866,305	18,453	77,759	280,734	770,820	21,036	64,140	289,852	760,081	27,305	66,813
Madura ..	790	473	1,819	1,438	811,833	162,936	87,321	50,656	837,734	170,241	66,074	46,483	821,425	177,732	67,627	51,913
Ramnad ..	864	80	2,884	643	214,370	22,042	18,021	4,627	247,179	26,367	18,437	7,245	236,810	28,618	17,726	7,335
Tinnevelly ..	6,409	777	4,039	10,940	992,362	199,830	29,791	105,028	817,371	197,140	85,351	126,722	478,249	171,219	67 953	110 802
Total ..	8,848	1,713	10,772	14,097	2,909,981	1,251,163	151,284	238,071	1,883,998	1,164,568	191,897	248,590	1,826,313	1,185,571	160,610	236,241
West Coast—																
Malabar ..	6,022	530	231	3,005	730,808	628,530	26,880	243,514	727,165	641,837	28,774	236,180	768,368	813,391	27,418	219,103
South Canara ..	.	41	.	1,678	96,451	401,665	124	164,808	56,992	492,544	97	189,291	62,381	487,511	97	191,683
Total ..	6,022	631	231	5,685	827,259	980,195	26,702	416,122	833,157	1,064,441	28,811	437,191	811,749	995,710	27,807	435,783
Hills—																
The Nilgiris ..	..		..	..	88,813	8,503	3,043	.	83,810	11,527	3,109	.	82,884	8,175	3,831	..
Grand Total ..	82,348	24,059	63,043	1,22,526	19,318,978	5,470,645	1,288,525	1,763,753	19,766,333	6,027,359	1,467,029	1,777,320	19,429,824	6,559,504	1,477,488	1 765,958

* Revised figures.

SECTION III.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal food-grains and salt for the month of March 1914

Group.	Districts.	Number of Imperial Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.					
		Millet, second sort.			Ragi.		
		In the previous month.	In the month	Average.*	In the previous month	In the month	Average.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Circars	1. Ganjam	11·4	9·5	10·0	16·0	16·0	15·3
	2. Vizagapatam	8·2	8·0	14·7	15·7	16·0	15·3
	3. Godavari	8·9	9·1	10·8	14·3½	14·0	15·5
	4. Kistna	9·1	9·5	10·8	14·0	14·2	15·3
	5. Guntur	8·8	8·6	11·4	17·9	17·2	
2. Deccan	6. Kurnool	7·5	7·0	9·0	15·3	13·5	
	7. Bellary	7·0	6·9	8·4	14·5	14·9	
	8. Anantapur	6·3	6·5	9·6	14·0	14·6	20·3
	9. Cuddapah	7·1	7·0	9·3	13·1	13·2	18·6
3. Carnatic	10. Nellore	6·4	6·4	11·6	14·9	14·2	18·7
	11. Chingleput	¶ 6·2	6·3	10·6	12·3	12·4	14·5
	12. Madras	7·0	7·0	8·8	11·5	11·8	16·2
	13. South Arcot	6·7	6·6	10·2	¶ 13·0	11·8	15·5
	14. Chittoor	6·5	6·1	10·6	12·0	12·0	17·0
	15. North Arcot	7·0	7·5	10·7	11·9	12·0	16·1
4. Central	16. Salem	7·1	7·1	9·0	12·6	12·6	16·6
	17. Coimbatore	6·8	6·2	9·1	13·7	13·7	16·2
	18. Trichinopoly	6·2	7·0	10·1	13·9	13·2	17·1
	19. Tanjore	7·5	7·7	10·1	14·3	14·4	16·8
5. South	20. Madura	7·0	7·2	10·1	13·7	13·7	17·3
	21. Ramnad	8·9	7·9	10·4	13·0	13·0	16·5
	22. Tinnevelly	7·4	7·6	10·1	14·0	14·3	17·0
6. West Coast	23. Malabar	7·0	7·5	9·5	..	..	..
	24. South Canara	8·9	8·8	11·0	..	..	..
7. Hills	25. The Nilgiris	8·9	8·9	9·5	11·6	11·8	14·4

Group.	Districts.	Number of Imperial Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee—*contd.*								
		Cholam.			Cumbu			Salt.		
		In the previous month	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month	In the month	Average.*	In the previous month	In the month.	Average †
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1	1. Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	23·0	23 6	24 4
	2. Vizagapatam	..	..	..	18 8	18·9	19 4	23 0	23 6	23·8
	3. Godavari	‡ 15·0	‡ 15·0	18·0	18·7	18·7	..	24 1	22 1	23·2
	4. Kistna	14 1	13·9	17 8	14 6	11·9	..	24 0	23 0	23·0
	5. Guntur	14 0	14 0	18 0	14 4	14 0	11 7	24 1	24 4	23 9
2	6. Kurnool	‡ 14 0	‡ 14 4	20·2	10 9	11 0	14 0	18 7	19 0	18 1
	7. Bellary	‡ 13 0	‡ 13·6	17·3	..	..	..	18 0	18 0	17 7
	8. Anantapur	‡ 14·2	‡ 14·4	18 0	13·0	13·6	18 3	19 4	19 1	19·4
	9. Cuddapah	‡ 12·9	‡ 13 1	19·4	12 6	12 7	17 3	20 6	20 0	20 0
3	10. Nellore	16 4	13 5	17·3	19 4	13 2	16 0	25 0	25 2	25·0
	11. Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 0	26 0	25 1
	12. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	27 7	27·3	27 6
	13. South Arcot	..	..	..	10·1	10 0	11 4	24 5	23·0	23 1
	14. Chittoor	..	..	..	12·3	12·0	10 3	24 4	23 0	23 0
	15. North Arcot	..	..	..	10·4	10·6	10 3	22 5	23 2	23 0
4	16. Salem	§ 12·6	§ 12 5	16 0	11·1	10 0	14·6	19 2	18 0	19·2
	17. Coimbatore	11·5	11 9	15·5	12·4	12 4	19 4	19 1	18 4	19·3
	18. Trichinopoly	§ 11 4	§ 11 4	16·0	11·9	11 2	17 0	20 4	20·2	20 4
	19. Tanjore	..	..	..	14·0	13 7	..	24 4	24 7	24 A
5	20. Madura	§ 10 0	‖ 13·4	14·0	12·0	12·0	11 7	21·3	21·4	21·2
	21. Ramnad	11·0	13 3	15·0	13 8	13·2	14·1	23 3	23 0	23 3
	22. Tinnevelly	12·9	11·5	15·6	10·0	13 0	13 1	24 3	24·3	23 0
6	23. Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 0	18 0	18 0
	24. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 7	21 0	21 4
7	25. The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 1	14·9	14·9

* Of the fifteen years ending 1912–1913.
† Of the three years ending 1912–1913.
‡ Average of white and yellow cholam
§ Inclusive of red cholam
‖ Includes black cholam
¶ Revised figures.

Remarks.—As compared with the previous month, the price of rice was stationary in nine districts, fell in eleven and rose in five; ragi was stationary in six districts, fell in nine and rose in eight; cholam was stationary in one district, fell in seven and rose in six; cumbu was stationary in five districts, fell in six and rose in seven; salt was stationary in six districts, fell in seven and rose in twelve.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND RECORDS AND AGRI., BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS, 22nd April 1914.

T. RAGHAVIAH, *Secretary.*

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

TO

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1914. [Price, 6 pies.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH APRIL 1914.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts.	Rainfall in inches.			Price of Staple (or 80 vollas) per Rupee.											
		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
	In the week.	1914.	Average of 40 years.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.
Circars.															
Ganjam ..	0·7	4·6	2·3	10·6	8·9	9·0	19·0	19·0	19·0		..	..	..		
Vizaga- { A.	0·6	6·7	1·9	10·6	8·0	8·2	18·0	18·3	18·2		26·6	16·0	16·1	16·0	16·2
patam. { L.	0·0	2·3	1·0												
Godavari ..	0·1	1·3	0·8	13·6	8·3	8·3	16·0	14·0	14·0	16·0	15·6	16·3	..	16·7	16·7
Kistna ..	..	2·4	0·6	13·6	7·7	7·9	17·0	14·6	16·0	25·6	13·6	13·6	..	15·0	14·7
Guntur ..	..	1·7	0·5	11·3	9·1	9·1	..	16·2	16·2	26·6	18·7	18·6	17·2	14·1	14·1
Deccan.															
Kurnool ..	..	0·3	0·1	9·6	7·6	7·2	..	16·4	16·5	20·2	14·2	14·2	14·1	11·6	11·6
Banganapalle	..	0·0	† 0·7	..	6·6	6·6	..	..	..	..	16·6	16·6	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	0·1	0·4	0·6	8·6	6·0	6·7	..	15·0	16·0	17·6	11·2	11·2	..	..	..
Nellore ..	0·5	0·3	† 0·7	..	7·0	7·0	..	/	/	..	13·6	12·4	..	..	..
Carnatic ..	..	0·1	0·6	9·2	7·8	7·6	20·4	14·0	16·1	16·0	13·1	15·3	17·0	12·3	13·0
Cuddapah ..	..	0·1	0·5	9·2	7·0	7·5	19·2	14·0	14·2	18·6	10·0	13·0	16·0	12·6	12·6
Carnatic.															
Nellore ..	..	0·0	0·4	11·7	8·2	8·2	18·7	14·9	16·0	15·0	12·7	16·6	16·2	16·1	16·1
Chingleput ..	..	2·1	0·6	10·3	8·6	8·8	14·5	12·6	12·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	..	0·3	0·6	9·7	7·1	7·0	15·4	11·5	11·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot. ..	..	2·6	0·5	10·3	8·6	8·9	16·5	11·6	11·6	..	..	..	14·0	10·4	10·3
Central.															
Chittoor ..	..	1·1	0·7	10·4	8·1	8·3	16·7	13·1	13·0	..	..	..	15·3	11·8	11·7
North Arcot.	..	1·0	0·5	10·6	7·5	7·5	16·7	10·0	10·6	..	..	..	14·9	10·6	10·6
Salem ..	..	1·7	1·4	9·5	7·1	7·2	17·5	12·3	13·0	14·6	12·4	12·7	16·2	16·7	16·7
Coimbatore ..	..	0·5	2·7	8·1	7·0	7·0	16·5	14·0	13·8	13·0	11·8	11·3	16·4	12·2	12·6
Trichinopoly. ..	..	1·0	1·6	9·8	8·3	8·4	16·5	13·0	13·0	16·6	11·6	11·6	16·1	11·0	11·0
South.															
Tanjore ..	..	0·7	1·1	10·1	7·5	7·5	16·5	14·2	14·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattukkottai.	..	1·0	‡ 1·0	..	7·0	7·1	..	14·6	13·6	..	13·7	14·2	..	15·4	13·9
Madura ..	..	1·0	0·2	10·0	7·2	7·0	16·0	13·6	13·7	16·0	12·2	13·7	14·3	11·7	11·9
Ramnad ..	0·2	1·3	2·0	10·1	7·1	7·1	15·8	14·0	14·0	16·0	12·4	13·1	13·6	13·2	12·6
Tinnevelly.	0·3	2·0	2·0	10·1	7·7	7·7	16·4	14·3	14·1	14·7	13·0	13·0	16·0	13·4	16·6
West Coast.															
Malabar ..	0·2	0·2	2·0	9·4	7·1	7·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	0·2	0·1	1·7	10·3	9·7	9·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore.	0·2	0·6	‡ 4·0	..	6·6	6·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin ..	..	..	‡ 3·6	..	7·0	7·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills.															
The Nilgiris	..	0·6	2·0	9·6	9·0	8·0	16·5	11·0	11·3	..	..	..	..	..	..

A = Agency. L = Littoral

* Average of the 15 years ending 1912–1913 † Average of the 8 years ending 1906–1913

‡ Average of the 20 years ending 1906–1910.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of one taluk. Sumda and Russellkonda reservoirs 23·9 and 34·7 feet deep, respectively. Sowing of gingelly and redgram in progress in one taluk. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, ragi and gingelly; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of gingelly, jute, groundnut, cotton and ragi beginning; transplantation of sugarcane beginning or proceeding. Standing crops thriving. Harvested gingelly, ragi and chillies; outturn poor to normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in four taluks and five divisions. Godavari 9·0 feet below anikat; discharge fairly sufficient. Ploughing, and transplantation of sugarcane in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, sugarcane, cotton and tobacco; outturn fair; paddy poor to normal; Pasture scarce except in three taluks and three divisions; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply generally sufficient in delta but quite inadequate in most parts of the upland. Kistna 3·50 feet below anicut; eastern delta head-sluice closed. Preparing of seed-beds, watering of sugarcane, ploughing and manuring in progress. Standing crops fair to good, but paddy and gingelly withered in parts of one taluk. Harvested gingelly, turmeric and paddy; outturn fair; cotton and chillies normal; sugarcane fair to normal. Pasture scarce in parts; fodder insufficient in parts of two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good; rinderpest in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Manuring in progress. Standing crops fair. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good; but foot and mouth disease in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient except under spring channels and wells. Tungabhadra 5·4 feet below anicut. Sunkesala anicut and Kurnool-Cuddapah canal closed for irrigation. Ploughing for next season proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, cotton, Bengalgram and paddy; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest in eight villages in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient except in two taluks. Ploughing and preparing of lands for next season, removing *nutá* grass, weeding and planting of sugarcane in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton and paddy; outturn fair; sugarcane fair to normal. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle good; but rinderpest and diarrhœa in parts of two and one taluk(s) respectively. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing in progress. Standing crops good. Pasture *nil*; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient generally. Planting of sugarcane ending, ploughing for early crops, weeding of paddy and bulieg in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, cotton and korra, outturn fair. Pasture scarce; fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply insufficient generally. Ploughing and sowing of indigo, and korra and cholam. Standing crops fair but paddy withers in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy, ragi, groundnut, cotton, turmeric, cholam, and korra, outturn, fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply generally insufficient. No flow over Nellore and Sangam anikats; discharge from Nellore anikat inadequate, and no discharge from Sangam anikat. Ploughing and manuring going on in parts of one taluk. Standing crops generally fair to good. Harvested paddy, outturn fair to bumper; ragi, fair to normal; cholam, bad to fair. Pasture generally available; fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but black-quarter and anthrax in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing for, and transplanting paddy and ragi, and sowing of paddy and spring crops, and weeding of paddy in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in four taluks. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, gingelly and ragi, transplanting paddy, and weeding of paddy and groundnut in progress in parts. Standing crops fair except in parts of one taluk where they are withering. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, ragi, gingelly and groundnut; outturn poor to fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient and available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair except in parts of two taluks.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing for ragi and sugarcane proceeding or ending, sowing of cholam and ragi, planting of sugarcane, and bailing in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, outturn poor to normal; ragi, cholam and sugarcane, poor to fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but black-quarter in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing proceeding generally, sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam and planting of sugarcane proceeding in parts, and transplanting paddy ending. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, ragi, sugarcane and tobacco; outturn poor to normal. Pasture scanty in three taluks and one division; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of two taluks. Sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam, cumbu, sugarcane and gingelly and transplanting paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but require rain. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and sugarcane; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scarce in parts of two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts, three feet of water in Cauvery at Erode. Manuring, sowing of cholam, ragi, gingelly, sugarcane and groundnut in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, to good, but rain required. Harvested paddy, plantain and sugarcane in parts; outturn not reported. Cotton, poor. Pasture not available in parts; fodder scanty in parts. Condition of cattle fair to good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply insufficient. Sowing of cumbu and cholam and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and cholam in parts; outturn fair to normal. Pasture insufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in two taluks. No flow over Grand Anikat and supply inadequate. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and gingelly in parts; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Cultivation of garden crops in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn normal. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in one taluk Periyar tunnel closed Ploughing, manuring and sowing of dry crops beginning or in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvest of paddy and cholam ending in parts; outturn fair. Pasture available except in one taluk; fodder available Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair, but rain required urgently in two taluks.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing and manuring in progress in parts Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy and cotton in parts; outturn poor to fair; cumbu, poor; betel, plantain and sugarcane fair. Pasture scanty except in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TINNEVELLY

Water-supply sufficient except in a few parts. No flow over Srivaikuntam anikat No discharge allowed as crops under the channel do not require water. Ploughing and sowing of gingelly ending in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy in parts; outturn poor to fair; cholam, poor. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; but foot and mouth disease prevailing. Employment available Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Hæmorrhagic septicæmia, rinderpest, anthrax and foot disease in parts of three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing and sowing of seed-beds for first paddy crop progressing in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder available Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient. Ploughing began. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient. Dry crops affected by drought. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Pitting, pruning, ploughing and manuring of main crops and sowing proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 25th April 1914.—Rainfall good Trivandrum; fair Ganjam, Vizagapatam; light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good generally but withered in parts Kistna, Cuddapah, withering in parts South Arcot and require rain in parts Salem, Coimbatore and Madura. Harvests of paddy, dry crops and sugarcane proceeding or ending in parts; outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy completed in many districts; sowings of dry crops and planting of sugarcane proceeding normally in parts. Condition of cattle generally good; water-supply insufficient for irrigation in parts of most districts; pasture scanty in parts of many districts but fodder generally sufficient. Prices stationary.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND RDS. & AGRL.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
28th April 1914.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 12.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1914 [Price 6 as. 6 p.

Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

CONTENTS

	Page
Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Thursday the 19th March 1914	705
Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Saturday the 21st March 1914	737
Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Tuesday the 24th March 1914	755
Supplement to Part III— Bill No. 2 of 1914.—The Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, with Statement of Objects and Reasons—(Tamil), (Telugu), (Canarese) and (Hindustani).	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, and 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Thursday, the 19th March 1914.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 52 Members, of whom 46 were Additional Members.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

The Hon'ble Mr. MONTEATH asked:—

"(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they have received a memorial addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 20th March 1912, from the Calcutta Trades Association, praying that the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, may be amended so far as necessary to render the pay of all officers serving in India, of whatever service or in whatever employment and whether belonging to the British or the Indian Army, attachable to the extent provided in section 60 of the Code?

"(*b*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a recent decision of Mr. Justice Macleod in the Bombay High Court, in which it was held that an officer in the Indian Army was entitled to receive his pay without any deduction and that an attachment levied thereon may be raised?

"(*c*) Is it the intention of Government to take steps to effect the end sought to be attained by the Calcutta Trades Association; and, if so, what steps, if any, have been taken in the matter?"

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF replied :—

"The replies to (*a*) and (*b*) of the Hon'ble Member's question are in the affirmative and negative, respectively. The question of amending the law on the subject of the attachment of the pay of military officers serving in India has been under the consideration of Government, who are addressing the Secretary of State on the subject."

RESOLUTION *RE* RECOMMENDATIONS OF DECENTRALIZATION COMMISSION WITH REGARD TO MUNICIPALITIES, ETC.

(Continuation of the discussion on the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee at the meeting of the Council held on the 18th March 1914.)

The Hon'ble Raja KUSHAL PAL SINGH :—"Sir, I beg to point out that almost all the reforms advocated by the Hon'ble Mover have been adopted by the Government of the United Provinces. I am the Chairman of a Municipality. I can say from my personal experience that even in financial matters the liberty of action is not unduly interfered with. Non-official Chairmen have been appointed in all those Municipalities where unfavourable local conditions or special obstacles do not exist. The work of the non-official Chairmen has been commendable. The replacement of official Chairmen by non-officials has tended to rouse local interest and stimulated non-official activities. As a proof of this assertion I quote the testimony of no less an authority than His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces. I quote from the Resolution dated the 4th January, 1913 :—

With one exception it is reported that satisfactory work has been done by non-official Chairmen, whom the Commissioner of Lucknow Division characterizes as intelligent, interested in their work and most ready to take advice. The Lieutenant-Governor recognizes the encouraging aspect of the results and again acknowledges the public spirit of these gentlemen and the services they have rendered at the sacrifice of their time and sometimes of their private business.

"At least three-fourths of the members of the District Boards in the United Provinces must be elected, except in a few backward tracts. In our Provinces Sub-District Boards were abolished some years ago.

"As regards village sanitation, experimental advances have been made in several districts towards the control of village sanitation by committees of the residents themselves.

"The rule 45 given on page 265 of the United Provinces District Board Manual runs as follows :—

The Board shall if possible form for each Board school a local Committee of three or five of the residents of the neighbourhood, and request this Committee to supervise and encourage the school—

(1) by endeavouring to increase the enrolment;
(2) by insisting on regularity and punctuality of attendance by teachers and scholars;
(3) by providing or recommending necessary improvements;
(4) by assisting the Board in fixing the fees fairly leviable;
(5) by arranging locally for an annual distribution of prizes.

The Hon'ble Mr. WALSH :—"Sir, with reference to the remarks which the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee has made regarding the number of Municipalities in the province of Bihar and Orissa in which the Chairmen are elected and in which they are appointed by Government, I should like to invite attention to the fact as noted in the statement and as also mentioned by the Hon'ble Mover, that, out of the 42 Municipalities which have nominated Chairmen, eleven have power to elect their own Chairmen, but instead of exercising the power, they requested Government to appoint a Chairman, and Government in every case complied with their request.

"Of these Municipalities, seven are the head-quarters of important districts, namely Arrah, Chapra, Motihari, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Purnea, in each of which the Municipalities requested Government to appoint the District Magistrate as their Chairman.

"It may be suggested that official pressure may be brought to bear upon the Municipal Commissioners to apply to Government for the appointment of the District Magistrate. I have personal knowledge in regard to three of these towns and can say that such is not the case, but that the request was the spontaneous request of the Municipal Commissioners who considered that the District Magistrate was the most suitable person for the post of their Chairman. I would mention that the seven head quarter towns, whose Municipal Commissioners have requested Government to

appoint the District Magistrate as their Chairman, are large and important towns whose Municipal Commissioners have representative men of all sections of the community amongst their members, including, in some cases, members of the Provincial Legislative Council.

"The remaining four Municipalities are sub-divisional head-quarters, in which the Municipal Commissioners similarly requested Government to appoint the Sub-divisional officer as Chairman, and in which also their request was spontaneous and in each case the Local Government complied with their request.

"I should like also to make a few remarks with regard to clause (*d*) of the Resolution namely, that village *panchayats* should be formed where local circumstances and experience permit with power to carry out projects regarding village sanitation, village schools and minor village works.

"Although the village *panchayat* formerly existed throughout India and was an essential part of its social organization, the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis has told us that it no longer exists in the Central Provinces.

"In Bihar and Orissa also, except amongst the aboriginal races of Chota Nagpur and the Santhal Parganas, the village *panchayat* has ceased to exist; and I may add that it has also ceased to exist in Bengal, so far as my personal knowledge of a considerable portion of that Presidency extends. Nor do I think that in the entirely changed social conditions of the present day, it would be possible to resuscitate the state of society that formerly rendered the separate Government of every village by its own village *panchayat*, a possibility.

"The place and functions of the former *panchayats* have, however, to some extent been provided by the Union Committees, which in Bihar and Orissa, and also in Bengal are provided by the Bengal Local Self-Government Act.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee has referred to the smallness of the number of Union Committees at present existing in Bihar and Orissa. It is true that the number is at present small, but it is likely to be increased

"At a *Sanitary Conference* for the province of Bihar and Orissa held at Ranchi in August last, it was the unanimous opinion that the system of Unions under the Local Self-Government Act, is particularly suitable for places, such as sub-divisional head-quarters, railway bazaars and exceptionally large villages which are not large enough to be made into municipalities under the Municipal Act.

"It was agreed that experimental Unions should also be formed in other parts of the *mufassal*, and that in this case it would ordinarily be convenient to take as the Union the villages which have been grouped together for *chaukidari* purposes."

The Hon'ble Mr. MAHMUD SUBAN DAS:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee, in moving the Resolution yesterday, referred to Lord Morley's, despatch, which he said should be considered as the charter of the reformed and enlarged Councils. That despatch is a unique document, because it contains reference to a policy which was enunciated in 1882 by the Government resolution of that year. It also refers to the fact that though the policy was enunciated in 1882 it was not acted up to till the date of the despatch of Lord Morley. It then goes on to discuss the causes why the policy was not given effect to, and formulates instructions for the guidance of this Government in giving effect to that policy in future. Sir, I beg permission to refer to a certain portion of the despatch which contains reference to the Resolution of Government of 1882.

'It is not primarily,' they say, 'with a view to improvement in administration that this measure is put forward and supported. It is chiefly desirable as an instrument of political and popular education.' There appears to be great force in the argument that so long as the chief executive officers are as a matter of course chairmen of the municipal and district committees, there is little chance of these committees affording any effective training to their members in the management of local affairs or of non-official members taking any real interest in local business.

"Then it goes on to discuss why this policy has been a failure. 'If local self-government has so far been no marked success as a training ground, it is mainly for the reason that the constitution of the local bodies departed from what was affirmed in the Resolution to be 'the true principle'—that 'the control should be exercised from without rather than from within' It goes on to show the reason why it had not proved a success, and then it proceeds to say that 'it would be hopeless to expect any real development of self-government if local bodies were subject to check and interference in matters of detail,' and that 'the respective powers of Government and of the various local bodies should be clearly and distinctly defined by statute so that there may be as little risk of friction and misunderstanding as possible within the limits to be laid down in each case'

"We find here a Resolution of the Government of India which was re-iterated and re-affirmed in the memorable despatch of Lord Morley, and it contained directions for the future guidance of this Government. One of these directions was that there should be a statute which should clearly lay down the limits of power of interference, and prescribe the duties of the executive officers and of local bodies. This is the place where one feels inclined to ask this question as to whether, since the date of the despatch, any statute has been enacted to carry out this policy. Then, referring, in an earlier part to the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils, Lord Morley said, with reference to Lord Minto's suggestion, 'I gather, however, from your despatch of 21st March 1907 that you would at that time have preferred, as Lord

Lansdowne had done in 1892, to build up the higher fabric on the foundation of the Provincial Council.' So it is clear to my one who reads this despatch through that the idea was to make a whole connected system having at its base these local bodies and at the top of the edifice the Imperial Legislative Council, the Provincial Legislative Council occupying an intermediate position.

"Sir, if this Council is really meant to be useful in the way of being a body that will co-operate, or at least so that the non-official members of this Council will co-operate and their co-operation will be helpful and useful to Government, it is absolutely necessary that the foundations should be looked to. Very often non-officials make suggestions that do not find favour with Government, owing to lack of administrative experience. It may be that when we suggest any change on account of our want of experience we are not able to take into account the difficulties which a particular theory when applied in practice would create. No doubt non-officials are at a disadvantage so far as experience goes. But if it is intended to make their co-operation effective and useful, every attention should be paid to the foundations; and these foundations are in the local bodies, the municipalities and district boards. Lord Morley says in this despatch 'The encouragement of local self-government being an object of the highest importance in the better organization of our Indian system, it remains to be considered how far in each of the provinces it will be desirable to create a department for dealing exclusively with these local bodies, guiding and instructing them and correcting abuses in form analogous to the operations of the Local Government Board in this country. That however is a detail, though a weighty one, in a question no which as a whole I confidently expect that Your Excellency will find much light in the forthcoming Report of the Royal Commission on Decentralization.' So this despatch contains a reference to the Report of the Decentralization Commission. Since the date of this despatch the Report of that Commission has been published; the report is dated the 26th February 1909, and one of the Members of the Royal Commission and the secretary are Members of this Council. The recommendations of the Royal Commission ought to be considered as having very great authority, or, if I may use such an expression, double authority; first they are the recommendations of a Royal Commission and then they are referred to in a despatch which may be considered as the charter to this enlarged Council. When speaking on the Resolution before this Council yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb pointed out to us that want of time and want of experience were the reasons why these municipalities could not command non-official chairmen. I beg to ask, as regards that part of his argument based on want of experience, is it not really making the grievance of a charge against the people what really is neglect of duty on the part of Government? The despatch clearly shows, and the Resolution of 1888 clearly shows, that these local bodies should be considered as training ground, that they should first of all be maintained as instruments for political and popular education and that they were not instituted with a view to the improvement of the administration; and now we are met with the argument that because there is no efficient administration to be had of the non-official public, therefore they should not have the position of chairmen of these institutions. That, Sir, in my humble opinion, is really making out of the neglect on the part of Government the grievance of a charge against the people. What was really meant to be a training ground is now considered as the battlefield itself, where it is proposed to test the bravery and efficiency of the soldier. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb also referred to paragraph 569 of the Commission's Report, and there read out that the Bombay Government, while keeping the executive power in the hands of an experienced official, provides a dignified post as a reward or incentive to public spirit and interest in municipal affairs. This is one of several paragraphs which come under the heading 'Presidency Municipalities.' This does not refer to municipalities generally, while the Resolution deals with municipalities generally. It is very easy to distinguish between what is required of a chairman in a presidency municipality like that of Bombay or Calcutta, and a chairman who presides over a municipality with a smaller income in a small town with a much smaller population. There is at the end of the—"

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT :—"I must remind the Hon'ble Member that he has got one minute more."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADHU SUDAN DAS :—"Will you give me two minutes, Sir."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT :—"Very well, then; two minutes."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADHU SUDAN DAS :—"Referring to the figures which were given to the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee showing the number of nominated chairmen, I find that the number of elected chairmen is smallest in Bihar and Orissa. With reference to that the Hon'ble gentleman on my left has given an explanation. I beg to ask, has the spirit which underlies the despatch, that is to say, to induce the people to take an active part in the administration of local bodies, been exercised? The Hon'ble Mr. Walsh said that the Government was asked, and they complied with the request. The Report says that Municipal Councils should be able to delegate any of their administrative functions to individuals who may include persons not on the Council. If the District Magistrate was so minded, he could remain outside the Council and advise the chairman, if he was wanting in administrative experience, what to do; that would have been really following the spirit of the despatches and the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT :—"The time allowed to the Honourable gentleman is up."

The Hon'ble Maharaja RANAJIT SINHA of Nashirpur :—"Sir, the Resolution which the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee has moved, although appears to be one Resolution, but it consists really of

four separate parts. Each of which is so important as to require special consideration and I venture to suggest that they may be considered separately; and with your permission, Sir, I should like to make a few observations on each of the items contained in the said Resolution.

"Sir, I am not in favour of the complete withdrawal of the powers of the authorities over the municipal finances altogether. But at the same time I think that undue interference on the part of the divisional commissioners causes humiliation to the municipal commissioners and discourages them from doing their duties properly. From my experience as chairman of one of the municipalities in Bengal for 12 years I can say that the commissioners are not allowed even to increase one rupee to the pay of a peon unless it is sanctioned by the divisional commissioner, and the divisional commissioners are always reluctant to sanction any such increment. In my opinion the commissioners should have a free hand in the distribution of their money, provided they don't exceed their legitimate limits and so I have great pleasure in supporting the first part of the Resolution. As regards the second part, as far as my experience goes in Bengal, local boards have still the elective majority in their boards; but as regards the district boards, half the number is nominated by Government and half elected by local boards. I have no objection if the district boards be given an elective majority, but I think it will not be practicable in all the districts. Nowa-days advanced people who take an intelligent part in public affairs do not live in the villages and do not care to be elected on local boards, and if there be an elective majority in the district boards they must be recruited from the local boards and so the district boards will be deprived of the services of educated people who generally live at the head-quarters of the districts. However, in such districts where suitable men are available as members of the local boards, I think the experiment might be tried. Then, as regards my Hon'ble friend's request as to the election of Chairman in all the municipalities I think Government should accede to his request. The Hon'ble Mr. Walsh and that in Bihar some of the municipalities, which have even got the power of electing their Chairmen have requested the Local Government to elect their Chairmen; so if Government accede to the request of my Hon'ble friend there will be no difficulty in cases where the office of Chairmen should be filled up by officials as the municipal commissioners voluntarily request the Government to appoint their Chairman in cases where they find themselves incapable of managing the affairs of municipalities in big towns. Sir, I regret I cannot support the fourth part of my Hon'ble friend's Resolution. Circumstances have now completely changed, formerly the headmen of the villages had great influence over their neighbours; and they used to exercise control not only over public matters but over social and religious matters also. It is not possible now to get suitable men in the villages, who could exercise such influence or could command such respect from their neighbours; because, generally, educated men or men of means do not like to live in the villages; some have to go away for professional or commercial pursuits and some for insanitary condition of the villages; if, therefore, we adopt this system, I am afraid the result will not be satisfactory, and so I am not in a position to support this part of the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Maharaja MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI of Kasimbazar:—"Sir, I beg to support this resolution. It will be remembered that early last month I had the honour to move a Resolution in this Council recommending the publication of certain correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India in respect of certain recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission. While not prepared to accept my Resolution, the Government were pleased to inform Hon'ble Members that an important despatch on the recommendations of the Commission was about to be addressed by the Government of India to the Secretary of State. The Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea recommends the adoption of certain specific recommendations made by the Decentralization Commission in respect of Municipal Councils, District Boards and Village *Panchayats*. The language used in the Resolution is precisely the same as that of the summary appended to the report of the Commission. As regards clause (*d*) of the Resolution I should like to point out that the proposed transfer of certain powers to village *Panchayats* may be carried out by the re-adjustment of the funds at the disposal of District and Local Boards, and without resort to fresh taxation. No remarks of mine are needed to commend these recommendations to the Government of India or this Council. I crave leave to point out that these recommendations are not made by an Hon'ble Member of this Council, but are the result of the prolonged deliberations of the Royal Commissioners, whose unanimous opinion is entitled to the most earnest and sympathetic consideration of the Government of India. From the report of the Bengal Municipalities which are managed by the non-official Chairman it would appear that those municipalities are managed very successfully. From my personal experience as Chairman of a Municipality for a considerable number of years, I can say that by the interference of the Divisional Commissioner no good is done."

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur:—"Sir, I beg to support the Resolution which has been moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea. But before doing so, I will state a few facts relating to my own province, i.e., the United Provinces.

"This Resolution is composed of four parts: the first part is regarding municipal committees having a free hand in the framing of their budgets. No doubt paragraph 843 of the Decentralisation Commission's Report lays down that municipalities should have a free hand in preparing their budgets. In the United Provinces, however, the practice still exists of the budget being subjected to the sanction of the Commissioner, and, where there is a non-official chairman, it requires the sanction of the District Officer also; but generally there is not much complaint against this interference. Still I must say that the spirit of the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission is not carried out, and so far as my opinion goes, it would be better to give

the municipalities a free hand in the framing of their budgets. Only in cases where it appears that they have done something which they ought not to do the Government officials should interfere.

"Then comes, Sir, the question of the election of chairmen by the municipalities. In our province there are 50 municipalities. Of these, 6 have a population of over 100,000, 72 a population of between 10,000 and 100,000, and 6 a population of between 5,000 and 10,000. There is only one municipality in the whole province which has got the privilege of electing its own chairman, *viz*, Fyzabad, and this privilege was given to it in 1884 and has been exercised by it since. Other municipalities have non-official chairmen no doubt, but formerly the practice was that the members were told that they would have the power of election if they elected certain specified persons as chairmen. Latterly the practice has been to nominate a non-official chairman for some municipalities. This has been done since the last year; and there are 16 municipalities which have nominated non-official chairmen. I submit, Sir, that this is against the principle laid down, first by Lord Ripon in his resolution, dated 18th May 1882, reiterated by Lord Morley in his despatch of 27th November 1908, and embodied by the Decentralization Commission in their report of 25th February 1909. It is said that there are not men who will undertake municipal work because they are generally professional men who cannot spare time to devote to it. But, experience has shown that there are persons who will undergo self-sacrifice and will work for the public. The time, therefore, has come, when, except in certain circumstances, a free hand should be given to the members of municipalities to elect their own chairmen.

"Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb said yesterday that the practice which is followed in Bombay should be introduced in all municipalities. That practice is, that there is a nominal chairman who is a sort of mouthpiece or representative of the members of the committee, and there is another officer who has all the executive work in his hand. But the report of the Decentralization Commission does not go so far. It merely says that in large cities perhaps it might be useful to introduce that practice, but as regards the municipalities which are not large enough the report is silent, or rather it recommends the election of non-official chairmen. Therefore the Bombay practice is one which, if introduced, ought to be adopted for big municipalities where we cannot find a non-official who would devote all his time to the work of the municipality.

"Then comes the third point, *i.e.*, that District Boards should contain an elected majority. So far as the United Provinces are concerned, except in the Hill Tracts, *i.e.*, the three districts of the Kumaon Division, the rest of the district boards have got that privilege. More than three-quarters are non-officials, and the rest are officials. It shows that we are far ahead of other provinces in this respect, and we are thankful to Government for it. I must tell the Council that there are no local boards in the United Provinces now. Formerly they did exist, but experience showed that they did not do any useful work and they were abolished in 1906.

"We now come to the fourth part of the resolution, *i.e.*, the constitution of village *panchayats*. Our Local Government has been doing something towards the attainment of that object. Some districts have been selected in which it has been introduced; it is in an experimental stage. But regarding the establishment of *panchayats* in all places where they can be established, I am of opinion that it should be done. My Hon'ble friend the Maharaja of Nashipur has told us that the *panchayats* system prevailed in the rural tracts of India in former times, but the circumstances have changed now and in his opinion they should not be reconstituted. I do not agree with that view. We have the elements for forming these *panchayats* in almost all the villages in India, and especially in the United Provinces. It is only the fostering care of Government that is required to revive them and they will spring up in a very short time. Of course I do not say that the thing should be undertaken at once; it is a matter in which we must proceed slowly and cautiously and be guided by the light of experience which might be gained in the course of time. We have something even now like this in the villages at present. In matters relating to their village festivals and other things connected with their village the elders assemble together and collect subscriptions. This shows that they have the capacity to act collectively on certain occasions.

"That shows that there are the germs, and it is only the nourishing of the plant that is required, and I hope that the Hon'ble Member in charge of Education will take measures to secure the establishment of village *panchayats*.

"With these remarks I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. ABBOTT:—"Sir, my experience of municipalities and district boards is confined to the United Provinces, where I have had the honour to represent the people for many years as an elected and nominated member and vice-president. The removing of Government control, I consider, would be disastrous and dangerous, as it would lead to a state of chaos. The average member is not educated up to the necessary standard. What does he know of sanitation, public works, improvements, finance? Practically *nil*. Many of the members cannot read or write English.

"I will read to you a few lines from the *Morning Post* of the 18th instant, with reference to the Lahore Municipality:—

"The eagerness of the communities to get their representatives into responsible posts in India seems to be as strong as ever, judging from the state of municipal affairs in the capital city of the Punjab and elsewhere. As our Lahore correspondent informed us the other day a deadlock occurred in Municipality owing to the fixed determination of the Hindu community

to have one of their co-religionists appointed as Assistant Secretary, and an equally determined effort on the part of the Muhammadan members on the Committee to get in one of their own creed.'

"We might wake up one morning to find our beef and bacon supply cut off. The appointment of a non-official chairman in middle and largest-sized municipalities cannot be too strongly condemned. I consider a municipality with a non-official chairman as a ship on the ocean without a rudder, or with a makeshift rudder. A chairman requires training; one born to command, and with a great deal of energy. If he is not an expert in the above, he must be in a position to demand expert advice at any time and any place. Who but the official can do this? Certainly not a non-official. I am afraid I can say without hesitation that there is no one in this Council of the non-official members including myself, who would make an ideal chairman. If such is the case, what can be expected outside? We would be weak in one or other of the most necessary qualifications, as I said before, in sanitation, water-works, finance, public works, or law, and we would not have the time daily at our disposal to do justice to the position. It is not an armchair office; it is one which requires the very best of men. It is looked upon in many places as an arm-chair situation, a signing machine or a social position. I repeat that it is a dangerous experiment. In no time the whole of the machinery and the people of that town with the chairman will be in the hands of the subordinates and at their mercy, such as the secretaries, overseers, sanitary inspectors, and run by one or all these subordinates—a pitiable state of affairs. To remove the control of the Commissioner would be cutting away the advice and experience of many many years. I can only compare it to the sudden death of father and mother in a very large growing family. I would suggest that we learn to creep before we run.

"I am whole heartedly with the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb and the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh, and I beg—."

The Hon'ble Mr. WALSH:—"Sir, may I arise to an explanation? I never said I was in favour of an official chairman, I merely stated a fact, explaining that the reason why a large number of municipalities in my province had a chairman appointed by Government was that there were eleven municipalities which had the right of electing their chairman who for their own reasons in each case, considering their district magistrate to be the most suitable person to appoint as their chairman, asked Government to appoint him. I never for one moment would say that a non-official is not fit to be a chairman of a municipality. I have had a very considerable experience of municipalities both in Bihar and Orissa and also in Bengal and have known many very able non-official chairmen."

The Hon'ble Mr. ABBOTT:—"I am afraid the Honourable Member has misunderstood me. I simply mentioned the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh and the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb and I said I was with them in all that they said. I suggested that we should learn to creep before we run. I will continue. I am with the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb and the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh in all they have said and beg hon'ble non-official members will follow a great deal of what they have said. It is a very pleasant duty and a great honour to be Chairman of a municipality in the smallest towns and one is naturally looked upon as a great *bahadur*. It is because of the love and respect the members have for the official that they do and have done so much good work. With a non-official chairman it is not so and parties at once take sides and a very unfortunate position arises with a Muhammadan or Hindu chairman. Official members here could give us many serious tales of non-official chairmen, but they have spared our feelings. The United Provinces require nothing more: they have too much now. I therefore oppose this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR:—"Sir, I desire to make a few remarks on the Resolution. The Resolution asks for the adoption by the Government of India of certain recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization, and the motion was sustained by a statement brilliant in character as usual. If I may venture to say so, the mover surpassed himself in making the statement yesterday. But brilliant as the statement was, it strikes me the motion is capable of admitting some criticism directed against it.

"The Resolution may be divided into two parts, namely, the object the Hon'ble Member has in view and the means for attaining it. So far as the object is concerned, it strikes me the problem of local self-government is no longer a controversial one. I believe the leaders of the people and the Government are at one so far as the end is concerned. Such differences as there may exist relate solely to the method and rate of progress in regard both to the constitution of local boards and their functions. On the one hand the popular leaders are apt to regard these institutions more from the point of view of popular and political education. On the other hand the Government and Government officers are too apt to approach the solution of the question from the standpoint of efficiency alone, of which we have had an apostle in the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott this morning. If the rate of progress is arrested at all, the arrest is due, whenever fresh efforts are made, to our not being able to reach a compromise between these two aspects of view. Be that as it may, I am in perfect accord with the Hon'ble Mover of the Resolution so far as the end is concerned. Nay, I go even further than he. For instance, sub-division (c) of the Resolution asks that the members of the district boards may be elected by the non-official members of the sub-district boards. I am one of those who believe that there is no magic in the mere word 'election' as distinguished from the word 'nomination.' If election means anything at all in this connection, it must mean that the rate-payers must have a voice in the raising of the rates and in the administration of the rates. And election must therefore

necessarily mean here election of the representatives of the rate-payers by the vote of the rate-payers. Now most of these non-official members in sub-district boards are nominated members themselves and sub-district boards are everywhere highly and excessively controlled. I cannot understand therefore how an election, even an election of the majority of the district boards, by these non-official members of sub-district boards would very much alter the situation as it now exists.

"But the important question to consider is the means proposed in view to achieve the end.

"The Resolution says that this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council the *adoption* of the recommendations of the Royal Commission stated in it. Now what is this adoption for? We must examine this demand for the adoption by the Government of India in the existing state of things and in the light of the prospects held out to the people of this country touching provincial autonomy. I believe that this demand is open to two objections. The first is what is the effect of this adoption? Now whatever reform is possible and practicable in the progress of local self-government is to be attained and may be attained by laws accepted by the local legislatures. The local legislatures, under the latest reform scheme, have a non-official majority. Now I wish to know—and the brilliant statement of the Hon'ble Mover has not shown the way—how these non-official majorities are to be asked or, it may be, forced into making a law suited to special requirements, as asked for by this Resolution. Therefore I cannot at all understand the Hon'ble Mover's Resolution. He has complained, and rightly complained, of circulars of Local Governments controlling rural boards. As a remedy he asks for a circular from the Government of India to control both the local Executive Governments and the local legislatures. Surely, it seems to me, the remedy is much worse than the evil he complains of. The Government of India is federal in conception and federal in theory. It has no municipalities, it has no district boards, it has no sub-district boards, it has no villages to organize. Therefore, what is the object of the Government of India expressing a formal adoption of the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission? I cannot understand it. Therefore, I respectfully submit, that this Resolution is not of order before the Government of India.

"Now we have been trying, and trying so long, for more and more local autonomy, and my friend the Hon'ble Mover, more than anybody else, has been not only working for it, but only the other day he was in raptures about it in opposition to the distinguished Finance Member. He said that the argument he based upon the memorable passage in the despatch of August 1911, in respect of provincial autonomy was not traversed by the Hon'ble the Finance Member, and he provoked him into a special reply. There is some grave inconsistency, therefore, in the Resolution of the Hon'ble Mover in asking the Government of India to interfere in the manner just advocated.

"Now I wish to know what would be effect of the adoption of this Resolution? Now we have to go before the local legislatures. Either the majority there will adopt the resolutions or they will not. If they will not adopt the resolutions, what is the course open to this Government. But if they will, why trouble this Government, why come to this Council? Is he afraid that the local legislatures will not accept these recommendations? Is he afraid that the local administrations will veto them? If so, it is then time, and not till then, to come to the Governor-General and to this Council. At this stage, therefore, I cannot understand the force of the argument in support of the prayer that there should be a further step taken in the advance of local self-government in the light of the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission by asking this Government to adopt them. The debate yesterday and to-day has shown that one province at least has adopted some of the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission without any suggestion or any pressure from this Government, and without any resolution passed by this Council, viz., the Government of the United Provinces, as the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb told us yesterday. Therefore, it seems to me that the leaders of the people may and ought to approach the Local Governments and legislatures to adopt these recommendations. I am therefore unable to understand the object of asking the Government of India to adopt this Resolution.

"My second reason is a broader and deeper one. I have said that the Government of India is federal in conception and origin. I shall make my grounds more clear. Sir, we all know that the high office of Governor-General was created so long ago as 1772 by an Act of Parliament, the Regulating Act, 13 George 3, c. 21. Now at that time there were four administrations, I cannot say Governments. They were partly mercantile and partly political; so they may be termed politico-mercantile Governments, but all independent of each other, they were, the President in Council in Bengal, the President in Council, Bombay, the President in Council, Madras, and the President in Council of another place, Bencoolen. Now, under the Regulating Act of 1772, the only power of superintendence that that Act gave to the Governor-General of Bengal (not of India yet) was in reference to the defence of the country and control of diplomatic relations. The other Governments, now the Local Governments, were forbidden from going to war except in cases of imminent danger and from entering into treaties with Native Princes. Thus was, I may say, federal Government started in India. Some four years later it was that federal Government was started in America. Thus the conception of a federal Government in India was anterior to the conception of federal Government in the United States by some four or five years, although the two systems were similar in principle and constitution.

"In the course of some 90 or 100 years, alike by Statutes, by departmental traditions and by despatches from the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, Local Governments were gradually deprived of their independent power until at last they were deprived even of their

power of legislation which they had, so that they became mere departments of the Government of India. About ninety years after the Regulation Act, statutory decentralization of the Provinces began with the Indian Councils Act of 1861, which restored their legislative powers and, later on, departmental decentralization, under the auspices of Lord Mayo's Government. Now we need not go further. The progress was kept up more or less steadily, depending partly upon the personnel of the Indian and Local Governments and partly on other circumstances. On the whole, however the tendency has been towards decentralization, until we reach the memorable despatch of August, 1911, a despatch which I believe was unanimously signed by His Excellency Lord Hardinge and his colleagues. Now that despatch clearly lays down the principle as to what should be the ultimate autonomy of the provincial Governments. The ultimate effect is that each Provincial Government will be left to itself except in cases of misgovernment. Now I believe the question the people, their representatives and quasi-representatives in Councils ought to ask themselves is "Do we want this autonomy or do we not want it? If we do not want it, then I cannot understand the cry and the necessity for the creation of Governors, of Executive Councils, of Indian members of Executive Councils and of High Courts in each province. The sooner we do away with these the better. It would be far more economical for the whole country to be divided into collectorates and placed under groups of Commissioners if you like. If on the other hand, you do want local autonomy, all that we say or do should tend towards development and perfection of that autonomy. Inconsistent conduct is what I cannot understand. For my part I have made up my mind to so act and to confine my conduct here towards that ultimate goal foreshadowed in the despatch. Now to this despatch I will fondly adhere, if for no other reason than that it has began to receive hostile interpretation in view to narrow and whittle it down. Whenever such a despatch begins to receive hostile interpretation from men like Sir John Rees, I begin to think there is something very good in it for the people."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"Order, order! The Hon'ble Member is covering a very wide range of subjects in his speech."

The Hon'ble Mr. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR:—"I only give reasons why I am fond of provincial autonomy as outlined in this great despatch.

"I fear this passage has to be saved from authoritative interpretation and that it would be injudicious to start any discussion calculated to provoke frequent interpretations of this passage. I therefore deprecate the putting of any questions or moving any resolutions in this Council which will have the effect of compelling the apostles of bureaucracy endeavour to give an interpretation of this divine passage, which I for one would not now like to see done. The passage needs a rest cure at this stage.

"This is all I wish to say about this. The Resolution, in my humble opinion, does not quite coincide with peoples' aspirations and with hopes which are so often held out to the people of this country as the ultimate goal of their national life. We expect resolutions and questions in this Council, and discussions, financial or other, shall be animated, if we accept the theory of provincial autonomy at all, as foreshadowed in this despatch, shall be animated by a due regard to this national ideal and—."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Member's time is finished."

The Hon'ble Mr. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR:—"Very well, Sir, I have nothing more to say. All that I say is, taking the Resolution as a whole, I respectfully submit that the end and the means are inconsistent, the means proposed is inconsistent with the national aims and aspirations of the people of this country."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"Sir, I give my hearty support to the Resolution which is before the Council. As regards the objections which have been raised, I will first take up the one of principle which has been pressed with his usual ability and eloquence by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar. I am entirely at one, Sir, with my friend in desiring that there should be a continuous devolution of power from the Government of India to the Local Governments in all matters of domestic administration. I have long advocated it, and I hope the day is not very far distant when Local Governments will have much more independence and will be able to initiate measures of reform to a much larger extent than they can at present. When that day comes I shall join with the Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar in deprecating the putting forward of any Resolution like the one which has been put before the Council by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea to-day. But that day is not yet, and I fear, Sir, it will be some time before we arrive at the stage when the control of the Government of India in the matter of supervising and directing the activities of Local Governments will be circumscribed to the extent to which it was foreshadowed in the memorable despatch of August 1911. I do not doubt that that day will come, but until it comes it is our duty to put forward before the Government of India matters in which, without reflecting on the attitude of the Local Government, without in any way suggesting that the Local Governments are apathetic, indifferent or hostile to the proposals put forward here, we feel that the activities of the Local Governments might be stimulated by drawing the attention of the Government of India to what has not been done or to what might have been done at a quicker pace than what has actually been achieved.

"That, Sir, deals with the objection of principle which has been raised. Other objections have been raised of a different character and they proceeded from the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott. Before I go on to deal with the Resolution, I think it as well to deal with the objections raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott. Mr. Abbott has drawn a very melancholy picture of the state of affairs

which might be ushered in if the recommendations of my Hon'ble friend were adopted, if there were a non-official Chairman—a Hindu or a Mohammedan in charge of the administration of municipal affairs of a large city,—the water-supply might be cut off, the lights might be extinguished, and many other horrors, which Mr. Abbott has been considerate enough not to describe to us, might come into existence. I must be thankful to him—and the whole Council must be thankful—that he did not draw a more harrowing picture before us. Does the Hon'ble Member not know that such a large municipality as that of Poona was for some years administered, in the capacity of Chairman, by one of our honoured colleagues, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale? Does he not know that the Fyzabad Municipality—not a small municipality in the United Provinces—has been administered by a non-official chairman—a Hindu—for nearly 25 years with none of the evil results which Mr Abbott's imagination has conjured up? I regret to think, Sir, that the Hon'ble Member has given expression to such extremist views regarding the progress of this scheme for delegating power to the people for the administration of their local affairs Let him be assured that none of the evils which he has imagined will occur if the recommendations, which have, on their side, the weighty authority of the Royal Commission on Decentralization, are adopted; for we, on our side, feel sure that they will be adopted in spite of the fears, the ill-based fears, which the Hon'ble Member has expressed

"The Hon'ble Member has referred to a letter published by some writer in some newspaper in which it has been stated that on a recent occasion, when there was a vacancy to be filled up in a certain municipality, the Hindu members of the board tried their best to get a Hindu candidate appointed, and the Muhammadan members did the same for a Mohammedan candidate. Let us assume that this is true. We are all, Hindus, Muhammadans and Christians, human beings and all liable to err. But I think, Sir, many official and non-official members could recall instances in which people, knowing a particular candidate to be honest and efficient, have done their best, without any narrow-minded motive, any narrow-minded consideration of which any gentleman need be ashamed, to press the claims of that candidate, whether he was a Hindu, a Muhammadan, or a Christian. The mere circumstance that there are two sets of persons, each trying to press the claims of the candidate, whom it considers to be better than the other, does not necessarily indicate the existence of interests which cannot be reconciled with the public good.

"Then, Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott has urged that if a non-official Chairman is appointed he will not be able to command expert advice. He has claimed that none but an official can command expert advice. 'Who but an official can command expert advice?' asked he. 'Not a non-official certainly,' was its own answer! But the Hon'ble member is entirely mistaken. Non-officials account for 98 per cent. of the population: they form the great bulk of the community. Officials are merely the servants of the community—honoured servants, trusted servants; but servants all the same. They derive their power and influence by reason of their being public servants. But, Sir, many a man among the general public, who has not the honour of being an official, commands expert advice to an extent evidently not conceived of by the Hon'ble Member. There are large engineering firms, entirely unofficial, large railway companies, large business concerns, in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, entirely unofficial, which command expert advice fully to the extent they require, and as much as any official or body of officials in the country.

"Well, Sir, I will leave the Hon'ble Member with only one further remark. He asserted that, including himself, there is not one non-official member of this Council who, in his opinion is fit enough to be chairman of a municipal board. I have myself not had the honour, Sir, of serving as a chairman of a municipal board. But I have served as a senior vice-chairman. And I think nothing but unreasoning prejudice would suggest that the duties of a chairman of a municipal board are such that none but an official can discharge them. There are many non-official Indians who are discharging those duties with credit to themselves and great benefit to their towns. I will mention one name which is known to you, Sir,—the name of Rai Ganga Prasad Varma, Bahadur, who in his capacity of senior vice-chairman of the Lucknow Municipality, as you know, has done more for Lucknow than probably has fallen to the lot of many official chairmen to do for the cities of which they have been in charge. He has given ungrudgingly of his time and energy to the improvement of his city. Not even the worst critic of his municipal administration can point to one instance where he has abused the powers he has exercised, while all fair-minded people admiringly admit that they have been exercised to the great benefit of his city and to the glory of non-official municipal administration in the United Provinces.

"Sir, I will now come to the substantial part of the Resolution. What is the Hon'ble Mover of this Resolution asking the Council to do?" Only to recommend to Governor-General in Council that the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization, which consisted of men distinguished for their administrative capacity and experience, should now be given effect to. That Commission took evidence all over the country. It made its recommendations after weighing fully and fairly all the pros and cons of every question urged before them; and in its collective wisdom it made certain recommendations on those questions. It is some of those which my Hon'ble friend asks the Government to carry out. It ought to be remembered, Sir, that the Government have never expressed any opinion against any of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the heads to which attention has been drawn. Indeed some of us, at least, expect that the Government is going to set up to them, and to issue instructions to Local Governments to stimulate action in the directions of those recommendations. But as some objections have been urged against the Resolution,

I feel it my duty to draw attention to the remarks of the Royal Commission on some of the points covered by it. The first question taken up is that the municipal boards should have a free hand in regard to their budgets so long as they maintain the prescribed minimum balance. Now, Sir, this is exactly what the Commission have recommended at page 279 of their Report. They say, 'We consider that municipalities should have a free hand in regard to their budgets, though these should go, through the Collector, to the Commissioner for information, and that the only check required is that each municipality should maintain a minimum standing balance to be prescribed by the Local Government.' I will pass on to the next recommendation, because I must not go beyond my time. The second recommendation is that the municipal chairman should usually be an elected non-official. Mark the word 'usually.' My friend does not urge that the chairmen of Municipal Boards should in every case be elected non-official persons. And here, I may say, that I endorse the remarks which the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb has made in this connection, so far as the larger municipalities are concerned,—remarks based on the recommendation contained in paragraph 583 of the Report of the Royal Commission, to the effect that in some of the largest cities it might be desirable to adopt the method in force in the city of Bombay, *i.e.*, to have an elected Chairman, but to vest the executive administration in a full-time nominated officer, with this reservation that I would not insist that in every one of the larger cities it should be compulsory for the Board to adopt the method in force in the city of Bombay; but I would for the present give power to the Government to require the Board to follow that method in any particular case where the Government may deem it necessary that it should be followed. It is not always possible, Sir, even in the larger municipalities, to find gentlemen who are competent and willing to be elected chairmen, who can give their whole time to the details of municipal administration. In such cases it will be eminently desirable while electing a non-official chairman who would guide the Board aright in their deliberations and the determination of matters of principle and policy, to provide that there should be a full-time salaried officer of the Board who would see the executive administration of the Board carried out in accordance with the decisions of the Board. I need not say more in this connection at present than what has been said so far as the United Provinces are concerned. I have every hope that the United Provinces Government will move forward in the right direction; and that, so far as the Municipal Act is concerned, the provision suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb will be incorporated in it in such a form that it will both satisfy public sentiment and ensure efficient municipal administration.

"The third recommendation is that district boards should contain an elected majority chosen by the non-official members of the several district boards. With regard to this, I will say this only, that this is a recommendation which has been overdue for a long time. It is true that the district boards should contain an elected majority. It has been said, Sir, that in villages you do not find the best men of the village, that such men often live in towns and that those who live in villages do not possess sufficient common-sense to be able to understand and look after the affairs of the village. Sir, common-sense is not the monopoly of those who live in towns, and the men who live in villages are not wanting in common-sense to the extent which certain Hon'ble Members' remarks would imply. You find men in the villages who deal daily with their affairs connected with agriculture, who deal with the affairs of their own large estates with an amount of common-sense which would surprise some of their critics if they came into contact with them more than they do at present. I think, Sir, that the reform suggested in the third recommendation is also desirable and ought to be carried out.

"Then with regard to the fourth point, I would invite the attention of the Council again to the remarks of the Commission, which are to be found at page 238 of their Report. The village *panchayat*, Sir, is an ancient institution; it is unfortunate, it is deplorable, that it has ceased to exist to a large extent; but the soul of it is not yet dead, and the Commission, after weighing fully all the pros and cons of the question recommended as follows:—

'Some witnesses hold that the disintegration of the village communities which has taken place under our administration has gone so far that it is not possible to reconstitute them as reliable entities in any scheme of local self-government. There is, however, a large and strong body of opinion in favour of enlisting the help of the people in local administration in the villages, by the establishment of administrative village councils which should bear the time-honoured title of *panchayat*. The common traditions of a village; the fact that its inhabitants are largely connected by ties of blood and caste, and have many interests in common; and the measure of corporate life still existing in the Indian villages, which is shown occasionally by voluntary self-taxation for special purposes, warrant action of this description.'

"The Hon'ble Mr. Welsh felt a doubt as to whether it would be desirable now to revive village *panchayats* in their ancient form. The Honourable Member expressed his preference for the union committees which are constituted under the Municipal Act in Bengal. Now, Sir, the views of the Honourable Member are very much on the lines of what the Commission recommended. At page 239 of their Report the Commission say:—

'We do not think it possible, even if it were expedient, to restore the ancient village system, under which the community was responsible for each of its members, and in turn claimed the right to regulate his actions; but we hold that it is most desirable, alike in the interests of decentralization, and in order to associate the people with the local tasks of the administration, that an attempt should be made to constitute and develop village *panchayats* for the administration of local village affairs.'

"But the Commission went on to say:—

'We are of opinion also that the foundation of any stable edifice which shall associate the people with the administration must be the village, as being an area of much greater antiquity than administrative creations such as *talukds*, and one in which the people are known to one another and have interests which converge on definite and well-recognized objects, like water-supply and drainage'."

The Hon'ble Mr. WALSH.—"Sir with your permission, I rise to a point of order I did not say, as the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya supposes, that the re-establishment of village *panchayats* is not desirable I expressed no opinion on the point. I said that as regards the part of India with which I am acquainted, and with regard to which alone I can speak, that in the present altered state of social conditions which have led to the disappearance of the village *panchayats*, I did not think it was possible to resuscitate them"

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.—"I thank the Hon'ble Member"—

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT.—"I must draw the attention of the Honourable Member to the fact that he has only one minute more"

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.—"I am sorry I did not entirely correctly represent my Honourable friend, but I think I represented what he said in the spirit. Therefore, Sir, I think that the Resolution which is before the Council runs on entirely sound lines, and all that the Government is asked to do is that it should give its early attention to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the points to which attention has thus been drawn.

"I am confident that the Government will move in the direction recommended by the Hon'ble Mover, and is that confidence I support the Resolution before the Council."

The Hon'ble Srijut GHANASYAM BARUA.—"Sir, this Resolution and the next are of importance at this moment, as it was recently declared by you that a fresh resolution on the further advance of the local self-government policy is just now engaging the consideration of the Government of India; and whether the Resolution as it stands is accepted in its entirety or not, I think a discussion of the subject is very opportune at this moment, so that non-official opinion, or to say properly, Indian public opinion as represented in this Council, may be placed before the Government to be taken into consideration before the further policy is declared. My friend the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya has forestalled me in what remarks I wanted to make with regard to the remarks of Mr. Abbott and Mr. Vijiraghavacharian. I think the difficulties, as pointed out by the Honourable Pandit, have been greatly exaggerated by Mr. Abbott, and I do not think that the relations between Mahommedans and Hindus at the present day are so bad as to necessitate the constant keeping out of both the communities from active co-operation in these local and municipal matters or that they cannot work cordially together; and if there is any such bad relation anywhere, I beg to submit that it is open to Government to remove it from these institutions in such a manner as to bring about a better understanding These are the fields properly open to the people, where they can best train themselves to greater unanimity and greater concert in all public matters. As to the expert advice which he referred to, my Honourable friend Pandit Malaviya has pointed out that it is not right to suppose that non-officials are not capable of becoming equally expert. I would point out in addition that if expert advice is available to the Government official in the position of a chairman, it should equally be available to a non-official chairman. All sorts of help that are available to the official in anything he may need, and any expert advice which the non-official may be in need of, will be made available to the non-official in the same way as they are to the official chairman. Mr. Abbott is not perhaps aware that, in many matters requiring expert advice, municipal bodies are not at all allowed to work without having recognised expert sanction first.

"Sir, with regard to Mr. Acharjar's remarks based on the decentralization theory, I perfectly agree that it is time that the local administrations should have their proper share in the institution and development of local self-government schemes within them; but I must say that we are just now at the stage when we want, and when we most press for, decentralization as well as centralization. We have not as yet come to that stage when we can safely leave it to the local administrations or local officers alone to exercise that amount of discretion and liberality which is necessary and which it is the whole aim and object of local self-government to achieve. What we aspire for is, as was so well put by His Gracious Majesty our beloved King-Emperor, the fusion of the East and the West. The whole aim and object in the past, in the present and for the future was, is and should be, that the East and the West are blended together by an indissoluble tie; and that, while every individual in the Empire is trained up to a proper and real appreciation of the ideals and beauty of the British constitution, and British administration it is as well to have a central guiding authority, which will always have as its aim the achievement of that object. For that purpose I think the Government of India should always be that central authority for directing and guiding the local administrations in properly proceeding in the development of this grand scheme that is before us; and, Sir, hopeless as it may have seemed in the past, I think we are approaching a stage when it is every day becoming more and more possible to hope that on all India citizenship with an Indian Empire uniformly developed in all its parts will be achieved in the future, however distant that future may be. With regard to the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh that many municipalities make spontaneous requests to the Local Government for the appointment of their Chairman and that in these cases Government has to help and has always helped them, I have no doubt that these cases are common. I have also no

doubt that the official chairman is always perhaps the most capable that can be had; but we must not lose sight of the fact that it is not for efficiency alone that local self-government is meant or required. In the resolution of 1882 the late Lord Ripon, of revered memory, laid down the real principle in clear terms, and the opinion expressed in that resolution should not be lost sight of when a request from a municipality or local board for the appointment of official chairman is made even spontaneously. Paragraph 6 of that resolution shows clearly what was intended. I think the Government of India should again insist upon the following of the policy that is indicated there. That paragraph runs:

It is not uncommonly asserted that the people of this country are themselves entirely indifferent to the principle of self-government; that they take but little interest in public matters and that they prefer to have such affairs managed for them by Government officers.

"In those cases to which the Hon'ble Mr. Wulsh has referred I think that is the popular feeling still. I beg to submit that the people should be again moved to a sense of their responsibility. Paragraph 6 goes on—

The Governor General does not attach much value to this theory. It represents no doubt the point of view which commends itself to many active and well-intentioned district officers; and the people of India are, there can be equally no doubt, remarkably tolerant of existing fact. But as education advances there is rapidly growing up all over the country an intelligent class of public-spirited men whom it is not only bad policy but sheer waste of power to fail to utilise. The task of administration is yearly becoming more onerous as the country progresses in civilisation and material prosperity. Under these circumstances it becomes imperatively necessary to look around for some means of relief; and the Governor General in Council has no hesitation in stating his conviction that the only reasonable plan open to the Government is to induce the people themselves to undertake as far as may be, the management of their own affairs; and to develope or *create*, if need be, a capacity *for* self-help in respect of all matters that have not, for imperial reasons, to be retained in the hands of the representatives of Government.

"The real question, Sir, is how are the people to be trained; and it is for this training that Government should make every effort. In paragraph 15 of the resolution it is said:—

The problem before the Government is one of no slight difficulty; being that of discovering in what manner the people of the town and district of British India can be best trained to manage their own local affairs intelligently and successfully.

"Further on it says:—

It may be suspected therefore that the cause of comparative failure in the efforts hitherto made is to be found rather in the character of those efforts than in the nature of the object pursued. They have been, it seems to the Governor General in Council, wanting to a great degree in earnestness and in real endeavours to adopt the system adapted to the feelings of the people by whom it has to be worked. If this is so, the remedy must lie in ascertaining, by patient and practical experiment, how best to call forth and render effective desire and capacity for self-government, which all intelligent and fairly educated men may safely be assumed to possess

"I only beg to reiterate that these are the true principles to be followed and that they be repeated by Government with greater force in their promised resolution and in any legislation that it may be proposed to effect in pursuance thereof. I beg to support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray:—"Sir, while I give my humble support to other parts of this resolution, I don't know whether to give my support to the fourth part of the resolution or withhold it. Nothing can be more desirable than that the village people instead of grovelling in the mire and dirt, as is unhappily the case now should live in sanitary surroundings and should have good drinking water; and measures should be taken for the improvement of village sanitation. I shall always welcome these measures, but who is to do it? Most of our villages, as at present constituted, consist mostly of men who have nothing particular to do and who are mostly a set of idlers whose only business is to start party factions and thereby satisfy their private grudge. Most of the good men who delighted formerly to live in villages now shun them on account of the growing unhealthiness of the present villages and more particularly, with a view to enjoy the increasing luxuries of modern civilisation and the higher amenities of life, choose to live in towns; and all professional men and all men following trade and commerce do not and cannot afford to live in villages; and the result is, with all the good and true men away, it cannot be desirable to entrust the trust of the *panchayat* system to men who would not, and probably could not, make efficient *panchayats*; and next, it is all very well to ask the people to levy additional taxes for the sanitary and other necessary purposes, but with the present road cess and *chaukidari* taxes pressing so hard upon the poor villagers, it would be a cruel wrong to the village people to levy more taxes from them. However, if a large part of the cesses is made over to the village *panchayats*, then I have no objection to the formation of *panchayats*; but not for the levying of additional taxes, which the people cannot bear—"

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"Order, order! The Hon'ble Member is not in order in referring to the question of taxation. The motion before the Council is that village *panchayats* should be formed to carry out projects."

The Hon'ble Rai SITA NATH RAY :—"It will lead to that: that is what I wished to explain. However I may assure my Hon'ble friend that the election of the *panchayat* system would be the sure harbinger of additional local cesses which would be called permissive cesses.

"For these reasons I am sorry that I cannot accord my support to the fourth part of the resolution, while cordially supporting the other parts."

The Hon'ble MALIK UMAR HYAT KHAN :—"I only wish to refer to part (*b*) of the resolution. I disagree with what Mr Abbott says with regard to elected and nominated chairman Supposing a municipality wanted one of their own men; naturally some would be on his side and some would not; and if this man were elected, the side which was against him would naturally do their best to try and hamper his work So if instead Government nominated a man as chairman of the municipal council, it would be far better; especially for this purpose; suppose there was a Deputy Commissioner at head-quarters than the municipality would perhaps be about 20 or 30 miles away from him, and he would only visit it once a year or so. As entrusted; to his care, he is doing lots of other duties which are perhaps more important he will leave matters to the *tahsildar* and the *tahsildar* may delegate his duties to the *daroghs*, a man on Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 a month. This *daroghs* may sell things worth Rs 2,000 for Rs. 500 and get some money for himself, leaving the municipality a loser by Rs. 1,500 on the transaction. I do not say this happens always; but there may be that danger. So, nomination, especially if a good man is chosen or nominated by Government, is far better than perhaps a *tahsildar* who is far away from the place."

The Hon'ble Mr. PEAKE :—"The Council will recollect that you, Sir, have already been compelled, on behalf of Government, to refuse to publish certain papers dealing with local self-government, on the ground that it will be for the public convenience to publish a resolution on the whole question. The Hon'ble Mover will, therefore, I hope, not think it in any way discourteous if I decline to be drawn into any specific statement of policy, and I gather from his opening speech that he does not wish to elicit a premature statement of this kind, but rather to bring to the notice of the Government of India the opinion of the Council. With regard to what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Acharjar, I will not enter into the question of the meaning of the despatch of August, 1911, as it has no direct bearing on the present resolution. But this much I may say that the Government of India realise most fully that it is quite impossible to lay down any but the most general principles as applying to the different provinces in India. In the course of this debate we have heard of very different systems in Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras and Bombay. Even if it were possible of attainment, uniformity would be undesirable as tending to lifelessness and monotony and as impeding experimental action. In each province the administrative system has grown up on lines of its own and with reference largely to local needs, and a measure or a procedure which might suit one province might be wholly inapplicable, or at least unnecessary in another. It follows that the decisions, in most matters connected with local self-government, which require the intervention of a central authority at all, should be left very much to the discretion of the local Government concerned, and I really think that questions of local self-government are most usefully discussed in provincial councils rather than in the Imperial Council. I may remark that the Hon'ble Mover scarcely travelled beyond Bengal in his opening speech. It is probable that in the next few years excellent opportunities for such discussion will arise in connection with probable amendments of the municipal and other Acts pertaining to local self-government.

"With these few prefatory remarks, I will deal with the resolution by sections.

"As regards (*a*), viz., that, subject to the maintenance of prescribed minimum balances, municipalities should have a free hand in respect of their budgets, local Governments generally have been prepared to accept the recommendation or to make considerable relaxations in existing practice.

"As regards (*b*), viz, that municipal councils should usually elect their own chairman, the Hon'ble Member referred to statistics which have been laid upon the table. The figures show (he excepted Bengal) that out of 685 municipalities 477 have the privilege of electing their chairmen; thirteen more who possess the same privilege have asked Government to nominate. It is moreover stated in paragraph 851 of the commission's report that in a large portion of India, *e.g.*, Madras, Bengal, Bombay and the Central Provinces, there are already a considerable proportion of elected non-official chairmen, as recommended by the commission. In the United Provinces there has been a real effort of late to substitute non official for official chairmen. The Hon'ble Mr. Cobb has told us the difficulties which have had to be contended against, but real progress is being made

"As regards (*c*) and (*d*), I can only say that the matter is still under consideration. The Hon'ble Mover will be interested to learn that in most provinces the commission's recommendation that district boards should contain a majority of elected members is already realised or about to be introduced

"The establishment of village *panchayats* is, it will be recognised, a matter calling for great thought and care, and I can only assure the council that it will receive these.

"In conclusion I may say that the policy of the Government of India is to progress slowly and surely on the lines laid down; and I do not think that any one who has experience in such matters will wish us to move hurriedly in matters of administration which touch, at many points, the daily life of the people. In building up an administrative system, it is easier to make mistakes than to correct them; and it is only by steady progress, with due regard to local circumstances and conditions, that really healthy development can be achieved. The ends

of Government and the educated classes are in the main the same, and, although in the circumstances I cannot accept the Resolution, which would impose rigid uniformity throughout the widely differing provinces of India, at the same time I can assure the Hon'ble Mover that the trend of this debate will receive careful consideration before the Resolution is published."

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE:—"Sir, I desire to thank the Honourable Member who has just spoken for the assurance he has given me that the points which have been raised in this discussion and the views which have been put forward will receive the careful consideration of Government. The object of my resolution was to place the Government in touch with the trend of educated opinion as regards some of the most vital issues affecting the question of local self-government. I do not want the Government to pledge itself to any policy; I fully understand the situation of the Central Government in regard to Provincial Governments in a matter of this kind. The Central Government can only lay down general principles which have to be modified by the Provincial Governments in the light of local conditions and circumstances. That was, indeed the way in which Lord Ripon proceeded and that must continue to be the policy of the Government of India until we have a complete system of decentralization. Sir, I thank the Government for the assurance that the debate to-day and the views which have been expressed here will receive careful consideration, and I will not press the resolution in view of this assurance. But you will permit me, Sir, to refer to one or two matters which I think it necessary for me to take note of.

"I desire (and I think I may say so on behalf of the non-official Indian Members here) to thank the official members not connected with the Government of India who have spoken upon this subject. Both of them, the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb and the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh, have shown their deep sympathy not only with the resolution, but with the whole system of local self-government, and, how very different was the attitude of Mr Abbott! We have about 200 municipalities in which there are non-official chairmen, and we have these 200 ships which, accordingly to Mr. Abbott, are sailing without rudder or compass; and yet no great catastrophe has happened, things are going on just the same now as they were before. I think his apprehensions have been grossly exaggerated; they certainly are not shared by responsible administrators."

"There was one remark which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb, which I think needs some explanation. He observed, in the course of his speech, that party spirit interfered with the growth and development of local self-government. This is a point which is very often urged on the official side by official members here and elsewhere. Party spirit is an inevitable element in all forms of government by discussion. We have it in Europe; we have it in civilized countries; we have it here."

The Hon'ble Mr. COBB:—"May I explain, Sir, that I distinctly alluded not to general party spirit but to the particular religious animosities which at present unfortunately exist."

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE:—"If it is in reference to particular religious animosities I will say this, that these animosities are dying out; that the feeling of cordiality and friendliness between Hindus and Mahammadans is growing; and we find, in connection with the recent *Bakir-Id* festivals that there were less numerous cases of breaches of the peace than there had been before. Therefore, altogether, the outlook is hopeful and satisfactory. Party spirit with regard to municipal affairs is indeed dying out, is certainly diminishing, and I hope and trust that, with the spread of education and the growth of public spirit, our people will learn to subordinate to national ends the ends of party.

"Sir, one word with reference to my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavacharlar. I have the highest respect for the opinions of my friend. I am often on the same platform with him, though sometimes I have to stand upon a different platform. I welcome his opposition, and for two reasons. In the first place it shows that we non-official Indian members in this Council Chamber do not vote by parties, that in giving a decision on any point, we act according to the light of our individual consciences and the light of our individual judgments. In the second place, his opposition shows the strength of my case. When we have provincial autonomy (and no one is a stronger advocate of provincial autonomy than myself), we shall certainly not come to the Government of India for a thing of this kind; but so long as we have not provincial autonomy, we are bound to come to the fountain head of power and influence it in order that it may shape its policy for the furtherance of provincial autonomy, and this Resolution is indeed but part of a scheme of provincial autonomy. What do we want? We want the Imperial Government to delegate some of its powers to the Provincial Governments, and we want the Provincial Governments to delegate some of their powers to local bodies, the representatives of the people. Is not that a forward step in the direction of provincial autonomy? And further, Sir, if my friend were to analyse my resolution he would find that, with the exception of one matter, in every case legislation would be necessary, and if legislation were necessary, a Bill would have to be drafted and the Bill would have to be sent to the Government of India for approval. Is it not far better that we should come to the Government of India direct and lay our views before the Government instead of going about it in this round about fashion? Therefore, Sir, I do not think that the position which my friend has taken up is a tenable one; and, on sober reflection, I am sure he will agree with us.

"I do not wish to detain the Council at further length—no further reply is required. I beg leave to withdraw the Resolution."

The Resolution was, by permission, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION REGARDING ELECTION OF PRESIDENTS OF RURAL BOARDS, APPOINTMENT OF ADVISORY COUNCILS FOR COLLECTORS AND CREATION OF A LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR EACH PROVINCE.

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRANATH BANERJEE:—"Sir, I beg to move the resolution which stands against my name—

That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council the adoption of the following recommendation made by Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, a member of the Decentralization Commission :—

(a) that the Presidents of District and Sub-District Boards should be elected ;
(b) that Advisory Councils be formed to help the Magistrate-Collector in the discharge of his executive duties ;
(c) that a Local Government Board be formed in each province for exercising control over rural boards and municipalities

"It is associated with the honored memory of the late Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt of the Indian Civil Service. A distinguished scholar and a man of letters, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt was also a brilliant administrator. He was the first Indian to rise to the position of a Divisional Commissioner; and he would have risen still higher if the attractions of literary pursuits and his ambition to improve and ennoble the literature of his own country had not led to his early retirement. Sir, he was the only Indian member on the Decentralization Commission, a fact which testifies to the appreciation of his worth as a practical administrator in the highest circles of Government.

"Sir, the first part of my resolution relates to the election of Chairmen by the District and Sub-District Boards. Here I again take my stand upon the Resolution of the 18th of May, to which I referred yesterday, and which lays down the principle that, whatever official control has to be exercised over local bodies should be exercised from without rather than from within. I said yesterday that this principle was endorsed by Lord Morley, who regarded it as a vital principle of Local Self-Government, and he invited the Government of India to affirm it and actively shape their policy in accordance with it. But, Sir, objections have been taken to the view I have urged by the majority of the members of the Decentralization Commission. Their objections are formulated at pages 265 and 266 of their Report. They say that the effect of such a change would be (I think I am quoting their words) to divorce the Collector from all healthy contact with instructed non-official opinion. To that objection my reply is this, that the District Boards, as constituted at present, do not and cannot reflect non-official opinion, instructed or otherwise. But waiving that point, admitting for argument's sake, the full force of this objection, I submit that it is met by the second branch of my resolution which recommends that Advisory Committees should be appointed. If Advisory Committees be not appointed, if the second branch of my resolution be rejected, it will still be open to the Collector, as it was open to him before the creation of District Boards in 1868, as it is still open to him in some parts of the Central Provinces, to consult educated local opinion, though in an informal and therefore in a less effective manner. Sir, you will not (I reply to the objector) you will not give us Advisory Committees on the ground that they will weaken the authority of the Collector; you will not allow us to elect our own Chairman, on the ground that it will deprive the Collector of the opportunity of coming in contact with instructed opinion of the locality. Therefore, Sir, it comes to this, that we and our institutions exist for the Collector and not the Collector for us. I venture to submit that this is an exploded doctrine as applicable to present-day Indian administration. Furthermore, it does not lie in the mouth of those who refuse us the boon of Advisory Committees to make that the ground of denying us this right involved in the great Resolution of the 18th May 1882.

"Let us look at the matter from another point of view. In Bengal, and I presume it is the case in other parts of India, the Vice-Chairmen of district boards are usually non-official Indian gentlemen, and I say this, that the brunt of the work in many cases is borne by the Vice-Chairman. Therefore, Sir, it comes to this, that you give the work to be done by one, but the responsibility and the power belong to somebody else. Is that conducive to efficiency?

"Sir, I rely upon the authority of the Hon'ble the Home Member in support of this branch of my Resolution. In opposing Mr. Gokhale's Resolution in February 1912, in connection with the appointment of Advisory Committees, he indicated his views as to the future of local self-Government. He said,—I think I am quoting his exact words, but he will correct me if I am not—'as time goes on, various functions which are now vested in the Collector should be withdrawn from him and they should be made over to District Boards and Municipalities.' Well, Sir, I say this that here we have a function which with the utmost advantage to the public interests may be withdrawn from the Collector and made over to the district boards to be exercised by them through their elected Chairman.

"I now come, Sir, to the second branch of my Resolution, the appointment of Advisory Committees. A similar Resolution, but in a somewhat more amplified form, was introduced in this Council in February 1912 by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. That Resolution was lost after considerable discussion; the Indian voting, however, being substantially unanimous. I do not indeed go so far, for the present at any rate, as regards details as the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale did. I shall be satisfied if the Council will accept the view that it is necessary to create Advisory Committees to help the Collector in the discharge of his executive functions, the details being elaborated by the Government subject to the approval of this Council. Sir, when I invite this Council to accept this principle, I claim to have on my side practically the whole weight of the authority of the Decentralization Commission, for the majority agreed in the recommendation

that the practice followed by some Collectors of consulting their District Boards on questions beyond their legitimate sphere should be extended. My Hon'ble friend opposite, Sir William Meyer, went a step further. He said that 'the practice should be general'—I think I quote his words. Therefore, the necessity of the Collector taking advice in the discharge of his executive duties is admitted by the majority of the Decentralization Commission as well as by Mr. Dutt. The only point of difference is that, whereas the majority regarded District Boards as a suitable organization for the purpose, Mr. Dutt recommended that separate Advisory Committees independent of the District Boards should be created. I venture to submit that the whole weight of argument is in favour of Mr. Dutt's view. The District Boards are created for a particular purpose; you want them for a general purpose; their unsuitability is obvious. Then, Sir, as I pointed out yesterday, the District Boards are largely officialised bodies consisting of a majority of nominated members. Are they a suitable organization for the expression of non-official opinion, instructed or otherwise? No, Sir; for that you must look elsewhere. With the advance of public opinion and the growing complexities of administrative problems in this country, the necessity of executive officers of Government being placed in close touch with the people of the country is being felt in an increasing measure. In Bengal a Committee has been appointed and is at present at work to suggest means for the promotion of this object. From the published reports of the evidence taken by the Committee it seems that there is a general consensus of opinion among the educated classes in favour of the view that the only solution of the problem lies in the appointment of Advisory Committees independent of the District Boards. Sir, we have heard a great deal about Collectors holding informal conferences with the *raiyats*. What need is there for intermediaries, exclaims the objector, when the Collector can go straight to the *raiyat* and talk to him in the language of the *raiyat*? Sir, there are two difficulties in the way. In the first place the Collector is an overworked official. He is tied to his desk from morning till evening, buried amid piles of reports which he has to read, to digest and to whose volume he has sometimes himself to add. If he can tear himself away from the state of bondage, he is confronted with another difficulty—the difficulty of language. Is the Collector always able to speak to the *raiyat* in the language of the *raiyat*? Sir, I am myself unable to make a pronouncement on that subject, but I quote the authority of the Decentralization Commission. They took a lot of evidence on the subject and this is what they say: 'We find, European officers, more specially in Madras, Bombay and the two Bengals (that was before the partition, at the time when we had two Bengals), we find that European officers are not sufficiently acquainted with the vernaculars:' and they add: 'We consider that the officers of Government, and specially the European officers, are not in sufficient contact with the people.' European officers include Collectors. Therefore, this statement analysed means that Collectors are not in sufficient contact with the people. Therefore, we are driven to this conclusion that, despite the District Boards which the Collectors might have used as advisory bodies, they were not in sufficient contact with the people. Therefore, Sir, the conclusion is irresistible that the District Boards have failed as Advisory Committees on the showing of the Decentralization Commission itself.

"Let us take another objection. If these Committees are appointed, it is said that they will hamper the Collector and weaken his executive authority. Evidently the Decentralization Commission did not take that view, for if they had, they would not recommend even the District Boards as Advisory Committees. How can the Collector feel hampered in the exercise of his executive duties by advice which he is under no obligation to accept? Or how can an Advisory Committee degenerate into a hot-bed of intrigue, as was said by the Hon'ble the Home Member in the debate of 1912, when the utmost limit of their authority will not extend beyond tendering advice which the Collectors need not accept? Sir, in the course of that debate, on the occasion of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's motion, my Hon'ble friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya made a remark that as the Viceroy and Governors had their Councils to assist and advise them, it was only right and proper that the Magistrate-Collector should have his Advisory Committee. To that the Hon'ble the Home Member made the following reply. He said "there is no analogy between the work done in this Council and the Provincial Councils and the work done in the Collector's office. The Collector is a more executive officer; he has to carry out policies, not to determine them. I accept the statement, which, however, overlooks one or two very important considerations. The Collector of the district is indeed an executive officer, but he is something more; he is, in the words of a great Anglo-Indian administrator, the eye and the ear of the Government. Through him the Government hears.' All large administrative and legislative proposals before they have materialised into definite measures and policies have to be reported upon by him. They come before him in their formative, their fluid stage. It is then open to him to give them form, shape and direction. Therefore, Sir, I say this, that at an early and important stage he is in one sense the creator of all measures and of all policies. I think the position is irresistible, and, therefore, is it not necessary, is it not desirable, that he should, even at this early stage, have the benefit of the advice, the corporate and responsible advice, of a body of men like the representatives of local opinion?

"How many blunders would be avoided; how many difficulties overcome; how facile would be the course of legislative and administrative measures, if at their inception, or very near the stage of their inception, the executive authorities were placed in touch with the cultured opinion and the better mind of the land? Take a concrete case. There was no question which in the annals of Bengal in recent times more profoundly stirred the hearts of our people than the partition of Bengal. It was said at the time that the agitation which it gave rise to was a machine-made affair, that the Bar was pulling the strings from behind and was moving forward

the wheels of agitation. My Hon'ble friend there (Mr. Kenrick) was not the leader of the Bar at that time and was innocent of all complicity in this wicked and nefarious conspiracy. However that may be, if we had Advisory Committees at that time, this question of the partition would infallibly have been placed before them and then the Government would have been in a position to ascertain the genuine sense of the community, and what undoubtedly was a deplorable blunder would have been averted. Sir, in Bengal such questions as the partition of districts, the creation of sub-divisions, the opening of *thanas* and *chaukis*, the establishment of honorary benches, are constantly cropping up, and Advisory Committees would afford invaluable aid to the administration.

"Lastly, Sir, I take my stand, so far as this branch of the subject is concerned, upon what is admitted by the Government of India and by Lord Morley himself as the fundamental underlying principle of the reform scheme. I will read an extract from his despatch of 27th November 1908, which has so often been quoted:—

'Your Excellency claims for your scheme as a whole' that it will really and effectively associate the people of India in the work not only of occasional legislation but of actual everyday administration.' The claim is abundantly justified, yet the scheme hardly pretends to be a complete representation of the entire body of changes and improvements in the existing system that are evidently present to the minds of some of those whom your Government has consulted and that to the best of my judgment are now demanded by the situation described in the opening words of the despatch.

"Well, Sir, the underlying principle of the reform scheme therefore is that the people should be brought into association with the Government in the every-day work of administration. In order that this principle may be given effect to and the noble words of Lord Morley vindicated, I commend with all confidence the adoption of this part of my Resolution by the Council.

"I now come, Sir, to the last branch of my Resolution, i.e., the creation of a Local Government Board for each province. At present, under existing conditions, control is exercised over local bodies by the Magistrate, the Commissioner of the Division, and in some cases, by the Government. What I propose is that these authorities should be relieved of this power which should be vested in a Local Government board. The advantages of this proposal are obvious. The Collector has multifarious duties to attend to. He is not an expert, and in these days of specialisation every department of Government needs expert knowledge and experience which the Collector does not and cannot be expected to possess. Thus, Sir, under existing conditions efficiency is lost amid the diffusion of duties, the distraction of attention and the absence of expert knowledge. A Local Government board would remove these drawbacks and further ensure uniformity and co-ordination in the working of our system of local self-government. Sir, Lord Morley was inclined to accept this proposal, but he awaited the report of the Decentralization Commission. This is what he said,—it is a small extract and I will read it out:—

The encouragement of local self-government being an object of high importance in the better organization of our Indian system, it remains to be considered how far in each province it would be desirable to create a department to deal exclusively with these local bodies, guiding and instructing them, correcting their abuses, in a form analogous to the operation of the local government boards in this country. That, however, is a detail, though a weighty one, of the question on which as a whole I confidently expect that your Excellency will find some light in the forthcoming report of the Decentralization Commission.

"The Decentralization Commission, with the exception of Mr. Dutt, voted against the proposal, and the gist of their argument is this: that as their recommendations, by reason of the delegation of power, would restrict the area of Government control over the local bodies, it was no longer necessary to create Local Government boards for each province. Well, Sir, the Decentralization Commission—I speak of that body with the utmost possible respect—could have no forecast of the recent developments of local self-government. The Government of India have been making, and will I hope continue to make, large grants for sanitary purposes. Sanitary schemes and provincial projects arising out of them will have to be considered, and I contend that they will be best considered by a body exclusively devoted to that work and furnished with expert knowledge. Such a body would be a source of inspiration and guidance, the value of which it would be difficult to exaggerate.

"Sir, I have now laid my case before this Council, and I await its judgment. I cannot indeed disguise from myself the fact that, in regard to two at least of the three points covered by my Resolution, the majority of the Decentralization Commission are opposed to me. But, Sir, the Decentralization Commission submitted their report in 1909: this is 1914. India to-day is not what India was even in 1909: great changes have taken place even in the short period of a quinquennium. In the words of the late lamented Lord Minto:

India has felt the full impact of that wave of progress which is sweeping through Asia bearing on its crest the germs of vast and stupendous changes.

"But the framework of our system of local self-government was fixed 30 years back and it has not been changed since then. In the meantime the administrative machinery in its higher ranges has been re-adjusted to the novel conditions. In 1893 the Councils were enlarged and reformed in pursuance of the Parliamentary Statute of 1892. In 1910 the Councils were again enlarged and reformed in pursuance of the Parliamentary Statute of 1909. But our local bodies were constituted between 1884 and 1886, and they remain what they were. Lord Morley regards them as an integral part of his reform scheme. Obviously the old should be adapted to the new in order that it may respond to the impulses of progress which vibrate

through the whole administrative machinery. Sir, therefore, with statesmanlike insight, Lord Morley has called for an advance in the direction of local self-government. The public voice endorses that view, and I submit, with all respect but with the utmost emphasis, that it is the supreme duty of Government to bridge the gulf that separates the demands of an advancing public opinion from the prevailing administrative and legislative conditions, to harmonise them, and, by allaying contention and controversy, to spread broadcast the blessings of peace and contentment.

"With these words I beg to move the Resolution which stands in my name."

The Hon'ble Mr. ARTHUR said:—"Sir, as one who has been a District Officer throughout his service I may be permitted to say something from the District Officer's point of view on recommendation (*b*) of this Resolution, namely that Advisory Councils be formed to help the Magistrate-Collector in the discharge of his executive duties.

"These duties are manifold. The Collector is responsible for the peace of a district of perhaps 5,000 square miles and for the well-being of a population of a million or more living in a few towns and 1,400 or 1,500 villages; he is responsible for the collection of revenue and the control of a large revenue staff; he supervises the work of a number of Subordinate Magistrates; he is the head of the Police and of the Forest Department, he is President of the District Board; he is District Registrar; he is Political Agent for any Native States attached to the District; he supervises the work of municipalities; in consultation with the Executive Engineer he makes out a scheme of Public Works; he is responsible for famine administration and for measures to deal with cholera and plague epidemics.

"Let us now see whether an advisory council could help the Collector in performing these duties. Supporters of the Resolution may say, 'I never suggested that the Council should interfere in this or that duty.' The wording of the Resolution however is that the Council should assist the Magistrate-Collector in the performance of his *executive* duties, and if a Council were appointed for this purpose, I venture to say that there is no branch of his duties in which they would not sooner or later interfere.

"I hardly think any one will be bold enough to suggest that a Council could assist the Collector in his work as Political Agent. He stands towards the Chief of a State in the position of the accredited representative of Government. How would the Chief view interference in his State's affairs by an irresponsible non-official Council?

"The Collector's work as District Registrar consists in the control of a staff of Sub-Registrars and their clerks and annually inspecting their work in the course of his tour. It requires much technical knowledge and it is obvious that a Council could not assist in its performance.

"The Collector is the head of the Forest Department with the Divisional Forest Officer as his Assistant. It lies with him to hold the balance evenly between the opposite extremes of such severity as will allow the Department to become an engine of oppression and a misplaced leniency which may result in untold damage to forests. In such matters as Forest Conservancy would not an Advisory Council be strongly tempted to adopt the popular side and champion petitions for unwise or impossible forest concessions?

"As regards public works the Collector is jointly responsible with the Executive Engineer for bringing the needs of the district to the notice of Government and seeing that he spends almost half the year on a tour which takes in the whole district, I think no one could be better qualified than he to judge of the merits of conflicting claims on the public purse in this direction. Taking human nature as it is, would not individual members of his Council invariably favour works to benefit their own neighbourhood? Does not one of the foundations of a Collector's successful administration consist in his known independence of local interests?

"As President of the District Board the Collector has in the members of that Board and of the subsidiary Taluka Local Boards, Advisory Councils, more or less useful according as their members take interest or otherwise in the works. No council independent of these Boards could help the Collector in this branch of his duties. Here as elsewhere multiplicity of advice means confusion.

"A Collector has to manage a large Revenue and Magisterial Establishment. He has to make appointments and promotions, grant leave, etc., Sir, to do justice in promotions in a large and scattered staff most of whose members the Collector sees only once a year is of itself a difficult matter. I once had to decide on the merits of a clerk described in the last note by the Head of his office as "Hard working, but idle"! I think it will be admitted generally that while an establishment can be controlled by one man it cannot be controlled by a Council.

"The Collector as District Magistrate is the head of the police force of the district with the District Superintendent as his Assistant. It is scarcely necessary for me to point out the impracticability of a Council helping him in this branch of his duties.

"So too as regards the rest of his work as District Magistrate. He may at any moment be required to take strong action to prevent or to quell a riot, on his quickness and accuracy of judgment and strength of character many lives may depend, and failure to act at the right time may have serious and far-reaching results. And, be it remembered, this action may be called for at any place in an area of perhaps 100 miles by 50. How could a council help him in such an emergency? He would require not one but several councils, each for a given area, and then before acting on advice proffered he would have to assure himself both of the impartiality of his

advocates and of the soundness of the advice they tendered. Their advice might be directly opposed to that of the local Magistrate, the Deputy Collector or Mamlatdar. The District Magistrate would become enmeshed in a hopeless tangle of contrary opinions and his action paralysed at a moment when decision was essential.

"A District Magistrate however has not only to deal with emergencies. There is a great deal of routine work to be done by him if the magisterial work of the district is to be efficient. The returns of cases tried by Subordinate Magistrates come in every month. A careful inspection of these will reveal much. I don't mean that it will enable the District Magistrate to remark that column 12 has been wrongly filled in! By calling for and reading the records of a certain number of cases he will get an insight into the work of Subordinate Magistrates which must be useful and which may, as I have found by experience, be invaluable. Interference by a council in such work would be undesirable — and indeed illegal.

"In famine time, as may be supposed, the Collector is taxed to the uttermost. He must watch the conditions closely from the day that crop failure is a certainty. He must be prepared to start famine works where necessary and to organize a system of village inspection without which the aged and infirm would die of starvation. He must arrange for village dole distributions, kitchens, fodder operations and takavi advances for land improvement and for the purchase of seed and cattle; he must decide promptly what suspensions and remissions of revenue are necessary and throughout he must be constantly on the watch to see that arrangements work smoothly and to prevent oppression and peculation. Successful famine administration depends upon intimate knowledge of the conditions in the stricken area. It is further work that does not admit of delay. A Council would seriously impede the Collector at such a time.

"In plague and cholera epidemics the Collector does what he can with the aid of the Civil Surgeon and the sanitary department. He may have to take unpopular measures with a view to saving life. That is all in the day's work for him, and I do not see that a Council would help

"The Collector has confidential work on a variety of subjects. I don't think it has ever been suggested that a Council should have anything to do with this, but it must be remembered that confidential information may materially affect his action and how could a Council judge of the desirability of the action without knowing the grounds on which it is proposed?

"Sir, have I not said enough to show that the work of a Collector is in its very essence personal? He may deal with every correspondence on his table and barely touch the fringe of real administration which depends on his personal contact with the people.

"I would like now to say a few words about the district tour which plays so important a part in the work of the Bombay Revenue Officer. Except in the rains the Collector and his Assistants are generally on tour and are in close touch with every section of the population. They are constantly visiting villages and they hear petitions every evening in camp. It is the tour which is the basis of successful district administration. From the day he takes over a district a good Collector is constantly informing himself as to what is going on throughout his charge. The whole district forms his Advisory Council. To limit his advisers to a definite body of men would be to hamper and fetter him at every turn. Sir, allegations have been made in this Council and outside it that the Collector and his Assistants of to-day are out of touch with the people, cannot speak their language and need some medium of communication. This is one argument adduced in favour of Advisory Councils. The Civil Service is silent, it makes itself heard neither in the press nor on the platform and the libel is frequently accepted and passed on without investigation. I have been a District Officer for the past 25 years and have come in contact with a large proportion of the District Officers in the Bombay Presidency, and I can say from my own knowledge that the allegation is the direct contrary of the truth. I have had a large number of Assistants serving under me and I cannot call to mind one of over three years' standing who has not known the language sufficiently to converse freely with the people, visit their villages without an interpreter and make himself acquainted with their wants, while many become really proficient. Why, Sir, for seven months in the year the Assistant Collector hardly meets an Englishman, while he is talking the vernacular all day. Sir, I do not wish to be misunderstood. There are four vernaculars in use in the Bombay Presidency—Marathi, Gujerathi, Sindhi and Kanarese. It is not in reason to expect any Civilian to master them all, and I do not say that an Assistant Collector suddenly transferred from Sind to Kanara would necessarily know the language. I do say that he would get a very good working knowledge of it in his first two years there.

"The allegation to which I have referred is a peculiarly infelicitous one to receive currency in such a period as the past fifteen years. I suppose no more disastrous time has been known in the Deccan during the past century than the decade from 1897 to 1907. During that period in Satara, the district of which I held charge for half that time, one-fifth of the population died of plague while there were three distinct famines and several bad seasons. In this disastrous time all that I saw was increased activity on the part of touring officers of all departments and a genuine appreciation by the people of the sympathy and help they received.

"Sir, I have pointed out objections to the appointment of a Council inherent in the nature of a Collector's work. What about the difficulties in the formation and method of work of any Council it is possible to devise? Should the Council consist of residents of the headquarters of the district or of different localities? If the former, what knowledge would they have of matters in distant towns and villages? If the latter, how could local knowledge be obtained

through them without appointing a Council hopelessly unwieldy in point of numbers? What interests would be represented? Is it proposed to represent all classes?—If so, unwieldy again. Should they sit together to assist the Collector on all subjects or should the different members deal only with subjects in which they or their class are interested? Should they tour with the Collector? If so, how could they attend to their own business or how are they to be remunerated for leaving it? If not, what knowledge could they possess of matters at a distance from their homes and how could they help the Collector in deciding these when he had studied them on the spot and had already the best local opinions, official and non-official? Again, if they are not to tour with the Collector, when and where are they to meet him?" It has been suggested that they should meet him once a month at head-quarters. How many of the matters now decided on the spot as they arise are to be hung up for these monthly meetings? What would be the position of the Collector who had to say to applicants 'Oh, I can't possibly decide this question. I must go and consult my Council'? Then too consider the time it would take the Collector to leave his camp and travel, it might be two days' march and back again, and the serious dislocation to his work it would involve. And when he had done this how many of the thousand and one things that have come before him in the month could he lay before them in one or two days, explaining with reference to each the history of the question, the *pros* and *cons*, local opinions, etc., and when he had done so what would their opinion be worth? If they had not local knowledge they would be bound to concur in the opinion formed by the Collector on the spot. The Council must then either be reduced to a set of puppets and consultation with them become a farce or they must be required to visit the locality in which the question has arisen. Well, Sir, taking the size of an average district the amount of travelling entailed would be enormous. Men with any business of their own could not do it, and places on the Council would, I fear, be sought by undesirable persons for their own ends. Every District Officer knows the difficulty now experienced in getting the best men to give their time and energies to the work of Municipalities and Local Boards even at their own doors. Assuming that you could get good men able to give the time and physically fit for the amount of travelling to be done—a large assumption—what position would a Collector rushing hither and thither, as questions arose for decision, accompanied by a Council of men of all castes and classes, occupy in the eyes of the people? What language is to be the medium of communication between the Collector and his Council? Is the latter to be confined to English knowing men? If so, it is a very material limitation. It excludes straight off, for instance, every member of the cultivating class. Again if the Collector is to deal with the people through an English knowing Council, what additional inducement is there to him to learn the vernacular? On the other hand if places on the Council are not to be confined to those who know English, the Collector had much better deal with the people direct.

"Then, too, I would ask what would be the position of the officers on the spot, the Deputy Collector and the Mamlatdar or Tahsildar? Is the opinion of the Council without local knowledge to weigh against that of these highly educated, highly trained, experienced, responsible officers? How many visits of the Council would it take to break their prestige in the eyes of the people?

"Then, Sir, it must be remembered that the Collector has a very great deal of work to get through in a very limited time. In Bombay there is no Collector who has not already as much as he can well do in the day. The only question is what he has time to see to personally and what he must entrust to others. Is it conceivable that he could dispose of his work at all if he had constantly to be travelling long distances to consult a Council? His task, difficult enough now, would be impossible.

"Sir, it is the Collector who is the embodiment of Government in the eyes of the people. Anything that weakens his prestige in their eyes weakens the prestige of Government. They understand rule by one man; they certainly would not understand rule by a committee. In administration by committee you will introduce a system wholly unsuited to the country. I deny that the Collector who spends his life among the people takes less interest in and knows less about them than the head quarter pleader or trader. I maintain that he takes more interest and knows more. Those who vote for this Resolution will vote not for what will bring the Collector into closer touch with the people—he is in close touch already—but for the erection of a barrier between them. I object to this Resolution from the point of view of the people, whom it will place under a rule incomprehensible to them. I object from the point of view of existing local bodies, which will have private persons unconnected with them prying into their affairs. I object from the point of view of the Collector's official subordinates, European and Indian, whose work will be perpetually interfered with by irresponsible critics. I object from the point of view of the Collector and District Magistrate, who will find himself hampered at every step, his labours greatly increased and his administration paralyzed."

The Hon'ble MALIK UMAR HYAT KHAN:—"Sir, the Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend may suit the Bengal Provinces but it does not suit the Punjab. I have had a long experience of District Board in the capacity of its member and Vice-Chairman. I realised then that many members were not alive to their duties and responsibilities. There are men who are asleep and do not know what is going on; there is another class of men who, though awake, possess little knowledge of what is happening. The rest who know are so weak that they dare not express their opinions in opposition to the official view. They are also prevailed upon by any influential member amongst them. If the latter cares to speak before the meeting and asks for their vote, it is readily promised and given. A movement is being made towards the betterment by appointing higher classes, better qualified, and thus more alive to their responsibilities. If an election was to take the place of the nomination, it would set back the hands of the clock

and all the well-to-do men who can speak on subjects authoritatively would be debarred from entering such bodies. They would never like to stand as candidates fearing humiliation in case of a failure in election. Their self-respect and social status would never permit them to go a-begging for votes to the houses of people who would equally feel ashamed of their visit, if the former went to them. Thus inferior class, having no standard of any such thing in their life at all and unable to discriminate between the words self-respect and humiliation, would easily jump in. In my opinion such a resolution should have been moved in the Provincial Council in an advanced province and not in the Imperial one for the sake of the whole of India. As to the (a) part of the resolution there will be no harm if the Chairman be non-official, but I will prefer continuance to election. As to (b) it will be entirely unworkable. The Collectors already ask the advice of the leading men; but directly the Advisory Councils were constituted, the members would be known to the public, and the people concerned would leave no stone unturned to prejudice them. As to (c) the Commissioner of the Division already exercises control over his division; and if one board was constituted in a province, it would be centralising more than decentralising: and this contrary to the very meaning of the name of Decentralization Commission whose proposals are now put forward for discussion.

"Now, Sir, I will just make a few remarks about the desirability of having a separate chairman for the District Board. I think one of my official colleagues has made a sufficiently good case against Advisory Councils by showing the multifarious duties of a Collector. From this it is evident that such a Collector should be jack to all trades, but master of none; and it is most desirable that any work like the chairmanship of a District Board, should be taken away from him so that he may be able to devote his time to more useful purposes. This shall serve two ends—firstly, that the members shall learn to take the responsibilities upon their own shoulders as at present all that Deputy Commissioners say has to be done whether right or wrong; and, secondly, that the non-official member with local knowledge will be able to carry on the work far more effectually than an already over-worked collector. When I was questioned by the Decentralization Commission, especially by Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, regarding the chairmanship of District Board, I explained to him my personal experiences. The District Board, I said, was first managed by Deputy Commissioner. When I got its charge as a Vice-President, I increased the income by a few thousand rupees and during every subsequent year the income continued increasing, till I was sent to active service, first to Africa and then to Tibet, when I had to resign.

"I knew I could further improve many things by taking a personal interest; such as the Deputy Commissioner could not possibly do, having so many different things to do.

"I am totally against the Resolution as it stands, but if it had recommended that the District Boards should have a nominated chairman, I would have been quite on the side of the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. WALSH:—"Sir, I should also like to say a few words, based on my experience both as a Magistrate-Collector and as a Commissioner, with regard to clause (b) of this Resolution namely, 'that Advisory Councils be formed to help the Magistrate-Collector in the discharge of his executive duties'

"The able speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur to which we have just listened, has given full and weighty reasons why the proposed Advisory Councils are quite unsuitable for the purpose for which they are proposed and, if appointed, would have a most undesirable effect on the district administration.

"To form an opinion as to the desirability or otherwise of the proposed Advisory Councils, the following points must be considered:—?

First,—Is there any need for Advisory Councils?

Second:—Will such an Advisory Council, if constituted, assist the Collector in the discharge of his executive duties?

Third.—Will they lead to the Collector's duties being discharged more efficiently than at present? and

Fourth.—If such Councils would theoretically have the above effect, is it practicable to constitute an Advisory Council that will be able to give advise of any value on the many and varied matters with which the Magistrate-Collector has to deal in the discharge of his executive duties?

"The idea underlying this proposal appears to be that it is necessary to bring the District officer into closer touch with the people, and is based on the assumption that at present he is not in touch with the people.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur has shewn for the Bombay Presidency that this is not the case, and as regards the Provinces of Bihar and Orissa and of Bengal, in both of which I have an extended experience of district administration, both as a Magistrate-Collector and as Commissioner, I can also state with absolute assurance that it is not the case. The assertion that the District Officer is not in touch with the people is generally made by those who have no first-hand knowledge of the facts. But, unless contradicted, it is liable to be accepted.

"In Bihar and Orissa and in Bengal every Sub-Divisional Officer has to be on tour throughout his sub-division for a period, generally of four months, in the year, and District Officers for a period varying from three months to four months according to the size of the district, and other considerations. During this time, they are brought into direct contact and relation with the people. The subjects to which they are directed to devote their attention.

during these tours cover all matters affecting the welfare and condition of the people, and are such as bring them into direct touch with the people in all aspects in which the administration affects their life and interests. When on tour, the Collector has the opportunity of consulting all classes of local opinion not only of the classes who would be represented on the proposed Advisory Councils, but also of the villagers themselves in their own villages, and of ascertaining their interests. Similarly, in the higher appointments, Commissioners have to be on tour for three months or more, throughout their divisions.

"In addition to this, Assistant-Magistrate Collectors have to pass through a course of settlement training, and many of them are employed for some years on settlement, which brings them into close and intimate relation with the people in their rural life.

"I would therefore emphatically controvert any presumption, that Advisory Councils are needed with the object of bringing the Magistrate-Collector into closer touch with the people. They would, in fact, have exactly the opposite effect. At present the people know the Magistrate-Collector as the head of the district, to whom they can go. The creation of Advisory Councils would interpose a wedge between the Collector and the people, and so far from bringing them into closer touch, would separate them.

"As regards the second point, namely, whether an Advisory Council will assist the Magistrate-Collector in the discharge of his executive duties, I think that there can be no question that they will not; but will, on the other hand, impede him in their discharge and render it less efficient.

"In the criminal administration of the district, in the outbreak of epidemics, in floods or other sudden emergencies, it is prompt and not deliberated and delayed action that is needed.

"Another serious objection to Advisory Councils is that they would do away with the reliance and confidence of the people in the impartiality and justice of the Collector, which at present exists. The Members of such a Council, apart from possibly having their own interests, might be liable to outside influence; and whether such Council influenced the Collector or not in his action it would always be believed by ignorant persons that it did so, and that his actions were liable to be affected by outside influence.

"There is also the possibility of opposition of the Advisory Council on personal, or interested, or party, or other special grounds, which will lessen the Collector's authority, weaken his action, and have a most injurious effect on his authority and on the respect which it is necessary that his orders should enjoy in the district.

"Another important objection to the proposed Councils is that it will create divided responsibility; as the Collector will feel that he has the advice of the Council to plead in defence of his actions. It is most important, I venture to say, for efficient district administration that the District officer should feel that he is entirely responsible to Government for all his acts.

"*If* the functions of these Councils are to be *advisory only, the necessity for them does not exist*, as the Collector has at present the recognised representatives whom he can, and does, consult when occasion arises, the Members of the *Municipal* Committees, and of the *District* and *Local* Boards. He can also consult the leaders or representatives of any section of the community, or of any particular locality, if any special or local question arises in which he feels that their advice would be of assistance.

"An argument that is is put forward in favour of the proposed Councils is that they will lead to *continuity of administration* and that at present a Collector takes charge of his district without any knowledge of it, and it takes him at least a year to become acquainted with it. This argument, however, loses the greater part of its force from the fact that a District officer when making over charge to his successor has to leave a note of all special matters of the district administration. Many of the most important of which are of a confidential nature, whose place could never be supplied by the continuity of an Advisory Council. There are also in Bihar and Orissa and in Bengal most complete District Gazetteers, which give the Collector full information of the conditions of the district. I admit that it takes a new Collector some time to get to know his district personally. But the knowledge that is essential, the personal knowledge at first hand, comes, not from consulting an Advisory Council, but from his first touring season in the district.

"Lastly, even if Advisory Councils would be of assistance to the Collector in his executive duties, or would lead to greater efficiency in their discharge which, as I have shown, is not the case, it would not be possible without making the Council of unwieldly size to create a Committee which would be able to give the Collector advice of any value on the many different subjects of administration and the many different purely local questions, with which he has to deal. The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur has shown us how very diverse duties are.

"For these reasons, I must oppose the Resolution for the constitution of Advisory Councils."

The Hon'ble Sir GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS:—"Sir, my humble experience points to the conclusion that, as a matter of principle, the recommendation embodied in the first of the three clauses of the Resolution is good, and should be supported. But it must at the same time be recognised that the claim or fitness of a particular local body to have a non-official chairman must be determined upon the merits. Local circumstances play an important part and it is

difficult to lay down an inflexible rule. Broadly speaking, sufficiency of competent men and absence of faction premised, direct official connection with the boards should be withdrawn, and supervision, if any, I mean official supervision, should be exercised from without and not from within. This condition is fulfilled in the case of District Councils at important centres in the Central Provinces, where public-spirited and capable non-officials are found in decent numbers.

"Chairmen of District Councils at those places may therefore be recruited with advantage from non-official members. I am sorry I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott in his wholesale condemnation this morning of non-official chairmen of local bodies in this country. Councils that have non-official chairmen in the Central Provinces have justified the confidence reposed in them by Government. It follows that in rural areas the absence of the favourable condition mentioned above makes experiment in the desired direction difficult. Local Boards, which correspond, I believe, with the sub-District Boards mentioned in Mr Dutt's recommendation, must therefore continue under official control. I here speak of the Central Provinces only. I am not competent to offer an opinion about the local conditions in other Provinces. As far as I can see, the dispute is not at all about the principle. The Government policy has all along been to encourage and develop local self-government on the suggested lines, but expansion is necessarily a process of slow evolution, and its success depends to a large extent upon co-operation between officials and the local bodies.

"I cannot accord the same amount of support to the second recommendation about Advisory Councils, though I have the highest respect for the memory and opinions of the late lamented Mr. Romesh Chundra Dutt whose idea it was. I have more than once expressed the conviction that they should not be associated with district administration. Both before the Decentralization Commission and in this Council I have maintained that position. My views on the point remain unchanged. The District Officer would no doubt be well advised to seek the advice of prominent non-official gentlemen on special occasions, but this he does already. More than this will not be sound policy in my opinion. With due deference to what has been said this morning by the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, I still think that division of responsibility in district administration has its risks which had better be avoided. Divisional Commissioners, who are generally officers of mature experience with a sufficiently large charge, may have Advisory Councils. The material for such Councils is ampler in their case and the risks of mistakes are less, especially because the consultation will ordinarily be about general lines of policy; but here too I would not make such opinion binding on the Commissioners. The responsibility must in all these executive matters remain undivided. There are emergencies, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur and the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh, when it is necessary that District officers should take immediate action, and it is undesirable in the public interest that their decision and action on such occasions should be fettered or circumscribed in the manner suggested in the Resolution.

"On the third head I have very little to say. When concerted action among several scattered units becomes desirable, it is obviously advantageous to have a sort of joint board for particular purposes. The principle has been followed in the Central Provinces, and we have for each Division one Local Fund Engineer, i.e., an officer for a number of districts. The system initiated by the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, as Chief Commissioner, has worked well. It is economical and prevents waste. In the present complex administration, efficient and economical arrangements have a paramount interest for us. Joint action in selected spheres has great possibilities for good. But the main thing is to find out from experience the lines where such action among the local bodies can be taken. I support this principle too. It must, however, be clearly understood that in all such matters the local administration should, before it introduces any such reforms, ascertain the extent to which these reforms are necessary and desirable in view of the economic development of civic morality and of intellectual culture of the people committed to its charge."

The Hon'ble MIR ASAD ALI KHAN:—"Sir, while I appreciate the motive that prompted the speeches of the Hon'ble Mr Arthur and the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh, I am still of opinion that Advisory Councils in selected areas, if formed, cannot fail to be helpful to the Magistrate-Collector. Such Councils, while not interfering with his executive functions, may offer him valuable suggestions and thus help him to solve more successfully several complicated questions affecting district administration.

"In describing the functions of a Collector the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur seemed to have very nearly exhausted the catalogue of human activities. It is for the very same reason, viz., that a Collector has too numerous functions that an Advisory Council is suggested as a helpful course."

The Hon'ble Sardar DALJIT SINGH:—"After the speeches I have heard, I am inclined not to give my silent vote against the appointment of Advisory Councils for Collectors. Such restriction of the powers of a responsible officer like the Collector is sure to create many difficulties in good administration in the country. Private responsibility in the matter of district administration is likely to give trouble where there is so much party spirit."

The Hon'ble Raja KUSHAL PAL SINGH:—"Sir, in the United Provinces, the Magistrate is not *ex-officio* Chairman. The District Board regularly goes through the formality of electing its own Chairman, and may, if it chooses, elect a non-official gentleman, but in practice the office of Chairman is always held by the Magistrate and the Government has not yet thought advisable to permit election of any other person. The District Magistrate being the Chief

Executive officer of the Government in the district, it follows that his election as the head of the District Board introduces Government control from within rather than from without. There is a general feeling in the United Provinces that District Boards have practically become a department of the Government administration, that their work is done by an official element within the boards themselves and that their proceedings are subject to excessive outside control. In my humble opinion in all those districts where suitable non-officials are available and special obstacles do not exist, they should be allowed to be elected as Chairmen. Even if it is thought necessary that in the present circumstances the Magistrate should remain Chairman of the District Board, I think that the Government of India should urge upon the Local Governments the desirability of giving effect to the following recommendation of the Royal Commission upon Decentralization in India :—

At the same time the Collector-president should not arbitrarily over-ride the opinions of others, but should be a sympathetic Chairman, and should bear in mind that not the least important of his functions is to assist in the political education of the members.

In paragraph 534 the Royal Commission upon Decentralization in India say,—

We consider that the District Boards, which include leading officials of the district as well as representative non-officials, afford a convenient instrument for furnishing advice to the Collector upon matters which, although not included in their administrative sphere, affect the district generally, or important portions of its area or people. We understand that some Collectors do already make use of their district boards in this way, but we should like this practice extended

In the footnote it is mentioned that Mr. Meyer, now the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, would like to see it made general. The above recommendation of the Decentralization Commission, especially that of our distinguished Finance Member, will be a step forward in the direction of co-operation between officials and non-officials, which is greatly to be desired. In support of this recommendation I rely on the opinion expressed by the Hon'ble the Home Member in opposing a similar resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale.

"He said—

'There is nothing that surprises me so much in all the speeches that I have heard as the apparent contempt with which the speakers have referred to such bodies as District Boards and the members of the District Boards and Municipalities.'"

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur :—"Sir, with your permission, I will take up item by item, the Resolution which my Hon'ble friend on my right has just now moved. In the first part of his Resolution he says that the Presidents of district and sub-district boards should be elected. My experience in this respect is limited to Bengal, where the sub-district boards which are known by the name of local boards have got the privilege of electing their own Chairman, and in the majority of cases they do elect one of their number as Chairman.

"As regards the district boards I should like that the franchise may also be extended, but the difficulty is that the Chairman of a district board has not only to preside at the meetings of the board and to look after the office duties, but he has also to make tours throughout the district in looking after the roads, bridges, pounds, and sanitary and educational wants of the different local boards situated within his district; and so it will not be possible in every district to get a suitable man among the non-official gentlemen who will be able to devote their time and energy to do the duties which the chairman of a district board has to perform now-a-days. But, Sir, I think an experiment might be made in some of the advanced districts where suitable persons can be had who may be willing to undertake such duties. But, Sir, I think that the meetings of the district board should not be presided over by the Magistrate of the district. In cases where the Chairman is the Magistrate, I think the meetings should be presided over by the Vice-Chairman of the district board. The members would then be able to discuss matters much more freely than they can do so at present out of regard and respect for the head of their district, which makes them reluctant to contradict or overrule him in many matters in which he goes opposite to their views

"As regards the Advisory Councils for which my Hon'ble friend has asked, he has not said in his speech whether he wants to vest these Advisory Councils with any statutory powers. I am not one, Sir, who can recommend that the Magistrate should be hampered in his duties by the creation of Advisory Councils with some statutory powers so as to overrule him in his discretion in any administrative matter. But if the Advisory Councils are not vested with any statutory powers, I think those bodies would be quite useless, because they would not be able to compel the Magistrate to accept their views, though of course it is desirable that the Magistrate should have some chosen advisers whom he may consult as regards important matters of administration. It is said that district boards are equivalent to Advisory Councils in some places. My friend the Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh has also said so But so far as my experience goes as regards Bengal, in Murshidabad district, where I had been a member of the district board for upwards of 15 years, I never found a single instance in which the Magistrate consulted any member of the district board as regards any administrative matter. Still, I am not in favour of hampering the work of the Magistrate and Collector by creating any council which may have any power to overrule him or to fetter his discretion in the administrative functions which he has to perform.

"As regards the third part of the Resolution, I have no objection to Local Government boards being formed in each province for exercising control over rural boards and municipalities; because now-a-days I think sanitation forms an important part of the programme of municipal and rural areas, and it is necessary that there should be a board to supervise the work in those respects."

The Hon'ble Mr. WYNCH:—"Sir, when I first read this resolution I was inclined to view it very much in the same light as the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, who has, it seems to me, very fully exposed the impracticability of associating an advisory council with the Collector to assist him in the performance of his ordinary every-day executive duties.

"But as I listened to the Hon'ble mover's speech it seemed to me that he did not advocate quite such a close association of the Council with the Collector as all that. I understood him to say that the scope of the advisory council's functions should be prescribed by Government. The only instance he gave us in illustration of his proposition, indicating its utility, was that such councils would have been of immense use to Collectors in Bengal at the time of the partition of that province.

"Well, Sir, taking this view of the functions of the advisory councils, I must say that I do not see any need for them. In Madras we have District associations, sometimes taluk associations, District and Provincial conferences, and the Legislative Council, to say nothing of the Press, and it does not seem to me that there is any necessity to add to all those sources of information as to the wants and wishes of the people by the appointment of advisory councils. If the opinion of these councils is to be taken only on questions of such widespread interest and importance as, say, the partition of a province—or possibly, the separation of judicial and executive functions, or the enlargement of the Legislative Councils, then I am afraid the occasions on which they will be convened will not be very frequent. As private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras for five years, I had the unique opportunity of learning something of the wants and wishes of the people of that province from one end of it to the other as expressed in addresses presented by Municipal Councils, District Boards, District Associations, deputations of ryots, Planters, and local associations of all sorts and kinds; and speaking from that experience I should say that the most striking feature of these representations was, if I may use the term without any disparagement, the extremely parochial nature of the requests made.

"Now that is precisely my own experience as a Collector and District Officer. The matters affecting the interests of the people, outside the ordinary every-day routine of administration are such questions as irrigation projects, railway projects, Forest grievances, town-planning schemes, schemes for improving congested areas, sanitation and water-supply. Now with regard to these the people on the spot are consulted as a matter of course and their wishes ascertained as far as possible, and I cannot see what possible advantage an advisory council would be to a Collector in such cases, even if, as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee in the first part of his resolution, the Collector is to be divorced from the District Board. In such a case the Collector, I take it, would prefer to work with and through the District Board in dealing with questions coming wit in the sphere of that body and in the same way with regard to Municipal Councils and so forth, rather than with an outside irresponsible body such as an Advisory Council.

"There is only one other point that I wish to touch on in the Hon'ble mover's speech, and that is, the statement which he makes on the authority of the Decentralization Commission that Collectors now-a-days are so immersed in work, and so ignorant of the vernacular, as to be out of touch with the people of their districts.

"I think that this statement is being pressed a great deal too far, and in support of the protest made by the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, I should like to refer the Council for a moment to the proceedings of a debate in the Madras Legislative Council which took place last November. A resolution was moved by a non-official member that 'This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to issue instructions that every District Collector do hold a conference of the leading ryots of his district in the principal town of the district in the beginning of each official year, etc.' In moving that resolution the Hon'ble non-official member said that 'the Collector of a district now-a-days is so fully occupied over his daily official routine of work that he finds it hard to spare time to go about and mix with his ryots, to learn first-hand direct from the ryot what his needs and wants are.' And other speakers followed in much the same strain. The Chief Secretary the Hon'ble Mr. Horne in reply said: 'It seems to be an accepted article of belief, conventional belief, that the modern district officer is a mere clerk, a glorified file-shifter, who is tied to his table and so immersed in a sea of papers that he never goes out into the district, never sees things for himself, but sees everything through the eyes of interested subordinates and cannot be approached by the ryots. Now, Sir, that is not the case. I have been a district officer myself for most of my service and have travelled about the district of this Presidency for more than thirty years.' He then went on to twit one Hon'ble Member who had supported the resolution for forgetting the lessons that he had learnt when he served on the Forest Committee which travelled over a considerable portion of the Presidency. He said—

It is within my recollection that my Hon'ble friend when brought into contact with district officers doing district work, could hardly refrain from expressing his almost pathetic astonishment at finding that his beliefs were wrong and that these officers were not secluded

behind a cordon of peons and orderlies; that they moved about in the villages alone and unattended; that they were careful to see things for themselves, that they were not instructed by interested subordinates; that any one who wished to speak to them could do so; and that they were not entirely ignorant of the vernaculars.

"A non-official member who followed admitted that there was a good deal of misapprehension on the point and that too much had been made about district officers not knowing or understanding the wants of the people. What the Hon'ble Member did plead for was that there should be more latitude allowed to Collectors so as to make the Government more personal.

"Now, this ideal, which I may say is the tradition handed down in Madras from the days of Sir Thomas Munro, whose minutes were quoted in the course of the debate I have referred to, seems to be totally incompatible with the ideal of advisory councils, if, as inevitably would happen, their functions were to be extended, as the resolution in fact suggests they should be, to associate with the Collector in the administration of his ordinary every-day executive functions."

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR:—"I rise, Sir, to support the resolution though not in its entirety. The first portion of the resolution relates to the election of Presidents of District Boards and sub-district Boards. I know that the Decentralization Commission has not recommended this step; but that Report was written in 1909, and it was based on evidence which had been taken in the year previous; so that, more than 5 years have now passed, and as the Hon'ble Mover of the resolution has said, India is advancing and the times in which we are moving are different from what they were six or seven years ago. I support the resolution to this length, that though not in the province as a whole but at least in selected districts of the provinces the experiment should be tried, and non-official persons should be allowed to be nominated or elected as chairmen of the district boards. There was a time, Sir, when it was apprehended that if a district was to be placed under the sole charge of an Indian, difficulties might arise, but experience has shown that it is not so, and districts under Indians are as ably administered as districts under Europeans. Therefore, Sir, as I have already said the time has come when there should be a relaxation made in the rule and the expression of opinion which was made by the Decentralization Commission should not be adhered to.

"Sir, I take up the second part of the resolution, which is that Advisory Councils be formed to help the Collectors of Districts in the discharge of their executive duties. The Hon'ble Mr Arthur and the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh have given a formidable schedule of the duties which are performed by the Collector of a district; but, as I understand the wording of the resolution, and as the Hon'ble Mr. Wynch has said just now, the Hon'ble Mover simply asks for advisory councils. He does not mean that in any matter brought before the members of the council, the Collector should be bound to follow their advice; all that the resolution asks for is that a council of this sort may be started, and if the advice of the members be sound and the Collectors find that it is worth listening to, he may follow their advice; it does not mean that any advice that the members give should, as a matter of course, be accepted. I can give, Sir, two instances from the United Provinces, in which the principle has been given effect to. That far-seeing statesman, Sir John Hewett, our retired Lieutenant-Governor, has done two things in this respect, one by statute and the other by standing orders. By statute he has embodied in the Court of Wards Act, which was passed in the year 1912, a provision that each district officer should have a district advisory committee to advise him in Court of Wards matters. The rules lay down that it is not incumbent on him to follow the advice; but it will place the Collector, who is *ex-officio* in charge of the Court of Wards, in a position to gauge the feeling of the public in regard to matters on which the advice is sought, these committees have been constituted, and they are working in consonance with the district officer. The second measure which was introduced by Sir John Hewett in the standing orders issued by him was that divisional conferences should be called in the United Provinces. The Commissioner of a division calls together a select number of people from his division, and asks their advice on points which are of public importance; and opportunity is also given to the gentlemen so assembled to express their views and to propose any measure that they consider to be for the welfare of the people. These are the ways in which the Advisory councils can be formed.

"As regards the third point, Sir, so far as the United Provinces are concerned, I do not think there is and necessity for the establishment of a Local Government Board there. We have a Sanitary Board in the United Provinces on which there are non-official members also; and so far as matters of sanitation and cognate subjects are concerned, the Board does discharge its duty properly, and the non-official members are in a position to put before the Board the views which are entertained by the people of those provinces. Therefore, Sir, I support the Resolution only so far as the principle of the formation of advisory councils is concerned. As regards the third point, there is no necessity for a Local Government Board in my province."

The Hon'ble Maharaja MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI of Kasimbazar:—"Sir, I beg leave to support this resolution. It may be contended on behalf of the Government that these recommendations are based on the opinions of a single member of the Royal Commission and not the unanimous opinion of the Commissioners. Considering, however, the great weight that attaches to the considered and mature opinions of the late Mr. R. C. Dutt, I think his opinions are well worth acceptance by the Government of India. Of special importance are the recommendations for the formation of Advisory Councils to help the Magistrate-Collector in the

discharge of his duties without hampering his executive power and a Local Government Board in each province for exercising control over rural boards and municipalities. It is the laudable desire of the Government to bring the administration into close touch with the people and this object can be well served by the creation of Advisory Councils to help the Magistrate-Collector in the discharge of his duties. The next proposal for the formation of a Local Government Board has obvious advantages which will be apparent to the Government; and it is not necessary that I should take up the time of the Council by attempting to labour the point."

The Hon'ble Major BLAKEWAY:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea's interesting resolution, like his last resolution, reflects his desire to advance the cause of self-government in India, but I should like to venture a few criticisms on clauses (*a*) and (*b*) regarding the election of the Presidents of Rural Boards and the appointment of Advisory Councils for Collectors in the light of my own experience of district administration.

"So widely do the degrees of progress towards complete local self-government differ in the various provinces of India that whereas in the Central Provinces proper, the President of the district board is elected and is generally a non-official and whereas in those Provinces, also, two-thirds of the members are elected by *Tahsil* Boards and representatives of mercantile classes and professions, in the North-West Frontier Province which I have the honour to represent on this Council, the Deputy Commissioner (corresponding to the Collector of the District in a Regulation Province) is *ex-officio* President and the district board members are all nominated. Between these two extremes in provincial methods lie almost all the variations which are possible in the systems of election and nomination of the President and members of rural boards. But the Hon'ble Mover wishes to start removing the official heads of these offending bodies in a spirit reminding me of the queen in a certain well known and popular story book whose favourite solution of any little difficulty found expression in the order,—'Off with his head,' regardless of the circumstances of her victim's case or his possible excuses. On behalf of my Province I may say that we cavil in no way at the policy enunciated in Home Department resolution of the 18th May, 1882, which was issued by Lord Ripon's Government and has been freely quoted to-day to the effect that the extension of local self-government then inaugurated was primarily not to reform administration, but to serve as an instrument of political and popular education. Our acceptance of this policy is evinced by the fact that the extension of the elective principle to a proportion of the members of our municipalities is at the present moment under consideration. But in the case of our rural communities, I would assure the Hon'ble Mover that at their stage of development they are not prepared for the advance which he would like to see made and has embodied in a resolution of so general and sweeping a character as that now before the Council.

"As regards the actual merits or demerits of the proposal to substitute elected for nominated or *ex-officio* Presidents, I might ask the Council to rely on the fact that after an exhaustive examination of the subject, the Decentralization Commission, with the exception of the late Mr. Dutt, recorded their opinions against this proposal as also against the other proposals embodied in the resolution. But, since Hon'ble Members are of course at liberty to form their own conclusions, in place of making this appeal to them to accept the opinions of another body however authoritative, I would urge them to consider the advantage, where the system of district boards and official Presidents already exists, of continuing to associate the District officer, who can be trusted to have the interests of his district at heart, with the leading men of the neighbourhood in the friendly discussion of local projects connected with roads, education, medical relief, sanitation, etc. If the election of Presidents were generally introduced, to require the Collector to submit himself to election would depreciate his authority, as pointed out by the Commission, and in most cases the measure would of course imply that the Collector would vacate his seat. In this matter, I do not lay undue stress on the loss to the district board of his administrative experience. If we accept the fact that local self-government is to be educative we can make up our minds to some administrative drawbacks. But what I wish to emphasize is, that even in those localities where competent Presidents may be forthcoming, this joint association of the District officer and the principal residents in work for the public welfare is in itself a definite and very real political asset in the administration of the country. It brings together the Collector and the leaders of the people, it enables the Collector to some extent to sound popular opinion on matters not directly connected with district board proceedings, and provides him with a convenient opportunity, should necessity arise, of explaining measures with regard to which misapprehensions may have occurred on the part of the public. All this is sacrificed if the Collector be separated from the Board, and I suggest that the adoption of such a measure would furnish immediate ground for the charge, which, with or without justification, is frequently levelled against Government regarding the growing aloofness and detachment of the administration. In a lesser degree these remarks must apply also *mutatis mutandis* to sub-district boards, though of these I cannot claim personal experience.

"Now, Sir, coming to clause (*b*) of the Resolution regarding the appointment of an Advisory Council to the Collector, a matter which has been debated before in this Council, I dare say that it may be argued, as indeed it has been argued by the Hon'ble Mover, that the difficulty, which I have suggested as being involved in the dissociation of the Collector from the Presidentship of the district board will be met by giving him the Advisory Council. The Collector, it can be urged, will thereby be enabled to meet the local men of importance and to talk over current

topics with them. He will be kept in touch with local opinion, while they will be enlightened regarding the motives of Government. But at the best I can only describe the creation in a district of an additional Committee of Advice in such circumstances as a cumbrous administrative expedient. I fail to see the advantage of the formation of another local assembly when a District Board and one or more Municipalities already exist, and when moreover the very members of this proposed Advisory Council would almost certainly be members of one or other of the existing local bodies as these bodies are always composed of the men whose social position or personal talents have raised them above their fellows. Another argument against an Advisory Council, though, as this has been dealt with by the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh, I need not labour it, is that it is very possible that the existence of official advisers, whether or not the Collector might be at liberty to dissent from their advice, would lessen the sense of responsibility of a district officer for official acts performed in accordance with their recommendations, a consummation which would be most undesirable. If, Sir, you will pardon a remark, which verges on a platitude, I would say that there is nothing so detrimental to good administration as an elusive responsibility.

"The Hon'ble Mr Vijiaraghavachariar referred, during the debate on the last Resolution, to a defect in Lord North's Governing Constitution of 1773, namely, its excessive centralization, of which the correction was undertaken by the Indian Council's Act of 1861. But, as regards division of responsibility, I should like in support of my own case to quote the estimate of the chief cause of the failure of that Governing Constitution, which is given in the work 'British Dominion in India' by that distinguished officer and *litterateur*, Sir Alfred Lyall. I now have this volume under my hand. Sir Alfred Lyall at page 179, remarks that:—'It is easy now to perceive that this ill-constructed governing machinery, which stands towards our latest systems in the same relation as does the earliest traction engine to the present locomotive, contravened some primary principles of administrative mechanics,' and goes on to say, 'But in 1773 the chief executive authority at Calcutta was vested in a majority of the Council—the Governor-General having only a casting vote—so that in a Government, where promptitude and unity of action were all important, every order was arguable; and where opinions differed, no measure passed without violent controversy.'

"The Hon'ble Mover has not favoured us with any information as to how he would like his scheme to work in practice, so I do not claim a parallel between his Advisory Council and the Governing Constitution in the practical details of his scheme, whatever they may be. I think, however that the picture of that lamentable controversy within a Council, given us by Sir Alfred Lyall, in consequence of an ill-conceived measure, should be kept constantly before us.

"But these objections—the multiplication of local bodies and the dispersion of responsibility—might be accepted perhaps, supposing that a Collector could be certain of receiving the best advice from an Advisory Council, and that this advice could be obtained by him in no other way. It is, however, when we come to examine this aspect of the matter, I fear, that the Hon'ble Mover's case proves weakest. It is impossible to conceive a state of affairs where a Collector would not invariably seek and obtain the opinions of his Indian visitors likely to be of value to him and these private interviews would still remain open to him even if he were debarred from the Presidentship of the District Board or Municipality and, *pace* the Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha, from opportunities of initiating informal discussions at meetings of these bodies on matters of general interest after disposal of the regular agenda. Again, as the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur has pointed out, why should a Collector be limited to certain official advisers even if he is free to accept or reject their advice? Surely he should not only be allowed but encouraged to get the very best and most instructed expert advice on every one of the very numerous subjects which come up for discussion in district administration, wherever and however that advice is obtainable. The whole district should be open to him for the purpose. I can imagine that as regards a question of crops or irrigation a peasant working in a field outside the Collector's gate might be a most competent adviser, that no one would be so well suited to voice the objections to a tax on hawkers as an itinerant sweetmeat seller, and that a master in a Primary school might have valuable notions on the subject of the co-operation of village headmen for the extension of education, while I am certain that many a prisoner's remarks on the subject of jail diet would be well worth hearing, even if they could not be quoted. I mention these few instances to show the diversity of advice needed by the Collector, the possibility of his obtaining it on occasion from the lowliest members of society with whom, so far as my own Province is concerned, he would certainly be able to converse, and the impossibility of getting together a body of competent men whom he could consult with confidence on every occasion. It would be an awkward situation also, both for the Advisory Council and the Collector, though I have no desire to lay especial stress on this possibility, should some measure under discussion be entirely opposed to the personal interests of all or most of the Councillors.

"In these circumstances, Sir, to sum up my view of the case, the proceedings of an officially constituted body, with the functions advocated by the Hon'ble Mover, would inevitably tend very soon to become purely formal, and his Advisory Council would be of no more practical use in the every-day work of a district officer than a ceremonial Durbar. Its drawbacks as a consultative body, therefore, appear to me to be even greater than its administrative disadvantages, which I have already discussed, and on the grounds stated, I must oppose the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Srijut GHANASYAM BARUA:—"I consider the first part of this three-headed Resolution to be of the greatest importance, and I have already expressed my views as to the part

that the scheme of local self-Government is expected to play in the development of the constitutional ideas of the Empire. It is my earnest conviction that if real and fairly rapid development of the scheme of local self-Government among the bulk of the people is aimed at, it should be made a cardinal principle that the president of all Local Boards and all Municipalities should be an elected non-official, the District and Sub-divisional officers always standing aloof from the Chairmanship and guiding the Boards from without. In the Resolution of the Government of India of 1882 it was made perspicuously clear how the presence of the head of the District or Sub-division even as a member of these Boards would operate as a drawback to the free ventilation of opinion and the real education of the people. Indian opinion has repeated itself again and again that that is the true view of the case. Lord Morley declared himself in perfect accord with that view and approved the arguments on this head in unmistakeable terms only a few months before the publication of the Report of the Royal Commission upon Decentralisation in India.

"It is extremely disappointing to find, Sir, that the Royal Commission in spite of all this came to a different conclusion with regard to the Chairmanship of District and Sub-district Boards and put the Indian Member of the Commission (who must have himself filled the offices of the District and the Sub-divisional officer during his career of service) to the necessity of recording the note of dissent in question. One may reasonably suspect that their decision was influenced by official opinion, and that that opinion was weighed by considerations of power. But even for power as the Resolution of 1882 pointed out Lord Ripon's scheme affords an ample and higher field if only it be taken and worked in the right spirit. It is certainly more honourable to be an examiner than a teacher, and to be a teacher than a class mate of superior parts. That was the sort of better power that the District officers were asked to aspire for; and unless it be incapacity that should deter them from looking for it there is little reason to despise it. 'It really opens to them,' the resolution set forth, 'a fairer field for the exercise of administrative tact and directive energy.' They should really be proud of thinking themselves above the Boards by taking the position of teachers and guides for them, without being one of their members however useful his position as such might be for purposes of efficiency.

"With the greatest deference to that august body, I venture to submit that the reasons advanced by the Royal Commission in support of their conclusions do not appear to be quite convincing. To make myself clear I crave the indulgence of the Council to allow me to go into the issues raised a little in detail.

"(1) Their first argument is that though a quarter of a century had passed since the pronouncement of Lord Ripon's Government the position that rural boards should elect non-official Presidents was, as regards district boards, reached only in the Central Provinces.

"Now, Sir, analysed with only a little care, this argument results not in favor but against the conclusion drawn, namely, that in the present circumstances the Collector should be the president of the district boards. The Resolution of 1882 distinctly pointed out that if success was to be achieved the people themselves were to be entrusted with real power and real responsibilities; that where that had been done in the past, results were always encouraging. The Resolution insisted that even if there were failures and disappointments in some cases,—and such were only reasonable to expect—the policy was to be earnestly pursued with temporary checks and suspensions and good results were bound to follow. Now why has the position been reached in the Central Provinces and not elsewhere? It cannot with any seriousness be argued that the Central Provinces are superior to Provinces like Bengal, Bombay, Madras or even the United Provinces in either education or instincts of self-Government. Then why have the Central Provinces attained the object and the others not? They only answer that forces itself upon us is that Lord Ripon's policy was pursued there and that by sincerely following it even a second grade province, like the Central Provinces, have come up to a good standard of efficiency. It would have been a good argument if the Commission could show that repeated attempts were made with elected non-official chairmen in such and such places but they always failed. But the fact relied upon by them only proves that the other Provinces have not been given a fair chance in spite of the declared intentions of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Mere provision in the Act is nothing, unless the official position is voluntarily given up.

"Sir, there are more reasons than one why Board's in which the Chief District official plays a direct part have not been able to elect non-official chairmen although almost all the Local self-Government Acts provide for such election. The first and foremost reason is given by the Commission itself, i.e., that when the District or Sub-divisional officer stands as a candidate, his defeat by a rival candidate would impair his authority in the district. The result is that neither a rival candidate is easily available nor a sufficient number of members to support one, if one had the boldness to come forward. Indeed few men will venture to offend him by so impairing his authority.

"Secondly, a feeling is general that there is no possibility of free action in these Boards and that a member must be prepared either to automatically endorse the proposals of the official Chairman or to expose themselves to the risk of unpleasantness. The consequence is that many capable and energetic men keep aloof and consider it better wisdom to do so.

"Thirdly.—There is, as far as I know, no suitable provision for the recoupment of expenses of travelling. A chairman will no doubt have to work, if he works properly, at some sacrifice to

his income and profession. That much may be set against his public spirit. But always to spend from his own pocket even out of public spirit is too much to expect or justify. We do not expect that even from the Members of this Council or of the Parliament.

"(2) The second ground taken is that to remove the Collector from the post would be to dissociate him from the general interests of the district and instructed public opinion in some local matters and that he will be converted to a mere tax-gatherer and repressor of crime. Although the importance of these two powers is sought to be minimised, I don't think they are small powers by themselves. But I am glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur and the Hon'ble Mr. Welsh have given a long list of powers with which district officials may well afford to remain satisfied and think they should be able to do without the small power of being the Chairman of the Local Board. The idea really is not to dissociate him at all. He is desired only to look to them from outside the Board, and if the Board is amiss in any matter he should set it right by check, remonstrance and guidance. As a matter of fact local men will know better to deal with these interests and instructed public opinion in these matters will come more freely through and to the members of the Board than to the official head of the place, the members of the Board being necessarily more easily accessible.

"(3) The third point taken is that the Chairman of the District Board should be a man of administrative experience. I submit that this experience may be acquired by the non-official Chairman as the officials do. If necessary, some preliminary qualifying tests may also be imposed. This argument does not, I may say by the way, apply to Assam where there are no District Boards, all sub-divisional Boards being independent.

"(4) Fourthly, it is said that general knowledge of the district and constant travelling is necessary. This requires, as I have said, only an impetus in the shape of travelling allowance.

"(5) Fifthly, they say that as the final decision rests with the collective body which will be the elite of the district, there should be no reason to fear that the presence of the Collector will prevent free ventilation of opinion. But that this is not the case has been repeatedly said by all men capable of giving an opinion. It is also proved on their own premises. In paragraph 734 they say 'the preponderance of non-official opinion especially in Madras, the two Bengals and the Central Provinces, is in favour of an elected non-official president'. This proves two things, first that in the Central Provinces where there are non-official presidents, they have been appreciated and are preferred to officials; (2) that where this is not the case—as in Madras and Bengal—it is the impotency of the members in the presence of the official Chairman that has stood in the way of their having non-official Chairmen.

"(6) Lastly, they say that it is unfortunate that the Collector should be looked upon as an outside authority instead of as a necessary complement to the board. The question really is not of authority or efficiency, but of the best mode of teaching the people a higher civic life. The Collector's guidance is admitted to be necessary and he is desired to exercise all his directive energy to properly watch and train them up. But real popular education being found to be interfered with by his presence in the board, he is desired to exercise his power from without. It has been admitted that Collectors appeared to have in some instances been in the habit of ruling rather than guiding. Notwithstanding this, they express a hope that, though this is unfortunate, it should not be difficult to make sympathetic Chairmen of all Collectors in time. This hope, Sir, has been always expressed, from the days of Lord Ripon at least, if not earlier; but naturally enough expressed in vain; for it is really a matter of individual tendencies of men, and such tendencies cling to them in spite of advice or sermon. I do not think sympathetic is the proper word at all. Perhaps every officer is sympathetic in his own way, and he has not much reason to be otherwise; but it is the manner in which that sympathy is used and expressed which really matters so much. The question is whether he has always the capacity to express it in a way suitable to train up the members and whether they have the capacity to be free in their discussions when there is a difference of opinion with him; also whether, when the Collector is ready at hand to give the best decisions in all matters, it is possible for the members to have that practical training which would result from independant initiatives of their own, which alone can be real tests of education and experience. On the whole, Sir, this is a delicate position which deserves to be abandoned, when it is admitted that some Collectors have been arbitrary. The moral effect left on the members will naturally be that the impressions made by one arbitrary Chairman will be carried to many others who are not arbitrary.

"I submit it, Sir, as my sincere and earnest conviction that the cause of both the Government and the people cannot, in the present stage of India's development, be better served than by educating the people as much as possible to a higher level of civic life; and for the bulk of the educated class—the class which deserves the greatest attention in the matter—there can be no better field for this than the Local Boards. Intelligent non-official activity in these Boards should therefore be freely encouraged and all possible objections and drawbacks removed.

"With these expanded Councils at the top and the proposed village authorities at the bottom it would be only imprudence not to freely and rapidly develop these intermediate bodies which so intrinsically affect both the top and the bottom.

"If we want good exercise of discretion in elections to the Imperial and Provincial Councils, if we want the village authorities to be properly guided and advised, and if we want to strengthen the faith of the educated classes more and more in the character and ideals of British rule, we should, I think, freely use the District, Sub-District and Municipal Boards to train them up and to develop in them real public spirit and a real sense of public duties and responsibilities.

"We cannot ignore the fact that the English education so long given in our schools and colleges has been doing its work steadily. The younger generation are daily growing up full of advanced ideas with an awakening to higher ideals of public and private life. And unless these ideas and that awakening are properly controlled and guided and diverted from fantastic theories to healthy, practical fields of work, they will always be in danger of being misconceived, wasted or abused or of bursting out in unsympathetic lines. I also feel that this popular and political education cannot be real or proper unless the members of these Boards become conscious of their true and responsible existence; and for this they should have Chairmen whom they can elect or depose at their pleasure and with whom they can have fearless discussion. It is only then that the members will be compelled to be intelligent workers and the Chairmen cautious guides.

"I therefore support the first part of the Resolution.

"With regard to the second part, my experience is with regard to my own Province (and I speak of my own Province only) and I do not think it is at all time for advisory councils for the district officer to be made compulsory. Of course the district officer in some cases may be given the option of having any representative or individual opinion that he wishes to have from the public, but to make it a rule that there shall be district advisory councils whose advice he will have to follow will only, I think, work against the proper administration of the district by the district officer."

The PRESIDENT.—"The Hon'ble Member's time is up."

The Hon'ble Mr MADHU SUDAN DAS:—"Sir, the discussion on the advisory Council which is a part of the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea has brought into prominent relief a long and elaborate category of the duties of the Collector. It cannot be denied, nor has anything been said amounting to a denial of the fact, that the duties of the Collector have increased immensely within the last half century.

"If any one here of my Hon'ble Colleagues remembers what a Collector used to be half a century ago, how much he was in touch with the people, and what interest, I should say affectionate interest, he took in the people, I suppose he will join with me in saying that the Collector has disappeared like the Phœnix without leaving even his ashes behind. It is a matter of fact that the ever-increasing demands of an ever-increasing administration upon the time and attention of the Collector have practically driven him to take shelter against public intrusion, against visitors, behind a barricade of red tape, files and papers. The number of vernacular languages has increased. It has been considered a libel upon the Civil Service, and expression was given to that feeling by the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, because it has been remarked in certain quarters that the Collector of the present day does not know the vernacular languages sufficiently well to mix with the people and to know the feelings of the people. There was a time, I remember, when it was proposed to abolish a certain language—the Uriya language—and actually to substitute the Bengali language in its place. Mr. John Beames took up the case. I should like our Collector of the present day to see all that he wrote on the subject, and tell me how many Collectors there are now who could handle a subject like that—a linguistic question—in the same masterly way that he did. Not only that but I know of grammars of vernaculars written by Collectors. Where is that Collector now?"

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"I must ask the Hon'ble Member to keep to the point. The point is that certain action should be taken now, not what Collectors were in the past."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADHU SUDAN DAS:—"Advisory Councils are not necessary. This fact has been very emphatically remarked by all the official Hon'ble Members who spoke on the subject. If the duties of the Collector have increased, and if the Collector feels it necessary that under the altered state of circumstances he should seek information from a certain body, and the Decentralization Commission say that he can have such information and such advice from the District Boards, I should say that that would be one reason why he should not be President of the District Board. Unfortunately, for some reason or another, the very presence of the Collector seems to have a paralysing effect upon the tongue or some other effect upon the cerebral regions of the members so that they cannot give free expression to their opinions. But the Collector is at liberty to consult that Board without being its Chairman. It has also been brought to the notice of this Council during the discussion that the Presidents of the Local Boards are elected. On the other hand these District Boards send their elected representatives to the Council. And yet the District Boards standing midway between the Provincial Councils and the Local Boards, have not the power of electing their own Chairman. As a matter of fact the Vice-Chairman very often does the duty of the Chairman and, while he actually bears the burden of the work, and the Chairman, the Magistrate gets the credit for it, it is not likely that non-official gentlemen will find sufficient inducement to take up the work. Also in this connection one sees the very reverse of the natural order of things or what one would expect to be the natural order of things. We find that in the Central Provinces they have the privilege of electing their own Chairman and in the United Provinces too they have the same privilege. Considering that the Central Provinces and the United Provinces were always considered behind Bengal, I should have expected that coming from a still less advanced Province, we should have had the advantage of electing our Chairman. But it does not seem that a Province which is less advanced always has the advantage of electing its Chairmen. It seems as if the privilege of electing the Chairman—a privilege of local self-government had been extended to the people in an inverse ratio to their advancement in other respects. The simple

reason seems to be, as was mentioned by the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis that this was introduced by the Hon'ble the Home Member when he was the Chief Commissioner of the Province, and I suppose the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock has not left the reputation of being a very unsympathetic man behind him in the Central Provinces.

"With these remarks I support the first part of the Resolution that the District Boards should have the privilege of electing their Chairman."

The Hon'ble Mr. VEERARAGHAVACHARIAR.—"Sir, the Resolution consists of three parts. As regards part (a), it is exactly similar in principle to the four divisions of the previous Resolution, and therefore if I at all wish to say anything on the subject it cannot be very different from what I said on the previous Resolution. As regards the previous Resolution I thought the Hon'ble Mover had a very weak case, but as it occasionally happens despite the weakness of his case it derived strength from the weakness of the resistance of the Hon'ble Mr. Porter on behalf of Government who, instead of relieving him to Local Governments, has given him hopes and said that the matter would be considered. So my opposition became futile. I will say nothing more on that subject, but at the same time I would beg to submit that my objections were not met either by the Hon'ble the Mover or by the Government. Therefore, I am perverse enough to adhere to my previous attitude. I oppose the Resolution, part (a).

"As regards part (c) that a Local Government Board be formed in each province for assisting and exercising control over rural boards and municipalities, it is also somewhat an important question; but I am not quite sure whether the Hon'ble Mover means a statutory board or a board appointed by executive order.

"He certainly does not mean a board consisting of honorary members. If he wants a local Government Board of which the members will be paid men, there will arise the question of finance and it will probably have to go before the Secretary of State. I assume that it will have to be done by statute. It is not for me to say—of course I do not profess to understand the operations of the grand machinery of the Government of India at home or here—whether it will have to be done by a Statute of Parliament or by a Statute of the Government of India or by any other means. I therefore say nothing upon it.

"There remains only the second part (*b*)—that Advisory Councils be formed to help the Magistrate-Collector in the discharge of his executive duties. On this point there has been a very warm and interesting debate. I have followed it with considerable attention. The arguments advanced and the statements marshalling the facts against the proposal were admirably arranged. I fully recognise the difficulties pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, the Hon'ble Mr. Wynch, and in a more or less degree by the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh and others who all could not see any possible advantage in the creation of advisory boards. I listened with great interest to what they said. They seem to think that the Indian world will go to ruin if these advisory boards are created and the character, position and prestige of District Officers will be reduced to a cipher, and that whether it was viewed from the point of view of the Collector, of the Government or of the people, there would be no compensatory advantage of any kind. Well, I am sorry to say that it is impossible for these Hon'ble gentlemen to expect agreement with them on the part of non-official members of this Council in the statements they made and in the attitude they have disclosed. In my humble opinion, they would have made their case much stronger if they had put forward the pros and cons of this question, and contrasted the resulting advantages with the resulting disadvantages. This question of advisory boards, Sir, is so large that if we were to go into its details we are likely to be confined and lost in our endeavour to find a solution. All that is now proposed is that the principle should be accepted. The nature of the functions of these boards, whether their members should be appointed by nomination or by election or both, in how many places in a district, where they are to meet, at headquarters or elsewhere—these are all matters of detail which cannot be gone into now with advantage. As regards the principle itself, it has been resisted on various grounds. For my part, I think these boards will be in the highest degree useful. I am not one of those who believe that the modern Collector is an inferior being, morally and intellectually, to his predecessor in title and office. It is true that in the good old days Collectors had more time and they were more in touch with the people; but to say that on that account they did better work, or that they were morally and intellectually better men is to lose sight of actual facts. They were very kind, very generous, as a rule; but they were very often guilty of acts of *zabardast* from which the modern Collector is free. In the interests of the Collectors themselves, advisory boards would be most useful. Now, my Hon'ble friends over there spoke of diminution in prestige and diminution in responsibility if advisory boards were granted. It is somewhat difficult to examine the nature of the demand made on behalf of prestige, because I myself do not understand what prestige means exactly. My own belief is that real prestige grows where the District Officers are more and more useful in the discharge of their duties and grow more and more popular. Diminution of responsibility there may be, but with diminution of responsibility there will be more popularity, because any odium attaching to measures which he would accept and adopt if he were left alone would now be transferred to the shoulders of the members of the advisory council. To that extent the people would not in future blame the Collector alone but would blame those also whom the Collector consulted. Therefore, with the diminution of responsibility there would be the compensating advantage of diminution of odium, diminution of unpopularity.

"Then, in regard to the next point, and this point has been pressed on various grounds. It is said that the Collector has, and will have, access to a lot of people for seeking information. In this matter, you will kindly excuse me for a little plain-speaking. I must say that for various causes intercourse between European district officers and the people of this country is becoming less and less in many places. I absolutely decline to go into the question as to whose fault it is to be attributed. I am prepared to grant it is owing to our fault for the sake of argument. But the fact is there. Now the fact being there, the next question arises whether it is desirable for the Collector to be guided by the opinions of persons who do find their way to him and speak to him in private. I have known disastrous consequences, and even to the personal misfortunes of particular individuals arising out of these informal private and secret inquiries. Such inquiries, if worth making, should be made in company. What I do claim is that the Collector would be in a far better position to understand the needs of the people if he made his inquiries in public, at least in company. I always attach great importance to inquiries made in company. I should like to place him in company where any inaccurate or biased information or opinion will be immediately corrected, where what one says will be seen public property. I should like at least three or four persons to be with him when he seeks information. From that standpoint, I respectfully submit, an advisory board constituted of some three or more members would be a distinct advantage.

"If we can form a judgment in this matter from the questions put by the Royal Commission on Decentralization, I am inclined to think that they were originally more in favour of advisory boards than not. In a question put to the Hon'ble Mr. Bradley, who was examined in Madras on behalf of the Local Government, they asked:

It is rather difficult for a new man to distinguish between people who can give good advice and people who are really wind-bags or people who advertise and push themselves or look after their own interests only?

Mr. Bradley replied:—'That is the reason why I think it would be difficult to appoint an Advisory Council.'

"I echo the suggestion implied that some of the people who now find their way to European rulers will be wind-bags, people who advertise and push themselves or look after their own interests. I do not know who suggested the question to the Royal Commission, but the question is there. And what does Mr. Bradley say? 'It is because of the character of these people that I don't want an advisory council.'—Not because responsibility will be diminished; not because prestige will be diminished; not because the Collector will have no time to consult them. Then you have another district officer in Madras—the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew—who is now the Chief Secretary to Government of Madras. He was questioned on this subject. He says his only objection is that the Collector will have to do his work twice over if he has advisory boards to consult.

Question.—Then the danger of doing work twice may exist under both conditions? (That is whether you have an Advisory Council or not).

Answer.—Yes, but I submit that it is absolutely certain that you must do the work twice when you have to discuss it with a Council.

Question.—Would it not be better to discuss a thing twice than perhaps to dig a tank twice?

Answer.—I see the point; but at the same time I fancy that the number of cases where you would dig your tank twice would be very small.

"That is the evidence of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, who is now Chief Secretary, and will presently be a member of Government of Madras. His objection was delay and not anything like the objection raised here in the debate just now. But the most important authority that I should like to quote is the late lamented Sir Herbert Risley, Member of this Council. I will read a few passages from his evidence.

Question.—Are you in favour of the creation of (*a*) Advisory, (*b*) Administrative Councils to assist Divisional District officers?

Answer.—I think there is much to be said in favour of creating Advisory Councils to assist Divisional Commissioners. Such Council would be the natural complement of the Provincial Advisory Councils which it is proposed to constitute; they would give the leading men of a division an interest in public affairs and some insight into the practical difficulties of administration; they would render the extension of the Commissioner's powers more acceptable to the public; and they would furnish that officer with a body of reliable and responsible advisers whose opinion would carry a considerable weight if they were carefully selected. In my opinion the divisional Advisory Councils should consist of not more than six or seven non-officials recommended by the Commissioner and appointed by the Local Government for a period of five years, subject to renewal. In making his recommendations the Commissioner would have regard to the desirability of representing the districts forming the division, important classes and interests, but no hard-and-fast rule as to proportionate representation could be laid down, at any rate at present. I do not think it would be desirable until further experience had been acquired of their working to give such Councils powers of administrative control, reserving to the Commissioner the right to reverse or modify their orders at discretion. At starting I should prefer to make them purely advisory in the hope that after the actual system had been in actual operation for a few years, the free working of advisory methods, unfettered by rigid

rules of procedure, would indicate in what directions a further advance could be made. It might be possible for example to make it a condition in certain definite classes of cases that the Commissioner should only exercise the enlarged powers conferred on him with the concurrence of a majority of his Council, and that where the Council did not concur the Commissioner would, if he proposed to carry the matter further, be obliged to refer it for the orders of the Local Government. But, as I have said, I would begin on a purely advisory basis. If relations of mutual confidence are thereby established, as I hope and believe will be the case, the rest will follow of itself. To start with a fixed division of powers will give rise to antagonism and distrust.

"Nothing could have been more moderately said. All that I would say, Sir, is that these Advisory Councils may at first be purely consultative bodies; and I have no objection—although I was once for having these members elected—I have no objection to these members being altogether selected on recommendations made by the Collector or District Officer to begin with. They will, in the beginning, be purely consultative bodies, and I cannot at all see how such a body could hamper the Collector. On the other hand, they would make, as Sir Herbert Risley puts it, the new powers conferred on him more and more acceptable to the public. I know that we do not have Divisional Commissioners throughout the country; in some places there are Divisional Commissioners, and in other places there are no Divisional Commissioners at all; therefore what he says about Divisional Commissioners must, in my opinion, certainly be applied to Collectors, where there are no Divisional Commissioners. The alarm taken by the Hon'ble official members here, Sir, simply proves the transition from the patriarchal and autocratic to the democratic age; and if their argument be pushed to the logical extreme, they would do away with the Parliament in England. I know that in the evidence given before the Royal Commission very many of them, in regard to appellate powers, were against appeals and were for having their own orders final. Therefore I respectfully submit that the alarm raised by the Hon'ble official members here simply shows their own personal and strong convictions quite *bonâ fide* to and at the same time indicates the transition stage from one-man rule and patriarchal government, from occasional *sabordat*, to law and system and democracy."

The Hon'ble Mr. ANSCOTT:—"Sir, regarding Advisory Boards, from my experience of Collectors for over 30 years in the United Provinces, I think that they lose no opportunity of encouraging in every possible manner people to come forward with advice. Any one who may doubt this has only to go to the Collector's bungalow in town or in camp in the district, where he will find callers of all classes of people. It will be surprising to find what the Collector knows about the people, and they will tell you that the Collector lost no opportunity of getting all information about the people and the district. Any council as suggested might be the hands of the Collector to the few. Besides, such a council would not be satisfactory as ably explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur. I am sure I am voicing many of the non-official members here when I beg leave to dissociate ourselves from the words of the Hon'ble Mover to the effect that the district officers are not in touch with the people nor proficient in their languages."

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEA:—"They are not my words; they are the words of the Decentralization Commission."

The Hon'ble Mr. ANSCOTT:—"It is expressions such as these that give the world wrong and false impressions, helping to disparage the finest service in the world. I regret I am unable to support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. PANDIT:—"Sir, I do not wish at this late hour to take up the time of the Council with any long speech on this Resolution. The first item of the recommendations which are now under discussion is one with regard to presidents of district and sub-district boards; and as the Central Provinces have been referred to by more Hon'ble Members than one as being in the happy position of having the right to elect the chairman of the district board accorded to members of that body, it is necessary to point out, without admitting the correctness of the adjective applied to my province by Hon'ble Mr. Barua from the small province of Assam and other Hon'ble Members, and without entering into a comparison of the province in other respects with other provinces whether belonging to the first, second or third grade, that the system of local self-government was developed much earlier there than in any other province. Even before Lord Ripon's famous resolution of 1882 was issued, Sir John Morris, who was then the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, had already generally introduced popular representation on local fund, municipal and station committees performing work which later on devolved upon the local self governing bodies; whereas in other provinces election was in practical operation in places which could be counted on the fingers of one hand; and if these bodies have obtained that right, they have fully justified it, as will appear not only from the fact that they have on the district councils two-thirds of their members elected and an elected chairman, but from the verdict which was pronounced upon them in 1913 in Sir William Holderness' Report on Moral and Material Progress. It is stated there 'Only in the Central Provinces was popular representation on the local bodies generally and successfully introduced in 1874 and 1883, and that success still continues.' If the other provinces have also made similar advance and have passed through the same stages of training, I should certainly support the recommendation contained in this Resolution; but on this point I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar that these questions had better be dealt with in the provincial legislatures, which will be more competent to deal with the exact requirements of their provinces in this respect.

"Sir, the second recommendation is the one round which the fiercest controversy has raged to-day. We have heard from Hon'ble Members who have spoken of the advantages that will accrue from its adoption. Hon'ble Members on the Government side, or rather official Additional Members, have also spoken expressing their opinion with regard to this proposal. The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur drew a harrowing picture of what would happen if the Resolution were accepted. We all realise that the proposition in the very wide terms in which it is couched would not be acceptable to the bulk of Hon'ble Members who are desirous of finding a practical solution of the problem. Everyone will, however, agree that there are several matters in which it is highly desirable that before the district officer takes action he should consult public opinion, and then act on the lines of the policy which has met with general approval. I was a witness before the Decentralization Commission, and in my recommendations I put forward three or four of the objects to which the functions of such advisory councils might be limited. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, in pressing on this Council a resolution of a similar character two years ago, put forward a concrete proposal allowing only a limited scope to these advisory councils of the District Officer. I believe the Hon'ble the Home Member also would not be altogether against the creation of some such advisory bodies, not perhaps at this moment, but in course of time; if I have read his opinion furnished to the Decentralization Commission correctly. The Hon'ble the Home Member had been Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, where his experience of non-official public men was, I hope, not altogether disappointing; and where, I gather it was so far encouraging as to enable him to recommend that in course of time it might be possible to have advisory bodies drawn from district councils. He said in his note aforesaid dated the 8th January 1908: 'It is no doubt from the district council that formal advisory councils for the district officer, for the Commissioner and for the Provincial Administration may be gradually built up.' Expressing with reserve, as the matter was still in correspondence with the Government of India, he wrote 'while, however, the constitution of such councils on a formal basis is a question of great difficulty, I entertain no doubt whatever of the benefits to be gained by constant and informal consultation with intelligent *representatives* of the various classes. Our officers are trained to do this. Every measure of any importance that is adopted is discussed beforehand, whether it be by summoning a few representative men or by conversation with individuals, or at informal gatherings of the people, in rural areas; and this practice must continue to increase if we are to keep pace with the times. I cannot say what prevails elsewhere in India, but in this Province a very general confidence is reposed by the people in their district officer once they have learned to know him.' The advisability of consulting representative public opinion is admitted and the step of getting a body even for the limited purpose of obtaining opinions which will be offered in a spirit of responsibility is not a big one to take. I feel sure that such a body, however limited its functions may be in this respect and however great may be the latitude allowed to the district officer to override the opinions submitted by such a body, will, if such a body is constituted, be most valuable in arriving at a proper conclusion; for then we shall not only have responsible opinion, but these very same gentleman constituting the advisory body will be trained to look upon questions in a certain intelligent and responsible way and will thus be in a better position to look at, and give an opinion on, the questions referred, which will harmonise with that of the district officer, if sound. Not only that, but there will be other advantages, that of giving the people the satisfaction of knowing that some at least of their representatives are associated in matters in which there is a likelihood of there being some feeling on the part of the public against any measure which might be taken by the district officer. The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee has, no doubt, not put forward a cut-and-dried scheme, for there must be difficulties which are necessarily inherent in such a proposal as that of advisory boards. But if Government will be prepared to take some steps in order to create some body like this, I am sure that the country will feel grateful, and that it will be a germ which will develop into a healthy plant and bear fruit that will be relished by the country as well as by Government.

"The third part of the recommendation is not one of very great importance. I am sure that in every provincial Government there is a department in charge of an officer who deals exhaustively with this branch of the work. I therefore would not go to the extent of asking that the Government should accept this Resolution in the comprehensive form in which it has been moved. I would content myself with an expression of my general support of the principle of having these advisory councils, however limited their scope may be."

The Hon'ble Mr. POLEN:—"Sir, this Department is concerned only with sections (*a*) and (*b*) of the Resolution. As regards these I have only to emphasise the point mentioned by previous speakers that Mr. Datt failed to convince the Decentralization Commission, who rejected his proposals in paragraphs 795 and 871 of their report. The general proposals of the Commission with regard to District Boards are still under consideration, and the Hon'ble Member will understand I can make no statement at present. I am unable, so far as this Department is concerned, to accept the Resolution, for the reasons which I gave in dealing with the previous Resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK:—"Sir, I wish to confine my remarks to section (*b*) of the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee, and would like to point out that this is an absolutely and totally distinct subject from the other portions of his Resolution, and these together, either for or against them; and if any opinion in this Council is sought ultimately by division on the Resolution a separate opinion should be obtained on section (*b*). I may say at the outset that the proposal for advisory councils for Collectors was opposed by me two

years ago most strenuously in this Council, and I will affirm that I will oppose it on behalf of Government no less strenuously than I did before. This is not a matter on which I am prepared to express sympathy which I do not feel; or to hold out prospects of future conversion of which I feel no possible chance.

"But I will make it perfectly clear, I hope, to the Council that my reasons in opposing this Resolution are not due to any preference for bureaucratic ascendance, to any dislike to the expansion of local self-government, or to any opposition to democracy. My reasons, as I shall explain them, will be that the whole scheme is impracticable, that it is radically defective, that it has no part in the present system of administration and that it cannot possibly have any part in any future system of administration under which greater powers of local self government are given to the people of this country.

"The motion to provide Collectors with a body of recognised councillors reflects a kind of sentiment which is very prevalent in these days, in which imagination seems to turn to councils, committees, conciliation boards, *et hoc genus omnes*, as the one panacea for all the ills the flesh is heir to. Some minds seem to be captivated by the idea that nothing good or right can be done by any responsible authority until a large number of comparatively, or perhaps totally, irresponsible people have told him what to do and how to do it. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, in his resolution of two years ago, favoured a Council of nine members, partly elected and partly nominated to be attached to the Collector with powers that would be merely advisory *to begin with*. If I understand the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea aright, he merely wants a body of consultants to whom the Collector can apply for advice if he requires it, but to whom he need not apply if he does not require it. But, Sir, before we start upon steps of this kind, we must be satisfied whither they are leading. Before we are caught by the seductive glamour which enthusiastic members, like the Hon'ble Mr Banerjea, seek to throw over this seemingly attractive and harmless proposal, we must ask ourselves how long such a set of councillors, voluntary consultants or whatever they are called, would continue to be satisfied with this humble role; how long it would be before every one would be asking, when a Collector had done something, whether this Council of his had been consulted or not; and I can almost call up to my imagination the way in which an Hon'ble Member, like the Hon'ble Mr Banerjea, would thunder forth his denunciations in this Council and ask whether the Collector had consulted his Council, what their advice had been, whether he had taken that advice, and if not, why not! Most surely before long we shall be face to face with these developments which Mr Gokhale foreshadowed, viz, that if the Council agreed with the Collector, he might do a thing; but if they disagreed, he must refer the matter to higher authority. Whether Mr. Banerjea contemplates that result or not, that is the sure result of his proposal. In fact, there would be no responsibility left at all with the Collector; for if he followed the advice of his Council, he would be able to say, like Adam, 'the Council advised me and accordingly I did'; whereas if he did not follow the advice of the Council, he would not be able to act himself but would have to seek the orders of his superior officers. If the Collector had a Council of this kind, he must either remain its master, as in Mr. Banerjea's proposal, *i.e.*, he must have the power to consult it if he chooses, or not to consult it if he does not choose; to take its advice if he wants it, or not to take its advice if he does not want it; or he must become its servant, as in Mr. Gokhale's proposal. In the former case, the Council would be superfluous and unnecessary, because the Collector can always consult whom he pleases, in the latter, the Collector would be bound to become weak and irresponsible, and his authority would be undermined. The Collector, Sir, is not a president of a legislative assembly which discusses only principles or measures. He is from day to day faced with concrete facts with men and things, and he has to carry out a policy and apply it to the cases and circumstances before him. If he is applying this law in a judicial or quasi-judicial manner, he has to apply it according to the law and the evidence, and you cannot saddle him with compulsory jurymen. Remember that the only parallel for appointing consultants in coming to decisions upon concrete facts, is one in which the consultants are not the same men each time; they are collected *ad hoc*, and both parties have the right of challenge. Can you imagine that the Collector's decision in an executive matter affecting men and things ought to be subjected to the vote of a small fixed body of Councillors? Now however much the ideal, which, as I said, attracts certain minds, might seem desirable, it is absolutely useless, as Mr. Acharjar has suggested, to command an ideal unless you pursue it further and examine the practical realities of the situation. We have had able speeches and thoughtful speeches from many Hon'ble Members, official and non-official, and I feel that on this occasion I have more non-official support in my opposition to this proposal than I had in the last debate on this subject. I am glad to feel that we have made some converts. Well, when you come to deal with these practical realities, you have got to see whence the men are to be obtained with the leisure, the application, the knowledge, the independence and the reliability to advise the Collector regarding the execution of his multifarious duties? The non-official classes have to find suitable men for local boards, for municipal committees, for the Provincial Legislative Council and for the Imperial Legislative Council. Such suitable men are not usually numerous, men who can afford time for extra work of this kind, who can put aside their private business and devote their time to public affairs; and I am confident that at the vast majority of *mufassal* stations they would not be forthcoming at all. Again, supposing you find the men, how can they advise the Collector to any real purpose without having before them the papers of the case to study at leisure? Everyone who has experience of committees knows how hopeless it is to go into the room and give your opinion on agenda which are placed before you for the first time. The Hon'ble Members who have narrated their experiences, as district officers, have enumerated the duties of Collectors and the extraordinary difficulty there would be in his attempting to

perform these duties with the aid of Councillors of the kind suggested, and I am ready to give just the same emphasis as I did before to the impossibility of carrying out duties of this kind with a body of the kind that would result—not the ideal Hon'ble Members hold out to us, but the actual body of men that you would find in these districts to carry out that ideal, of which I am convinced they would fall far short. You would have a body of advisers from among the local notables, and these local notables will acquire an importance in the eyes of the district which will cause all sorts of influences to be brought to bear upon them. As I said two years ago, so I repeat to-day, the Collectors' council will become a hot bed of intrigue. You cannot get men for the councils with no friends, no relatives, no enemies, no feuds and no factions. Once let it be thought that the Collector can be influenced in his action through his council by influences independent of the merits of the case, and the whole fabric of public confidence in his impartiality is at once undermined.

"Well, Sir, I intended to deal at some length with one of the features of the case, viz., that the Collector needs an interpreter to interpret to him the minds of the people; that he does not know what is the non-official opinion on the subject, because there is no one to tell him. I think the example given by the Hon'ble Mr Banerjea was most extraordinarily unfortunate. He referred to the partition of Bengal. I appeal to Hon'ble Members of this Council and ask whether any addition of local notables to the Collector would have caused him to hear or see more of the feelings that agitated the Press and the Public about the partition of Bengal than he was able to do from those around him. The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea talked about the Collector being the eyes and ears of the Administration. Well that means that the Administration wishes to get from him things that he has seen with his own eyes and heard with his own ears. They do not want him to give to them the second-hand, third-hand, fifth-hand, eighth hand information, or whatever it may be, which he would obtain from these local bodies; they want him to report the real state of the feelings of the people.

"Hon'ble Members in discussing this proposal have talked about what they call the non-official view. I know what is meant by the non-official view on public questions of policy which can only be appreciated by the educated classes, but the doings, the acts of the Collector, what he does, what he carries out, whom he punishes, whom he rewards, whom he helps, whom he reprimands, on these you want a different kind of non-official view to the non-official view of which you are speaking. You want the non-official view of the millions who are the people, and not the non-official view of the people who live at head-quarters and who read newspapers and think they express the complete opinions of the masses. You want the real non-official opinion. Sir, although I am opposed *in toto* to this proposed development of Councils for Collectors of the kind described (and no one can attach more value than I do to our officers being in close touch with the people and obtaining the opinions of the people first hand and from the people themselves and in using those opinions to the best advantage), I say with the utmost sincerity, although I come from a Province which an Hon'ble Member has described as 'second-rate,' that, if I have attained to any success in my official career, it has been due to the fact that I have endeavoured at all times and at all seasons to ascertain the opinions of the men who have the most experience, whether they were politicians of extreme views at the head-quarters, or not, down all the various grades till we came to the aborigines in the jungle. All through my career I have endeavoured to obtain the opinions of the people of all grades who understood the problems and not to depend on information repeated to me from various sources, and that is the advice which I have always given to all young officers of the Civil Service whom it was my duty to train in their work. Sir, I do not fail to attach importance to consultation with the people and to ascertaining their views. That is the whole basis of our system of administration in India, but I do not want to have these intermediary bodies of middlemen thrust as a barrier, as many district officers have described it, between the Collector and the people whose interests he is trying his best to serve. As the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur very properly remarked, the Collector's Advisory Council are the people of his district.

"Then, Sir, what I wish to point out to this Council is that this system can form no integral part of the system of administration in this country. You have certain local matters which are handed over to local self-government; you have other matters which are managed by Provincial administration, and you have other matters which are managed by the Imperial administration. As regards local matters, you create your local boards and your municipalities and you hand them over those powers which you think they are worthy to perform; and you may from time to time, as time goes on, hand to them greater powers. There is no place for a council of this kind with the Collector. He is the executive officer. Under him you may have a local body which he supervises or again you may have a body such as a large municipal corporation with an executive officer under him whose instructions he takes. But in the carrying out of his duties, which are executive duties, no one could possibly suggest the necessity, in any system of government that we may have, of providing the executive officer with a fresh set of councillors. Take a big municipality or corporation, they may be the people who decide the general policy and who give orders, and they have under them a chief executive officer who carries out these orders and who is given various powers, but nobody would dream of providing the chief executive officer to the municipality with a fresh set of advisers or a fresh council of his own; and just so is it with the Government. Substitute for the municipal he carries out their orders and instructions, and for those duties which are entrusted to him he is the one responsible authority and he must do it. Let him consult his trusted officials, let

him consult all non-officials, not only those at headquarters, but also all non-official persons wherever he may find them and where he may value their advice. These are the lines on which I look forward to the development of local self-government. If the time comes to take away some of these powers which are retained by the Government in its own hands and hand them over to the local bodies, then the local bodies can exercise those powers; but as long as these powers are not given to the local bodies the Local Government and its officers must exercise them with the Collector as their executive officer. There is no place whatever for the Hon'ble Member's council. When the change is made, whenever it is made, it will come by the devolution of powers to the local bodies and not by hampering the Collector with a council of his own.

"I am sorry to detain the Council, but there is one more matter on which I should like to lay stress, as nobody has placed it before us to-day; and that is that every non-official speaker appears to have ignored the value and the importance attaching to the Indians who serve the Collector in various capacities as *tahsildars* and Deputy Collectors. No one seems to think they count for anything in interpreting to the Collector the opinion of the people around him. In my opinion, from my experience (and, after all, officers who have served in the districts are the only ones who can speak with experience on that point), in my opinion and from my experience, I say, it is a calumny to say that these officers either do not know what is going on in the district and do not know the feelings of the people, or if they know them, are afraid to express them, because they think the Collector will differ from them. It is, I consider, incorrect, it is unfair to them, and I repudiate in respect to our Deputy Collectors and our trusted Indian officials any sort of censure or blame of that kind. But any one who puts that plea forward cannot ignore the natural results of the argument. If Deputy Collectors and if these officials cannot be trusted to represent the views of the people among whom they serve to their superior officers, because they think they may offend them and not get their promotion; then what becomes of the general demand for entrusting higher powers to these same officers and for asking for them to be employed in greater numbers.

"I do not accept the imputation that is sometimes alleged to attach to our worthy hard working and honourable men who are Deputy Collectors and *tahsildars*. I do not accept that; but if you seek to say that these men are of no value, then I say it is not correct. But if it were correct, the only corollary is that these men are not fitted for the higher appointments which Indian non-official educated opinion is always asking for them.

"Therefore, Sir, on behalf of Government I cannot accept this Resolution. I say that there are not the men, and if there were the men, there is not the business for them to transact; and if there were the men, and if there were the business for them, why then you cannot entrust it to them because the whole work of the Collector will come to a standstill while men were discussing and debating what should be done until the time for doing it had gone by. If these councils were to be given, the Collector himself would become the figure-head of an organization of men and not an executive officer; he would cease to fulfil the functions for which his appointment was created. If Collectors are overburdened, if their office work keeps them away from the people, relief is to be obtained not by a further engrossing of their time by associating them with councils, where their time will be taken up in trying to convince their councils or in being convinced by their councils, but in reducing the area of their charge to manageable limits, and then, as time goes on, with future developments, to delegate greater powers, and further powers to the local bodies for which they may have shown themselves worthy."

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE:—"Sir, I must confess to a sense of surprise at the warmth of the reply which has been given to my observations by the Hon'ble the Home Member. His usual manner is one of calmness and moderation and I confess to a sense of disappointment at his attitude and the warmth of that attitude in regard to this Resolution. I will say also this that I have followed his observations with the keenest possible interest and before I came to this room I read with close attention the Hon'ble Member's speech in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's motion. I do not find any new matter brought up to-day, but the old arguments set forth with a warmth of feeling which he did not display on that occasion.

"Sir, the Hon'ble the Home Member is pleased to suggest—I hope I have correctly interpreted him—that this is the thin end of the wedge, that I want this Advisory Committee to be appointed as a mere consultative body, that the Collector will be at liberty to brush aside the recommendations of this body, but that when Collectors have done that, somebody occupying my seat in this Council will come forward and thunder forth his anathemas against the proceedings of the Collector. I have had not the smallest idea of anything of the kind. 'Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof' is the dictum of the practical administrator, and I hope and trust that my Hon'ble friend the Home Member will accept it. We cannot afford as administrators to take long views of things, we have sufficient work for the day and we do that. Will the Hon'ble gentleman tell us what will be the future of this Council, whether it will remain a consultative body or whether it will be something more—whether in the course of succeeding developments it will not become the irresistible and the unresisted master of the Government? As you ask me to take a long view of things, I am prepared to accept the challenge and await the result. The Parliament of England was at first a small consultative body summoned by Simon de Montfort, and it is the institution that governs the British Empire to-day. We are not at liberty, sitting here as practical administrators, to look far into the

future. We discuss questions on their merits without reference to future developments that may take place. I venture to submit that ought to be the attitude of every practical and sound administrator sitting here and presiding over the destinies of a great department dealing with the affairs of an Empire like this.

"Sir, it has been said that the Collector ought to be at liberty to consult whomsoever he pleases. He does that now. Why should you then fetter him with a council is an argument which the Hon'ble the Home Member has brought forward. The Collector is certainly at liberty to consult whomsoever he pleases. Even if he had a council, that liberty would not be taken away from him. But if there is a constituted council, there is the guarantee that the council will advise with a sense of responsibility; but when you go to A, B and C, to this wind-bag and to that wind-bag, to this man trying to advance his own interests, and to that man trying to advance the interests of his relatives, where is the guarantee that the advice will be sound and disinterested? Therefore, when we suggest an Advisory Council, we suggest a responsible body who will neither be wind-bags, nor interested persons. Thus, there is a distinct advantage in having a council of this kind advising with a sense of responsibility.

"Then, Sir, it has been said that the responsibility of the Collector will be taken away from him if there is such a council. I fail to understand how that will be so. It is an advisory body; the Collector will be the master of the situation. The Hon'ble the Home Member has himself acknowledged that. I do not want to make this Advisory Committee the master of the Collector but rather, if I may so express myself, a servant of the Collector. If my servant gives me any advice about any particular matter and I disdain that advice, does my sense of responsibility depart, or is it even in the smallest degree restricted? I accept the figure of speech which the Home Member has made use of, in interpreting the sense of my resolution and accepting that view, I ask that if the Collector dispenses with their advice, refuses to be guided by it, how is his sense of responsibility lessened in the smallest degree? I am surprised, Sir, that in this Imperial Legislative Council an argument of this kind should have been brought forward and by the Home Member. I must say, Sir, that I am thoroughly unconvinced by the arguments of the Hon'ble the Home Member, the country will remain unconvinced; every educated Indian will read those arguments and he will confess to a sense of regret that an argument of this kind should have been brought forward by an Imperial Minister for the purpose of defeating a motion which is calculated to strengthen the administration, to add to the elements of sobriety in our public life, to stimulate public spirit in the country, and to strengthen the Collector in the discharge of his executive functions. I confess to a sense of great disappointment, but I feel bound to give expression to it in the most emphatic manner possible. The Hon'ble the Home Member says that he has got converts to his views this time whom he had not before. I rejoice at the announcement, I desire to congratulate him on the converts he has secured.' I do not know who they are, but if he has got them, so much the better; the country will not indeed miss them.

"Sir, with reference to the first part of my Resolution, I propose to withdraw it after the assurance that has been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Porter. With regard to the third part I may just mention this fact that this proposal was made in Lord Ripon's time. My memory carries me back to those days, and Lord Ripon suggested a Board consisting of three members, the Sanitary Commissioner was to have been one of them, an Indian gentleman was to be the second, and there was to be a third member. That proposal fell through owing to financial reasons. I have been trying to find out the papers, but I have not succeeded. I made an application to the Government of Bengal, and the Government of Bengal was not able to give me the papers. The papers may be in the Secretariat of the Government of India. I am distinctly of opinion that with the development of local self-government that is now taking place you must relieve the local officers of the power of control and you must confide it in a public body furnished with expert knowledge and devoted exclusively to local concerns. Sir, this motion will, I fear, not be accepted by the Government of the day, but I have not the slightest doubt, if I have the smallest provision into the future, that the time will come when a Local Government Board will be established in every province.

"Sir, the first part of the Resolution is withdrawn, and I ask you, Sir, to put the other parts of the Resolution separately, if I may be permitted to make that request."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"Part (*a*) is, by permission, withdrawn. Parts (*b*) and (*c*) will be put separately."

Parts (*b*) and (*c*) were put and rejected.

RESOLUTION *RE* AMENDMENT OF TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT.

The Hon'ble Rai SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR:—"Sir, I rise to move the Resolution which stands in my name:—

That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the opinions of Local Governments be invited as to the desirability of amending the last paragraph of section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act in the following manner, that is to say, to add in the first line after the words 'this section' the following words 'or in section 48 of the Registration

Act (III of 1877),' and in the last line after the words 'security thereon' to add the following words' and such mortgages shall have the same effect as regards priority as if they were registered.'

"The reasons which have induced me to move this resolution are the conflicting decisions which have been given by the Calcutta High Court. It has been the invariable practice in this country since the decision of the Privy Council in the case of Varden Seth Sam *versus* Lockputty (9 Moore I. A.)—that was a case from the Madras Presidency—to recognise equitable mortgages without question. But the decisions which have recently been given at complete variance with the former decisions render it necessary to amend section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act. Sir, I beg to point out to this Council that ever since the enactment of this section 59 it has been the practice for banks and private capitalists and other money lenders to lend large sums of money on equitable mortgages: and it is a great facility to traders to take money on the deposit of title-deeds, because the execution of regular mortgage not only involves a large expenditure of money, time and labour, but sometimes, when it is exposed, goes to impair the credit of a merchant. Under these circumstances merchants as a rule, when on a sudden they are called upon to raise money, whether it be to meet *hundis* or to enable them to conduct their business more satisfactorily, usually resort to the practice of raising money on the deposit of title-deeds. For a long time—as I pointed out, ever since the decision of the Lords in that appeal case from the Madras Presidency, and more particularly, since the enactment of the Transfer of Property Act, it has been the practice of banks and private capitalists and money-lenders to advance large sums of money on the basis of what is called an equitable mortgage, and which is created by the mere deposit of title-deeds with the lender and the validity of such mortgages has never been questioned, rather it was held in the case of Coggan *versus* Pogose, which was a decision of Mr. Justice Pigot of the Calcutta High Court, that an equitable mortgage should have priority over a subsequent registered document relating to the same property. But, in view of the provisions contained in section 48 of the Registration Act, a question has recently arisen as to whether a subsequent registered mortgage should not have priority over an equitable mortgage. If that view be accepted, i.e., that a subsequent registered mortgage should have priority over an equitable mortgage, there will be no necessity for the provision contained in the last paragraph of section 59, because it will lead to loss of money, if not to fraud.

"Now, section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act says:

When the principal money secured is one hundred or upwards, a mortgage can be effected only by a registered instrument signed by the mortgagor and attested to by at least two witnesses.

"But immediately after that it is enacted:

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to render invalid mortgages made in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon, by delivery to a creditor or his agent of documents of title to immoveable property, with intent to create a security thereon.

"In contradistinction to what is stated in the first part of section 59, which enacts that a mortage can be effected only by a registered instrument signed by the mortgagor and attested to by two witnesses, it is enacted in the last portion of the same section that nothing contained in this section shall invalidate mortgages made in the towns of Calcutta, etc., by the mere deposit of title-deeds of immoveable property; and this, as I said before, is intended to give facilities for carrying on business.

"I may read a short extract from the judgment of their Lordships of the Privy Council in Varden Seth Sam's case—

There is properly speaking no prescribed general law to which the decisions must conform. They are directed in the Madras Presidency to proceed according to justice, equity and good conscience. The question then is whether the decision appealed against violates that direction or not. The Court of Appeal reversing the prior decisions has decided that the contract was not operative as a hypothecation, or pledge, even between the parties to it. Yet the evidence shows that the plaintiff looked not simply to the personal credit of the person with whom he contracted, but bargained for a security on land. If any positive law had forbidden effect to be given to the actual agreement of the parties to create that lien, the Court of course must have obeyed that law. If the contract of lien were imperfect for want of some necessary condition, effect must have been in like manner denied to it as a perfected lien. But nothing of this sort is suggested in the pleadings or proved. It is not shown that in fact the parties contracted with reference to any particular law. They were not of the same race and creed. By the Mahommedan law, such a contract as the one under consideration, for a security in respect of a contingent loss, would be one, not of pawn, but of trust. It is not declared that any writing or actual delivery is essential to the creation of such trust by that law; but as the contracting parties are not both Mahommedans, that law would not have governed the question of the validity and force of their contract, even in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff is a Christian; the contract took place with parties living within the local limits of the Supreme Court of Madras, though it related to land beyond them. It is not shown that any local law, say *lex loci rei sitæ* exists, forbidding the creation of a lien by the contract and deposit of deeds which existed in this case; and by the general law of the place, where the contract was made, that is, the English law, the deposit of title-deeds as a security would create a lien on lands, though, as

between parties who can convey by deed only, or conveyance in writing, such lien would necessarily be equitable. In this case there is an express contract for a security on the lands, to which no law invalidating it, effect must be given between the parties themselves.

"Then it was held in a case decided by Mr. Justice Pigot (Coggan *versus* Pogose), that an equitable mortgage created by deposit of title-deeds would have priority over a subsequent mortgage though registered. Then in another case reported in I. L. R. 33 Cal. 410, decided by Sir Francis Maclean, C. J., and Caspersz, J., their Lordships say—

We now pass to the appeal of the plaintiffs (that is, Raja Gokul Das) which deals with the question of priority as between the Company and themselves. The Company say they claim under a registered mortgage, and that they had no notice of the plaintiffs' equitable submortgage, and that they are entitled to priority. The plaintiffs contend that, inasmuch as they are prior in point of time, whether or not the Company had notice of the sub-mortgage, they are entitled to priority, and they put their case in this way. They say that, having regard to the last paragraph of section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act, the transaction with Dhanpat Singh, that is, the mortgagor here, constituted perfectly valid mortgage to them, inasmuch as it was a delivery to the creditor's agent of the three mortgages, which constituted the only documents of title of the property in question and that this was done with intent to create a security thereon. A mortgage is defined in section 58 of the Transfer of Property Act. No registration then was required under section 59.

"Then later on their Lordships say—

Now, it was decided more than 20 years ago by Mr. Justice Pigot in the case of Coggan *versus* Pogose that a deposit of title-deeds of certain property under a verbal arrangement to secure payment of a debt, is not an oral agreement or declaration relating to such property within the meaning of section 48 of the Registration Act. Section 48 says that all non-testamentary documents duly registered under this Act and relating to any property whether moveable or immoveable shall take effect against any oral agreement or declaration relating to such property unless where the agreement or declaration has been accompanied or followed by delivery of possession.

"The defendants here, that is the Eastern Mortgage Company, wanted to take shelter under section 48 of the Registration Act; but I beg to point out that the Registration Act, *i.e.*, Act III, came into force in 1877, whereas the Transfer of Property Act was passed in 1882. With their eyes open the Legislature expressly enacted that in spite of what is stated in the first part of section 59, nothing said in this section would go to invalidate a mortgage created by deposit of title-deeds. So under this section it was held that this disposed of the contention raised under section 48 of the Registration Act. Then it is said, 'The case is the stronger since the passing of the Transfer of Property Act', which goes to show that irrespective of the passing of the Transfer of Property Act, according to the previous judgments of the Privy Council and the judgment of the Calcutta High Court, in India it has become a wide practice to recognise mortgages created by deposit of title-deeds, and their Lordships pointed out that the case has become stronger since the passing of section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act.

The case is stronger since the passing of the Transfer of Property Act, for section 59 recognises such a transaction as a valid mortgage, without the necessity of registration, while section 58 tells us what a mortgage is and section 67 what are the rights of the mortgagee. We therefore think that apart from the question of notice, the Company is not entitled to priority over the plaintiffs, as the former are not protected by section 48 of the Registration Act.

"Then it was distinctly held that in spite of the provisions of section 48 of the Registration Act a mortgage created by deposit of title-deeds should have priority over a subsequently created mortgage, subsequent in point of time. But unfortunately doubts have been thrown on the correctness of those judgments by the strong views expressed by His Lordship, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, C. J., and by the decision of Mr. Justice Fletcher in the case of the Calcutta Bank *versus* Panchoowry Mitter. In that case the question arose in the Calcutta High Court whether a registered mortgage should have priority over a mortgage by deposit of title-deeds, known as an equitable mortgage of the same property. Under section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act the latter is a perfectly valid mortgage, but it was argued that an equitable mortgage is the result of an oral agreement, and therefore under section 48 of the Registration Act a registered mortgage, though subsequent in point of time, should take effect against, *i.e.*, would have priority over, an equitable mortgage relating to the same property.

"The case was compromised and therefore the point was not finally settled, but the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, seemed to be of the opinion that the registered mortgage would have priority; and the decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fletcher in the lower court was to the same effect. It is indeed a matter of regret that Sir Lawrence Jenkins should hold such a view. I may mention here that this very point was raised and fully discussed in the case of Gokuldas *versus* Eastern Mortgage and Agency Company (Indian Law Reports, 33 Cal., page 410), and it was held in the above case by an Appellate Bench consisting of C. J. Sir Francis Maclean and Mr. Justice Caspersz that an equitable mortgage is not an oral agreement. It is a complete mortgage by itself and as such a subsequent registered mortgage could not under section 48 of the Registration Act have priority over an equitable mortgage.

"However, as stated before, large sums of money have been advanced and are being daily advanced in the presidency towns on the bare deposit of title-deeds relating to immoveable

property, on the faith of the provisions contained in section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act, that it is a perfectly valid and good security to advance money on the deposit of title-deeds. It will entail serious loss, it will involve sacrifice of large sums of money, to hold now a contrary view that is to say, to hold that, in view of the provision contained in section 48 of the Registration Act, a subsequent registered mortgage should have priority over an equitable mortgage relating to the same property. As a very important principle is involved and as section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act was enacted with a view to give facilities to merchants and traders for securing money for financing their business without executing a regular mortgage, which necessarily entails large expenditure of money, time and labour and which when exposed goes to impair a trader's credit, and doubts having been cast on the absolute validity of equitable mortgages on account of the strong opinion expressed by the Honourable the Chief Justice of the Bengal High Court, it has become imperatively necessary from all points of view, specially in the interests of trade and commerce, to place equitable mortgages on a sound and sure footing. Otherwise it would open a wide door to fraud as the following illustration will show.

"Suppose B were to borrow from A in Calcutta the sum of Rs. 50,000 and were to deposit with A the title-deeds of his, that is, B's immoveable property in the district of Dacca, with a view to create a charge thereon; and suppose after the lapse of six months or so, B were to sell his above property to C for a lakh of rupees by a registered conveyance, now, if it were held, as it has been held in the Calcutta High Court, that the registered conveyance, though subsequent in point of time, would have priority over the equitable mortgage which is in the nature of an oral agreement and nothing more, would not such an interpretation of the law open a wide door to fraud and be a stimulus to the commitment of fraud?

"The principle of equitable mortgage has long since been recognised both in England and America. In this country equitable mortgages have been accepted without question since the decision of Their Lordships of the Privy Council in Vardon Seth Sam *versus* Lackpathy (9 M. I. A. 307—324) and by the enactment of section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act, the Indian Law on the subject has been assimilated to what prevails in other important centres of trade and commerce. It is well known that it takes a very long time to execute a regular mortgage and it involves a large expenditure of money and what is worse the execution of a regular mortgage goes to impair a man's credit. It was to avoid all these, and at the same time to provide prompt and inexpensive means for raising money required for financing business, that the provision of the last paragraph of section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act was deliberately embodied in the Indian Statute Law. I have no hesitation in saying that the provision of the last portion of section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act has been a great help to merchants and traders for raising money for conducting their business; whatever interpretation may now be put on this section, it is an unquestioned fact that the evident intention of the Legislature was that a valid mortgage should be created by deposit of title-deeds with a creditor. To me the section seems to be clear enough, for though the first portion of section 59 provides that where the principal money secured is Rs. 100 or upwards, a mortgage can be effected only by a registered instrument signed by the mortgagor and attested by at least two witnesses, it is, in direct variance with the above provision, enacted in the last portion of section 59, that in case of what is called an equitable mortgage, no registration or attestation would be necessary and that no written document would be required at all, but that a perfectly valid mortgage would be created by delivery to a creditor of documents of title to immoveable property with intent to create a security thereon; and, to prevent fraud, it was further enacted that such a mortgage could only be created in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, etc. I have no hesitation in saying that the Legislature, by enacting this provision, deliberately intended that equitable mortgages, in spite of the provision of section 48 of the Registration Act, should have priority over all subsequently registered documents. To hold otherwise would not only go to neutralise the provision of the last paragraph of section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act, would not only entail sacrifice of large sums of money hitherto advanced by various banks and private capitalists and moneylenders on the faith of this section would not only go to seriously handicap all businesses and enterprises, but would at the same time open a wide door to fraud; and I beg to add that the good intention of the Legislature would be frustrated and the provision made here would become an absolute nullity, for no one would care to advance money on an equitable mortgage when it is liable to be defeated by a registered document subsequently executed.

"Sir, my prayer is that the opinions of Local Governments and High Courts be invited to the conflicting decisions passed by the Calcutta High Court and in view of the current of decisions passed, it is desirable, in order to remove doubts and anxieties, that section 59 should be modified. If this Council does not accept my recommendation, I would request, as a last alternative, that the Legislature be advised to delete this provision altogether.

"I wish also to point out that the feelings of uncertainty and uneasiness are not mine alone, but are shared by the European banks and solicitors in Calcutta; and I will read extracts from their letter.

Before concluding I may state that the decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fletcher in the case of Calcutta Bank, Limited, *versus* Panchoomy Mitter and the strong views expressed by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir Lawrence Jenkins, when the matter came in appeal before the Appellate Bench, have thrown considerable doubts on the absolute validity of equitable

mortgages, and it is said that the present uncertain state of law on the subject is seriously affecting the business of banks. The following extracts from a case prepared by a well-known and respectable firm of solicitors—all Europeans—for having counsel's opinion on the subject, will go to verify what I have stated. The case was prepared by Messrs. Morgan & Co., who are solicitors for a very large number of European banks in Calcutta, in order to seek the opinion of counsel as to what the banks should do in view of the opinion expressed by the Chief Justice.

Counsel will recollect that on the recent hearing of the appeal in the case of the Bank of Calcutta, Limited, against Nanda Lal Roy and others, in which counsel appeared on behalf of the Bank of Calcutta, Limited, a number of questions were raised upon the question of the validity of securities created or purported to be created by the deposit of title-deeds with or without accompanying registered or unregistered memoranda and also as to the relative priority of securities created by deposit with or without memoranda against subsequent securities constituted by registered instruments. The judgment of the Lower Court (Fletcher J.) on the question of priority as well as his observation on the decision in Coggan *versus* Pogose at the time of the hearing on the matter before him as well as some observations that fell from the Chief Justice when the appeal was being argued have given rise to some doubt as to the present state of law on the subject. Owing to a compromise being arrived at in the appeal, no definite decision was given on any of the points at issue.

The present uncertain state of law upon the question of the securities is seriously affecting the Bank's business, and they desire to be advised as to how far they can safely accept the security of deposits of title-deeds and as to what, if any, formal records of the deposits should be made.

"This will go to show that the feeling of doubts and suspicions as well as uneasiness which have been created by the above decision of the Calcutta High Court are shared by well-known European solicitors and European banks in Calcutta.

"I therefore, with all the earnestness that I can command, appeal to this Council to remove the doubts and suspicions which have been caused and to place the question of equitable mortgage on a sound and sure footing and thereby put a stop to the loopholes for committing fraud.

"With these remarks I appeal to the Council either to amend this section and to take the opinion of the local Governments, or to delete the section altogether, so that there might not be any loophole for committing fraud."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM VINCENT :—"Sir, with the permission of the Honourable the Law Member, I should like to speak on some points which arise for consideration out of this Resolution. I shall try to do so as briefly as possible. The Resolution, as I understand the Honourable Mover, aims at securing to mortgagees effected by the deposit of title-deeds priority over registered mortgages executed on dates subsequent to such deposit.

"Now, the position of the law is that outside the Presidency towns and certain other commercial centres which are referred to in section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act, mortgages of immoveable property, when the principal secured by the mortgage exceeds Rs. 100, can in accordance with the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act only be effected by registered instruments attested in a particular manner. Within the towns above referred to, such mortgages may be effected either by registered deed or by delivery to the creditor of the title-deeds relating to the property with the intention of creating security thereon; and section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act provides specifically that nothing in that section is to affect the validity of these equitable mortgages in the towns to which I have referred.

"The Honourable Mover is, however, apprehensive that the position of equitable mortgagee is not sufficiently secured by these provisions of the law, and he proposes to amend section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act in two ways. Firstly, he proposes to insert in the last paragraph of that section a reference to the Registration Act; and if his amendment were to be accepted, the section would run as follows:—

Nothing in this section or in section 48 of the Registration Act (III of 1877) shall be deemed to render invalid mortgages made in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein and Akyab by delivery to a creditor or his agent of documents of title to immoveable property with intent to create a security thereon.

"Now, when the Member refers to Act III of 1877, he is under some misapprehension as that Act was repealed in 1908 by the Registration Act of that year.

"The Act of 1908, however, re-enacts section 48 of the Act of 1877, and it is with reference to the later Act that he would doubtless wish his proposal considered. The section, however, does not deal with the validity of mortgages, but with the postponement of one kind of mortgage to another. In other words, there is nothing in section 48 of the Registration Act which deals with the question of the validity of mortgages by deposit of title-deeds, and it seems unnecessary to say, therefore, that nothing in section 48 of that Act should affect the validity of such a mortgage; and I suggest for the consideration of the Honourable Member that his proposal in this respect will not meet the object he has in view. I need scarcely explain that the

question whether one mortgage is to be postponed to another is a separate question from the validity of a mortgage, and, indeed, until a mortgage is determined to be valid, no question of postponement or priority can arise. I think therefore that the Council should hesitate before accepting this part of the Resolution.

"The second amendment proposed is that the words 'And such mortgage shall have the same effect as regards priority as if it had been registered', should be added to section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act. Now, Sir, it may be doubtful whether an amendment of this kind could be more suitably inserted in the Transfer of Property Act or whether it would not be more convenient to provide for what the Hon'ble Member wants by an amendment of the Registration Act. This is a point, however, that can be considered later if the proposal to modify the law is approved. Coming, however, to the real modifications of the law which the Hon'ble Mover wishes to effect, I doubt, in the first place, if it has as yet been proved that any such amendment is necessary or whether the amendment which he proposes will meet the case to which he refers.

"The exact position of mortgages by deposit of title-deeds in relation to subsequent registered mortgages has been before the Courts more than once, and the effect of section 48 of the Registration Act in respect of such mortgages has been specifically considered. One of the best known cases is that decided in 1884, referred to by the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray, in which it was decided that section 48 of the Registration Act—the very section to which the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray refers—did not affect mortgages by deposit of title-deeds; and in another case in 1905 the same view was taken. I have not been able to find any reported case in which a contrary view of the law has been expressed. We have, therefore, decisions for the last 30 years which secure the rights of equitable mortgages.

"The Hon'ble Mover informs us that the priority of such mortgages has recently been doubted in the Calcutta High Court, and he has been kind enough to lend me a copy of the paper book of the case referred to. This was, in fact, a case originally decided by Mr. Justice Harington, and the exact question now under discussion does not seem to have been raised at the first hearing at all. The position there was something as follows: an equitable mortgage had been created by the deposit of title-deeds, and subsequently the borrower entered, as it was alleged, into further contracts with his creditor and addressed to him letters stating that the deeds already deposited would remain as security for certain sums named therein; and the question at issue was whether the letters relating to the subsequent agreements should be registered or not, as it was argued that they were the real basis of the contracts in respect of the alleged subsequent adjustments, and that these contracts had not been affected by the original deposit of the deeds. The judgment has no reference to section 48 of the Registration Act, and I cannot ascertain that the question of the priority of mortgages was discussed at all before Mr. Justice Harington. In fact, the only point that was considered was that to which I have referred, namely, whether the letters written by the mortgagor to the mortgagee should have been registered or not. If I may put it so, the last there considered was not whether an equitable mortgage by deposit of title-deeds should be postponed to a subsequent registered mortgage, but whether for particular advances there was any admissible evidence of equitable mortgage. This case on appeal was remanded to the Court of first instance with certain directions. Mr. Justice Fletcher then, as I understand his judgment, held that the debt for which priority was claimed by virtue of the equitable mortgage was a new debt created after the purpose of his original deposit of title-deeds was satisfied, and that there was a new agreement which gave the charge for this new debt on the documents already deposited. If, therefore, the modification in the law proposed by the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray were given effect to, it is at least doubtful how far the mortgagee in the suit referred to would have been benefited, for the real contention in that case before Mr. Justice Fletcher was that the charge for which priority was claimed was not created by the deposit but by a later agreement."

The Hon'ble Rai SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR:—"Sir, I rise to a point of order. I beg to correct you (Sir William Vincent) in this way, that the latter refers to a subsequent advance, not to the original advance. There were two advances; the letter referred to the subsequent advance; and the question was distinctly raised before Mr. Justice Fletcher whether the first advance under section 59 should have validity over the subsequently created registered mortgage. That was the point raised before Mr. Justice Fletcher and his decision was that it should not have priority over the mortgage under section 48 of the Act."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM VINCENT:—"As far as I was able to understand the judgment (I saw it only for a short time), I understood that the decision in that case was what I have stated, namely, that the charge for which priority was claimed was not created by the deposit, and there is no indication in the judgment that the learned Judge intended to dissent from the previous rulings of 1884 and 1905 to which I have referred.

"These Honourable Members who are familiar with the ways of Courts will know that a single Judge could not have openly dissented from well-established rulings in this way without some reference to them. I agree, however, that with regard to the validity of the particular agreement under examination in that case some doubt may have been created in the law by this recent decision, but I submit it is premature to consider the question of amending the law on the *obiter dicta* of Mr. Justice Fletcher, which are not reported as far as I am aware, or on certain statements alleged to have been made by the Chief Justice of Bengal (of which we have no

enthenth record) in a case which finally was compromised. I put it to this Council that on vague allegations of this kind, that the Chief Justice said this and the Chief Justice said that it is premature for this Council to consider a question of amendment. I do agree, however, that there may be some doubt as to the particular point raised in this case, and I understand that, if the necessity should arise after the actual facts have been ascertained, the Government will consider the advisability of addressing Local Governments on the subject. I doubt, however, how far these difficulties will be solved in any way by the amendment which the Hon'ble Member proposes.

"I may add, however, that if the question of equitable mortgages is to be re-opened, I think it is at least possible that some of the opinions received will not advocate that any greater protection should be secured to equitable mortgagees for the expediency of allowing such protection has at various times been questioned on the ground that it infringes on the principle underlying registration; and indeed such a practice is open to obvious objection. If a lender proposes to lend money on the security of immovable property in this country, the first and main source of information as to any existing encumbrances on the property is the Registration Office and if no encumbrances are registered, the lender feels safe in advancing money: and in many cases he does not require that the original title-deeds of the mortgagor should be produced or made over to him. A system, therefore, by which a mortgagee who has taken every reasonable care by having searches made in the Registration Office to ascertain that the property on the security of which he is advancing money is not encumbered is prejudiced by the subsequent ascertainment of an existing mortgage effected by deposit of title-deeds prior to the registered mortgage is open to considerable criticism; the more so, because such a mortgage if effected in a Presidency town may, according to some authorities, affect property outside that area. It is at least possible (I do not put it higher than that) therefore that if the Hon'ble Member were successful in his Resolution he would find that some of the opinions received would not advocate any changes in the law, which might further benefit mortgagees by deposit of deeds.

"In any case, for the reasons that I have already attempted to explain, I doubt whether the amendments proposed are suitable or whether they would effect what the Hon'ble Mover wishes; and I submit that it is entirely premature to ask us to consult Local Governments on a matter of this kind. I submit therefore that the Resolution in its present form is not one which should be accepted by this Council, although the question whether any amendment in the law to meet that particular case is necessary is a matter which may have to be further considered."

The Hon'ble Rai SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR :—"I wish to read a further extract with your permission. Sir William Vincent has been good enough to doubt whether Mr. Justice Fletcher gave such a decision I say he did so. I have no certified copy of the judgment with me, but it will be evident from the note which has been furnished to me by a counsel, namely, Mr. S. R. Das who is a prominent member of the Calcutta Bar and other papers, that such a decision was given."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM VINCENT :—"May I put it to the Hon'ble Member that it would be better if he read Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment and not the opinion of counsel."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT :—"The point is one which we can decide by the sense of the Council. I take it that there is no need to accept the *obiter dicta* of the Court."

The Hon'ble Rai SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR :—"Is the judgment given by Mr. Justice Fletcher to expressly held that a subsequent registered mortgage under section 48 of the Registration Act should have priority over an equitable mortgage."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT :—"The Hon'ble Member would be in order in reading the judgment, but he would not be in order in reading the opinion of the counsel on the judgment."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA :—"May I rise, Sir, to invite your attention to Rule 3 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business of this Council, which provides that the Council shall ordinarily meet at 11 A.M. and not prolong its sitting after 4 P.M., unless the President otherwise directs.

"I will just say one word. The matter raised by this Resolution is one of importance so far as commercial men are concerned, and perhaps other members would like to say something before the resolution is put to the vote. In view of that, you may be pleased to consider whether the Council should not adjourn."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT :—"No Member has shown any desire to speak, and the Hon'ble Member is now replying, so that I think we had better hear him before we adjourn."

The Hon'ble Rai SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR :—"Sir, I bow to your decision and I will read the judgment.

This cause coming on the 25th day of July instant and on this day for further directions pursuant to the directions given by the Appeal Court on the 11th day of July, 1910, on the report of the second Assistant Registrar of this Court, dated the 4th day of June, 1908, and his further report, dated the 19th day of May, 1909, both filed on the 20th day of June, 1909,

before the Hon'ble Ernest Edward Fletcher, one of the Judges of this Court, in the presence of Counsel for the claimants—.

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"That is not a judgment; that is a decree."

The Hon'ble Rai SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR—"That is the judgment. I have also got the decree with me. I am not myself a lawyer. I come to seek the help of this Council. Objections have been taken that the amendments have not been properly framed. I am sorry, but that is not the point, I say. Feelings of uneasiness and uncertainty have been aroused by a recent decision, which goes to reverse previous decisions on this point. That is the question. Would it be desirable in the interests of the mercantile community that, until several lakhs of rupees have been sacrificed by an adverse decision on the point it would not be proper for the Council to take any action on it? I beg to differ upon that point. However, I will read the judgment.

If the agreement is oral it would be postponed to a registered document by section 48 of the Registration Act if in writing under section 49 . . . . . .

On this aspect of the case it appears to me impossible to determine the respective priorities of the two charges. But, as above indicated by me, I should hold that in so far as the properties comprised in the registered charge to the Bank and the documents deposited with the Roys are common to both, the Bank by virtue of the registration of their charge obtained priority over the Roys. The cases cited during the argument have little bearing on the point in question, for I think that the evidence shows that on the 3rd September 1901 a new debt for Rs. 22,000 was created, and that there was an agreement that the title-deeds deposited on the 14th August 1894 should continue as a security for the repayment of the said sum and interest thereon. In the circumstances of this case that agreement not being effected by a registered document is postponed to a charge created by registered document affecting the same property.

The costs of the hearing before me will be dealt with by the Appellate Court.

"The judgment distinctly provides that, so far as the same property is covered by both the equitable mortgage and the subsequent registered mortgage, the subsequent mortgage would have priority over the equitable mortgage. This is the case decided by Mr. Justice Fletcher. I therefore beg to suggest, whether the amendments have been properly framed or not, that before serious loss is caused to the mercantile community by holding that a subsequent registered mortgage should have priority over an equitable mortgage, and in view of the uncertainty and feelings of uneasiness which have been created by this decision, it is extremely desirable. I do not mean to say that the legislature should at once take up the matter—that the Governor General in Council would be pleased to invite the opinions of the Local Governments and of the several High Courts as to whether it is or it is not desirable to amend the section in a particular way. I therefore beg the Government of India to invite the opinions of the Local Governments as to whether or not the particular section should be amended in a particular way. That is what I pray for."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"That is not the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Rai SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR:—"That is my Resolution, and how would the Council be prejudiced by inviting opinions I cannot see."

The Hon'ble Sir ALI IMAM:—"May I say a word, Sir. The Resolution of the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur is one in regard to which we in our Department had some discussion, and after very careful consideration it was decided that the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent would deal with it. As a matter of fact it has been dealt with, and, if I may say so, the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent has said that this matter cannot at present come up for consideration, but that hereafter, if an occasion arose, there would be time enough to consider the arguments which have been advanced by the Hon'ble Member. Well the Transfer of Property Act is one in regard to which, in my Department, I receive many suggestions, and we have in view the revision of some of its various provisions. Therefore, it seems to me that the Hon'ble Mover need not at present press his Resolution, because in the reply which has been given on my behalf by the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent, encouragement has been given to him to hope that hereafter this matter may receive the consideration of Government. It seems to me that the Hon'ble Mover is more or less under the impression that there has been want of sympathy on our part so far as the Resolution goes. As a matter of fact there is no want of sympathy at all. The form in which the Resolution stands is open to objection, and we are not disposed to send it to Local Governments to invite their opinions. But hereafter the substance underlying the Resolution will probably come up and will no doubt receive our very careful consideration. That is the position, and I think, if I mistake not, that is what the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent said in his speech."

The Hon'ble Rai SITA NATH RAY BAHADUR:—"Sir, after the assurances given by the Hon'ble the Law Member, I have no hesitation in saying that I withdraw the Resolution, as he was good enough to say that it will receive the early attention of the Government of India. I understand that the Transfer of Property Act is going to be revised, and I wish that the matter at that time will receive the careful attention of the Government of India. I am very much obliged to the Hon'ble the Law Member."

The Resolution was, by permission, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* FURLOUGH RULES FOR THE PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

The Hon'ble Srijut GHANASYAM DASS:—"Sir, as it is very late in the day, and as I think it will be better to have an interview with the Member in charge on the subject, I will not move the Resolution this Session. Therefore, I would like to have your permission to withdraw the Resolution, keeping the right of moving it later, if necessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. WHEELER:—"I will be very happy to explain any point connected with his Resolution to the Hon'ble Member on which he may wish for information."

The Resolution was, by permission, withdrawn.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 21st March 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

DELHI:
The 5th March 1914.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Department.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Saturday the 21st March 1914.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 47 Members, of whom 41 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble RAI SRI-RAM BAHADUR asked:—

1. "Will the Government be pleased to supply the following information:—

(*a*) The total approximate quantity of country made paper (in reams or pounds) bought annually by the Government of India and the Local Governments and Administrations, together with its approximate annual cost to each Government or Administration.

(*b*) The total approximate quantity of foreign made paper (in reams or pounds) bought annually by the Government of India and the Local Governments and Administrations, together with its approximate annual cost to each Government or Administration.

(*c*) The names of individuals or firms in India and England who have contracts for the supply of paper to the Government of India and the Local Governments and Administrations.

(*d*) The total approximate quantity of paper manufactured annually by the Indian Paper Mills"

The Hon'ble MR. ESTHOVEN replied:—

"(*a*) and (*b*) A statement* is laid on the table showing approximately the total quantity of country and foreign made paper purchased during the years 1910–11, 1911–12 and 1912–13 under the heads 'Imperial,' 'Provincial' (except Bombay and Madras), 'Miscellaneous' including Railways, Bombay and Madras, together with its approximate cost. Separate figures for each Local Government and Administration are not available.

"(*c*) Paper supplied from England is obtained by indent on the Director-General of Stores at the India Office. It is not known from what individuals or firms the Director-General procures the necessary supplies. In India, the following firms have contracts for the supply of paper to Government:—

"The Titaghur Paper Mills, Bengal; the Bengal Paper Mills, Bengal; and the Deccan Paper Mills, Poona. Purchases are also made from Messrs. Parthasarathy Nayudu and Perumal Chetti & Sons, Madras.

"(*d*) About sixty million pounds of paper have been manufactured annually by the Indian Paper Mills during the three years ending 1912."

The Hon'ble Rai SRI RAM BAHADUR asked:—

2. "(1) Is the Government aware whether there are urgently required measures for the improvement of sanitation in the United Provinces, which cannot be taken in hand for want of a sufficient number of Sanitary Engineers?

"(2) (*a*) Has any requisition for the appointment of Additional Sanitary Engineers been received from the Government of the United Provinces?

"(*b*) If so, have any arrangements been made for the appointment of such officers and if so, when are they likely to take up their appointments?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE replied:—

"(1) The Government of India are aware that there is in the United Provinces a large number of schemes for the improvement of sanitation to be carried out, and the Government of the United Provinces has represented to them that the existing establishment of Sanitary Engineers is inadequate to deal with these schemes as expeditiously as they desire.

"2 (*a*) The answer to the first part of the second question is in the affirmative.

"(*b*) On the recommendations of the Government of India the Secretary of State was asked to sanction the appointment of two additional assistants to the Sanitary Engineer. These appointments he has sanctioned and he is now taking steps to secure the services of engineers possessing the requisite qualifications. The Government of India are not at present in a position to say when the engineers who may be selected are likely to take up their appointments."

* Vide Appendix.

The Hon'ble Sir GANGADHUR CHITNAVIS asked :—

3. "(a) With reference to the Government reply to my question of 20th March 1910, suggesting an amendment of Order VI, Rule 14, of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure of 1908, have Government made the promised inquiry, and if so, with what result?

"(b) Have Government received lately a number of memorials on the subject?

"(c) If so, does Government propose to take any steps with a view to the amendment of the rule in question so as to authorise agents to sign plaints?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied :—

"(a) The Honourable Member appears to have overlooked the receipt by him of the Home Department letter No. 1695 of the 2nd December, 1910, to his address, in which the results of the inquiry suggested were considered, and reasons given for not proceeding with the amendment of the rule referred to

"(b) The answer is in the negative.

"(c) The Government of India do not propose to take any further steps in the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. BASU asked :—

4. "(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that there is no provision in any hospital in Delhi for the accommodation of Indians of position for treatment?

"(b) Is it a fact that Mr. B. Borooah, Proprietor of the firm of Messrs. B. Borooah & Co., lately met with a serious motor accident, and was admitted into the Hindu Rao's House Hospital?

"(c) Is it a fact that he was asked to quit it before he was fit to be discharged, and if so, on what grounds?

"(d) Is it a fact that the said hospital is maintained out of public funds?

"(e) If the answer to part (a) is in the affirmative, do the Government propose to consider the desirability of making suitable provision for Indians of social position either by making the existing hospitals or some wards in them open for such accommodation or by making separate arrangements?

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied :—

"The only public hospital in Delhi is that maintained by the Municipal Committee. The accommodation therein is doubtless susceptible of improvement, and in fact an application has been made for a grant-in-aid towards that purpose, but pending the construction of the new city, in which a hospital will necessarily find a place, there are obvious reasons for proceeding with deliberation. When the establishments of the Government of India were removed to Delhi, hospital accommodation was arranged for their use in two houses, but these were not intended for the general public, except in emergency cases, if accommodation was available.

"Mr. Borooah was thus admitted to the Hindu Rao's House Hospital, but when it was ascertained that the injuries were not dangerous and that he could be moved, he was taken to an hotel.

"It may be mentioned that the medical treatment afforded at all three hospitals is the same. The Civil Surgeon is in charge, while the House Surgeon is an Assistant Surgeon."

The Hon'ble Sardar DALJIT SINGH asked :—

5. "(1) Has there been any increase in the number of raids by transfrontier tribesmen in the North-West Frontier Province in the last six months?

"(2) What steps (if any) are being taken to protect the subjects of His Majesty in the aforesaid province from such acts of aggression?

The Hon'ble Mr. WOOD replied :—

"(1) There has been no marked increase in the number of raids by transfrontier tribesmen in the North-West Frontier Province during the last six months. The impression that such has been the case is probably due to the publicity given in the Press to the audacious outrages recently committed at Khairabad and Jehangira Railway Stations, coupled with two raids by Buneiwals in the Mardan Sub-division and a raid at Takht-e-Bahi by the Utmankhel tribe.

"(2) Steps have been and will continue to be taken to protect the subjects of His Majesty from such acts of aggression. The Khairabad and Jehangira cases are being dealt with through His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan in whose territory the perpetrators reside; and local measures have been taken to secure the safety of passenger trains travelling at night and to protect railway stations. On the 23rd February, the Malakand movable column proceeded into Buner territory, and destroyed the villages of those tribesmen chiefly concerned in the Mardan case and a general blockade is now in progress against the Utmankhel tribe as a punishment for the raid committed at Mardan. A letter has also been addressed to His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan on the subject of the Khost outlaws who are responsible for a number of outrages on the border."

BUDGET FOR 1914-15.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"I rise to present to the Council the Budget of the Government of India for 1914-15. The preliminary estimates which I laid before the Council on the 2nd March have been revised in the light of our latest information. The Financial Secretary's explanatory memorandum has also been checked and brought up to date.

"The final figures of the Revised estimate for 1913-14 and of the Budget estimate for 1914-15 are given in the statements * which I have to-day laid before the Council. The broad results of the revenue account are brought out in the table below, which Honourable Members will be able to compare with the corresponding tables given in paragraphs 7 and 20 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement :—

[In millions of £]

	Budget, 1913-14.			Revised, 1913-14.			Budget, 1914-15.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue	43·044	39 280	82·324	43 771	39 707	83·481	44·237	39·842	84 079
Expenditure	41 716	42 193	83 911	42·290	41·309	83·599	42 991	44 048	87 039
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−).	+1·328	−2·913	−1 587	+1·481	−·602	+·885	+1·246	−2·206	−1 960

"The alterations which have been made in the figures of the Financial Statement are few and of no great importance. They involve no modifications of the financial proposals which I placed before the Council on the 2nd March, and all that I need do is to refer to the changes in the briefest possible manner.

"In our Revised estimate for the current year, we have made a few corrections, the net result of which is to raise the Imperial surplus by £150,000 and to reduce the Provincial deficit by £139,000. The Land Revenue is coming in better than we expected in Burma and the Punjab, and also, so far as the current year is concerned, in the United Provinces. Under this head a total improvement of £154,000 over our previous Revised estimate is now anticipated, of which Imperial will get £99,000 and Provincial £58,000. The March sale of uncertified opium in Calcutta has resulted in an increase of £31,000 in our Opium revenue. There is also a rise of £27,000 in the Miscellaneous receipts in England. In view of our latest revenue returns we have made some reduction in the Revised estimate of Excise revenue, but it is more than counterbalanced by improvements under Customs and Forests. The total Imperial expenditure in the current year will not materially differ from our previous Revised estimate; but in the Provincial Section a further lapse of £75,000 is now anticipated mainly under Education, Medical and Civil Works.

"As regards the Budget of next year, the Imperial surplus is now expected to be about £24,000 less than the preliminary estimate, and there is a small reduction in the Provincial deficit. The Budget estimate under Land Revenue has been reduced by £133,000 in the United Provinces, where the deficiency in the winter rainfall will necessitate higher remissions than had previously been allowed for. The whole of this loss will fall on Imperial, for reasons which I have already explained in introducing the Financial Statement—in brief, the operation of the guarantee system. On the other hand, some improvement is expected in the Land Revenue collections in the Punjab and Burma and of this increase Imperial will get £45,000 and Provincial £54,000. Thus on the whole the Imperial share of Land Revenue has come down by £88,000, while the Provincial share has gone up by £54,000. In view of the rise in the average price which took place at the March sale of unscrutinized opium, we have decided to raise the estimate of average sale price for the ensuing year from Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,700 a chest; and we have accordingly increased the Budget estimate of Opium Revenue by £38,000. An expected decrease of £20,000 in Army receipts is counterbalanced by an equivalent reduction in the total grant for Military services, the net provision for Military services as a whole being thus kept unchanged. Provision has been made for an increase of £20,000 in the Miscellaneous charges in England which has recently been advised by the Secretary of State. In the Provincial section the increase under Land Revenue already mentioned, and a smaller improvement in the Excise revenue, are almost wholly counterbalanced by somewhat increased provision for expenditure made by some of the Provincial Governments.

"Turning now to Ways and Means, I have no changes to record in capital expenditure and none of any importance in receipts on capital account. In consequence of the net improvement of about £400,000 in the revenue account in the current and ensuing years, and of an increase in the net receipts from certain miscellaneous remittance transactions, the total cash balance in our treasuries in England and India at the end of 1914-15 will be about £500,000 more than our previous estimate. The remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills have been increased by £500,000 in the current year; and the cash balance in our treasuries in India is now estimated at about £12½ millions on the 31st March 1915, the cash balance in the Home Treasury on that date standing at about £5 millions."

* Not published with these Proceedings.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK :—"Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act V of 1898, and the Court Fees Act of 1870. In the 16 years that have passed since the present Code was made law, various defects in it have been brought to light. It is inevitable that in a Code of such magnitude and importance imperfections should from time to time be revealed. The legal profession has grown in numbers and the number of cases in which accused persons are defended by counsel is annually increasing, and, as is only natural, the correct interpretation of the various provisions of the Code becomes a matter of greater argument and discussion. Nothing is more surprising sometimes than the manner in which a new interpretation of some section finds expression in the judgment of a Court. I have the greatest respect for the acumen of the legal profession, and in spite of the fondness of lawyers for precedents, they somehow manage to find exceptions to the rule that there is nothing new under the sun. In the course of years these points of doubt and difficulty accumulate until it becomes essential to undertake various amendments of the Code. And a periodical amendment of the Code has thus been a feature of its working ever since its first enactment.

"In the present instance the Police Commission made certain suggestions in connection with some of the sections of the Code which are concerned with police work. These suggestions were referred to Local Governments and their replies, together with other accumulated suggestions that have been made from time to time by one or other authority were collected, and a collection of these was sent out again to Local Governments in 1916. In sending their replies advantage was taken by High Courts and Local Governments to put forward various other proposals, suggested by difficulties either in the practical working or in the interpretation of particular provisions of the Code, which have been brought to light from time to time by various authorities, judicial and executive, who had experience of these difficulties. The whole of this large mass of suggestions and opinions has been examined most carefully by the Government of India. The present Bill is the outcome of that examination and of the sifting of the very numerous suggestions that have been received. Although the Bill contains 143 clauses, yet it makes no alterations in the main principles and structure of the Code and the modifications are largely matters of detail and not susceptible of presentation in a condensed form. The Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies the Bill is, however, particularly full and detailed and will enable the various amendments to be studied at leisure by the large class of people who take a real interest in the working of our criminal law, and it would be merely to take up the time of the Council unnecessarily were I at this stage to attempt any detailed analysis or explanation of these clauses individually. To do so I should indeed have to read out the whole of the Statement of Objects and Reasons. There will be ample opportunity for their careful study before the next stage is reached, and in addition to the material now available there will be the further opinions and criticisms on the Bill from Local Governments, from the High Courts and the public generally. These will in due course be collected and laid before a strong Select Committee of this Council. In these circumstances I will not take up the time of the Council further. I am merely asking for leave to introduce the Bill; it is not, as I have said, in any sense a revision of the Code; it merely singles out all those sections regarding which diversities of interpretation have come to light or in which practical working has shown practical defects. With these few preliminary remarks I move for leave."

The Hon'ble Mr. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR :—"Sir I venture to congratulate the Hon'ble the Home Member on the shortness of the statement accompanying the Bill. In my humble opinion it is as it ought to be formal and non-controversial. So the Bill will go before the country without any instructions from Government or this Council; but I desire, for a second, to point out that the time has come for throwing open the whole Code of Criminal Procedure for revision by this Council. We have now three Bills to amend the Code, one as to which leave is asked for just now, the other one introduced a few days ago in relation to enlarging the law as to contempt of Courts, and thirdly, the Bill, embodying the much vexed rescue provisions on which we had a full dress debate the other day on the motion that it be republished. Thus we have three different Bills all modifying one Code, and we shall be bound to have three different Select Committees and three sets of discussions thereon in Council. I believe it will save a considerable amount of the time of Council if all these Bills are consolidated into one Bill, and if that Bill is circulated after being introduced at the next Simla session. As has been pointed out by the Hon'ble the Home Member, the Code is substantially in the form in which it was enacted some 50 years ago; there have been amendments, from time to time; and I think it is time to revise the whole Code, principles and provisions. The more important reason, I think, is that Hon'ble non-official members who might like to introduce amendments to general parts of the Code will be at a considerable disadvantage. Although our rules are meagre on the subject, I believe the practice in Parliament and elsewhere is that amendments must be relevant to the other amendments introduced by the Bill or consequential or somehow related to them. I must grant that this principle has been liberally construed and applied; still, if any amendments which Hon'ble Members might propose to move are far too remote or not at all connected in some way or another with any of the amendments introduced by Government in any of the three Bills, they will have to introduce new Bills for embodying their amendments. Although, as I have said, our rules are not quite comprehensive on this point, they are likely to work hard in application in the light of the practice obtaining in Parliament, and Hon'ble Members will be hampered in the introduction of what they believe to be very desirable amendments to the existing law. I therefore pray that Government will be pleased, while these three

Bills are being examined by the public, to consider the desirability of introducing a consolidating and amending Bill, so that the whole Code might be placed before the Council for revision. I have not yet had an opportunity to read the present Bill, but we are told that this Bill will consist of 141 clauses; and as the Code contains some 565 sections, this comes to less than 4rd and more than 1th of the Code; and if to this we add the provisions of the other two Bills, it becomes sufficiently bulky. Assuming that we are in a position to introduce amendments relating to the Bill or consequential upon it, I believe the number will be multiplied by two or three. So the work in three sections will be enormous in all. I have been for some time endeavouring to move a resolution to recommend the appointment of a small commission of experts, as in the matter of the Code of Civil Procedure, to examine the subject and to prepare a draft Code. I now beg leave to place before the Council and before the Hon'ble the Home Member, without throwing any obstruction in the way of sending out these three Bills for public opinion and for the opinions of the Local Governments, the desirability of introducing one Bill, consolidating these three Bills, on the ground of economy of time, and in view of giving greater facilities to Members to discuss the whole of the Code of Criminal Procedure."

The Hon'ble MALIK UMAR HYAT KHAN:—"Sir, I rise to second the proposal of my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar. I have been for a long time advocating particularly the re-consideration of the whole law, and I think it requires seeing into. If that is done, I think that in future there will be less difficulty whenever there is a Bill forthcoming. If whole Bills are put before a Committee, as I asked one or two years ago and ought to have been sitting more or less regularly, and if the whole thing, *i.e.*, the criminal law, was seen through, there will be no difficulty in future, and people both outside the Council and in it will be able to put before the Government their views about certain sections. Many difficulties have been experienced in regard to the procedure of several cases carried on in keeping with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, and I do not know whether I am in order in referring to them.

"Sir, I think one of the causes why the administration of justice has not lately been carried out properly in the way in which the law is administered. Every one knows, I think, that there are certain defects in administration. For instance, supposing a man saw a man being murdered, he would be the last person to go to the Government officials and say that he had seen it, because if he did, the first thing would be that his *samadhi* would be taken; all that time the work at his home would suffer; then he would be cross-examined and after being examined by the police he would have to go to the Court, to the Magistrate, then to the Sessions Court and then to the Chief Court. There are to the expenses for one thing; and another matter is the way in which these people [pointing to the Hon'ble Mr. Acharier, a lawyer] are allowed to cross-examine; they put all sorts of questions, showing that the man is a blackguard and that he is telling lies. These are the reasons why people do not come up; they say 'what is the use of appearing before the Court.' If the accused gets off the Government does not take care for the life and property of the witness and it is said that something is wrong in his evidence. Then again the same accused may murder or do something wrong or burn the house of the witness; he can do anything he likes if there are no witnesses forthcoming. There is another difficulty; if there is one witness and he is a true witness, it may be said that he is mistaken. It is not possible that there should be two or three men present when the crime is being committed. Sir, I think if a man in Council desires to put forward his amendment or anything like it on the criminal law he should be allowed; and if anything is to be done at the time in the way of amendments of certain portions of the law, why not have it done thoroughly and revise the whole law?

"In urging these views I know I have taken up the time of the Council. But when amendments are being prepared, I think everybody should be allowed to put forward his views."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"Sir the difficulty which is created by the present practice of asking for leave to introduce a Bill which is not before the Council has been well illustrated by the speeches delivered. None of us except the Hon'ble the Home Member and the Home Department know what the particular provisions of the Bill are to introduce which leave is asked for. The two Hon'ble Members who have spoken have made many suggestions for amending the Code, but for aught we know, if the Bill were before them, they might have been satisfied that the amendments which they wished to introduce were covered by the provisions of the Bill. We are also placed in this difficulty that we are asked to vote either for or against the motion for leave to introduce a Bill without knowing anything of it. This is the second time when I have drawn attention to the disadvantage arising from the present practice, and I hope the Hon'ble the Law Member will take the matter into his consideration with a view to amend the rules so as to provide that before a motion is submitted to the Council asking for an expression of opinion for or against it, there should be material enough before the Council to enable it to judge whether it should vote for or against the motion."

The Hon'ble Rai SRI RAM BAHADUR:—"Sir, my friend the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has placed before the Council the disadvantages under which we work in not having the Bill before us. In the short speech which the Hon'ble the Home Member has delivered just now there are some hints, but they are not sufficient to place us in possession of sufficient facts on which we could give an intelligent vote. The Bill, Sir, which has now been introduced is the third Bill relating to the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code. We had first the Bill which was introduced at Simla in September last regarding the law affecting minor girls, then we had another Bill introduced two days ago the object of which is to amend the law

relating to contempt of Courts. Now we have a third Bill to-day. We do not know, Sir, what are the special provisions of this Bill, but I must represent to the Council that such a procedure is not satisfactory. If there be one consolidated Criminal Procedure Code, it would be advantageous to the Bench, the Bar and also to the general public. Then there is another disadvantage under which the public will labour: they will not be in a position to make any suggestions for new provisions to be incorporated in the Bill, nor to suggest any improvements of some of the existing sections. I may suggest that the security provisions in the Code have not been found to be up to the mark, nor the provisions with regard to temporary orders under section 41. The subject of recording confessions is also one that requires reconsideration. There has been a great deal of correspondence on the subject; but I need not refer to its tenor at present. Then, Sir, there is question of appeals against the orders of acquittal on behalf of the Government. There is another important provision of the Act, and that is the revision of the orders of lower Courts by the High Courts, on which there have been so many divergent rulings. I would mention another and the last instance, and that is the maintenance clauses of the present Criminal Procedure Code. If a Bill revising the whole Code be introduced, all these questions may be taken up by the Select Committee and the matter may be set at rest. With these remarks, Sir, I support the motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE:—"Sir, I understand that in the House of Commons, when leave is asked to introduce a Bill, it is more or less a matter of form which has to be complied with. Are we going through a mere matter of form, or is this House called upon to record an intelligent vote upon the motion which is made by the Honourable the Home Member? If it is merely a matter of form, such as apparently is the practice in the House of Commons, I have nothing to say, but if this House—"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM VINCENT:—"May I rise to a point of order, Sir? This is not a House of Parliament: this is the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations."

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE:—"I just want to point out that I am discussing the question that if this is a matter of form, we have nothing further to say, but if we are to record an intelligent vote upon the motion made, then I agree with my Honourable friends who say that ampler materials ought to be placed before us in order that we may be able to do so. I think that is a simple issue, and I don't think that the Honourable Member is justified in interrupting me in this matter—"

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"I think that I may rule that, as a matter of practice of this Council, a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is frequently treated as a matter of form."

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE:—"Then I have nothing further to say."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADHU SUDAN DAS:—"Sir, as the proposal is a matter of form, the only course left to us would be to propose, when the other two Bills come up, that their further progress be stayed and if, on examining the amendments which are proposed to be made in the Criminal Procedure Code, Honourable Members find it desirable, the three Bills may be allowed to be considered together. I think the Honourable Home Member ought to be prepared to receive suggestions of that nature, should the amendments proposed in the Bill now introduced show that it would be better to consider all the three Bills together."

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK:—"Sir, with reference to the various remarks that have been made by Honourable Members upon this motion, I should like to say that there are two measures by which Bills are brought before the Council. In one set of circumstances, with the special sanction of the Viceroy, previous publication of the Bill is made before the subject is brought before the Council at all. When that is done, it is unnecessary to make any formal motion for leave to introduce the Bill. On the other hand, if it has not been previously published, the procedure is to move for leave to introduce it. Now, it is perfectly clear, and I no one would wish to deny that Honourable Members who have not had a Bill before them are naturally not able to commit themselves to any definite expression of opinion on the details of that measure, and consequently, what generally happens is that the general principles of the measure are explained by the Member who is moving for leave to introduce it, and with regard to those general principles so far as they appear from the speech the Council are at liberty to express their *prima facie* opinion as to whether, on hearing his explanation, they are desirous of the Bill being introduced and of the subsequent steps being taken, *e.g.*, publication and so forth. That has been the case with the various Bills that I have had the honour to introduce in this Council. I have explained the general principles and Honourable Members have generally either given their adherence to those principles or expressed dissent, as the case may be, in both cases reserving their opinion on matters of detail.

"In the present Bill, as I have explained, the variety of clauses is such, and the details involved are such, that there can be no general principle for me to expound. I have stated that the amendments are designed either to meet the cases of different interpretations or of practical difficulties in work, and if the Council accepts this motion it merely means that they agree that, when in the course of working the law differences of interpretation arise and practical difficulties are felt in practical working, it is desirable to have a measure to set at rest doubts regarding their interpretation and to remove those difficulties which have been experienced in the practical working: that is all that the Council is asked to assent to to-day.

"Suggestions have been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Achariar, the Hon'ble Mr Sri Ram and the Hon'ble Mr Das, that as we have other Bills before us for amending certain parts of the Criminal Procedure Code, all three Bills might be taken together. Now, Sir, as I have explained, the present Bill deals with those amendments of detail which experience has shown to be necessary; the two other Bills in which reference has been made represent something much more than this. Although the Bill in connection with minors was, for convenience, included partly in the Code of Criminal Procedure, it was partly concerned with amendments to the Indian Penal Code. Furthermore, it was introducing new principles as well as new procedure into our law, and it would complicate matters enormously if a Bill of this kind, the objects of which I have explained, were to be joined up with matter of the kind contained in the Bill for the better protection of minors. Similarly, as regards the Bill dealing with contempts of Court, that Bill is essentially an amendment of the Indian Penal Code and the amendments which it proposes in the Criminal Procedure Code are purely consequential amendments following on that Bill.

"Then again it has been suggested that the proper way of dealing with this matter would be to have a complete revision of the whole Code of Criminal Procedure so that every portion of it might come under the scrutiny of the Council and it might be amended from beginning to end. Well, Sir, that is not at all the object which we have in view. In putting forward this Bill our object is, as I have stated more than once, to remove difficulties which have been felt and not to re-open and rip up the whole of our criminal procedure from beginning to end. Although these clauses may be numerous, many of them represent extremely small changes. The Criminal Procedure Code has, I think it may be said, stood the test of time very satisfactorily, and if we were to dream of undertaking the task of ripping open the whole of our Criminal Procedure Code and starting again from first principles, I do not know how many years would be occupied by so colossal a task, and meantime these necessary amendments, the necessity of which has been demonstrated by the practical working of fifteen years, would have to remain entirely in abeyance.

"For these reasons, Sir, I will ask that the motion for leave to introduce the Bill be now put."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK:—"Sir, I now beg to introduce the Bill and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English, and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT:—"The Council is adjourned to Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock. I may remind Hon'ble Members that the practise of this Council is that speeches on the budget debate are limited to 20 minutes."

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 24th March 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

DELHI:
The 31st March 1914.

APPENDIX.

(Referred to in the Answer to Question 2.)

Statement showing approximately the total quantity of country and foreign made paper purchased during the years 1910-11, 1911-12 and 1912-13 together with its approximate cost.

Country.

	1910-11		1911-12		1912-13	
	Quantity (tons).	Value (lakhs).	Quantity (tons).	Value (lakhs).	Quantity (tons).	Value (lakhs).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Imperial*	3,340	10 01	3,620	11·97	4,042	12 36
Provincial (except Bombay and Madras) ..	4,113	13 98	4,300	14·00	4,314	13·12
Miscellaneous (including railways) ..	466	1 36	485	1 99	510	1 62
	(Reams).		(Reams).		(Reams)	
Bombay	73,000	6 85	65,000	3·73	60,000	3 83
Madras	101,936	6·01	13,034	6·64	194,764	3·65

* Excluding watermarked paper for use with adhesive court-fee stamps.

Foreign.

	1910-11.				1911-12				1912-13.			
	Reams.	Quantity.		Value (lakhs.)	Reams.	Quantity.		Value (lakhs.)	Reams.	Quantity.		Value (lakhs).
		Yards.	Tons.			Yards.	Tons.			Yards.	Tons.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Rs.				Rs.				Rs.
Imperial	8,320	4,270	103	1·16	6,650	6,200	75	83	6,376	8,130	62	90
Provincial (except Bombay and Madras).	8,000	24,200	134	3 02	8,900	15,800	78	1 24	8,810	16,000	65	1 19
Miscellaneous (including Railways).	2,350	24,270	10	·52	2,300	25,640	14	·53	2,700	24,140	11	·56
Bombay	1,300	..	..	·12	2,000	..	..	·20	16,000	..	..	·85
Madras	61,720	..	..	5 58	80,439	..	..	6 35	87,761	..	..	6 33

The cost in all cases against the heads—"Imperial, Provincial and Miscellaneous", is based on the issue prices of the Stationery office.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Department.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Tuesday, the 24th March 1914.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.S., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.Z., G.M.I.E., T.D., Viceroy and Governor-General, *presiding*,
and 60 Members, of whom 52 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Sir GANGADHUR CHITNAVIS asked:—

1. "Has the attention of Government been drawn to the leaders in the issues of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of 6th and 9th March instant, headed 'The Famine and Famine Insurance Fund'?

"(*b*) If so, does Government propose to make a full statement on the subject of this Famine Insurance Fund, with a view to remove popular misconception, if any, on this subject?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied:—

"The Government have seen the leading articles referred to in the question.

"The objects of the grant and the purposes to which it is applied were fully explained by my predecessor in replying to a Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale on the 9th March 1910. The past history of the question has also been summarized on pages 188–189 of Volume IV of the Imperial Gazetteer.

"Briefly, the grant remains at its original figure of Rs. 1½ crores, though the fact that under the conventional valuation of the rupee at 2*s.* then current, this sum originally represented £1½ million, and is now equivalent to £1 million only, appears to have caused some misapprehension on this point. Half the grant is applied to such irrigation and railway projects—in practice almost exclusively to the former—as are definitely expected to confer protection against famine on the area which they serve. The remaining half is applied in good years to the financing of productive capital expenditure, that is, for the most part to railway construction, and thus contributes to the improvement of communications which now so greatly mitigate the unhappy consequences of a defective rainfall by enabling food supplies to be moved freely to the areas affected and by conducing to a more uniform level of prices. These allotments have also materially strengthened our general financial position by leaving us with a smaller volume of unproductive debt than would otherwise have been attained, and so improving our borrowing powers in years of actual famine. Finally, when famine does occur, this reserve of revenue can, if necessary, be applied to actual famine relief, and as Hon'ble Members are aware under a recent but somewhat technical development of the system, the burden of such relief has now to a large extent been transferred to the shoulders of the Central Government. The Famine Insurance grant thus continues to serve its original purposes in a very real and valuable way,—more effectively indeed than if the Government had rigidly adhered to the exact form of the earliest experiments in this direction."

The Hon'ble Raja JAI CHAND asked:—

2. "(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state whether any measures for the better protection of life, person and property of British subjects in the North-West Frontier Province are under consideration? If so what?

"(*b*) Is it a fact that gangs of wandering Pathans from beyond the border, generally known as *Hang* sellers in the Punjab, commit crimes wherever they happen to resort among British subjects? If so, does Government propose to authorise the police to remove such gangs from villages and other places which they frequent or where they put up."

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"(*a*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to the Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh.

"(*b*) The matter is one for the Local Government concerned, but it is thought that the evil is overstated in the terms of the Hon'ble Member's question.

The Hon'ble Raja JAI CHAND asked:—

3. "Has the Government of India received any memorial from landholders of new colonies in the Punjab? If so, has Government considered the memorial and what, if any, is its decision thereon?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE replied:—

"The answer to the Hon'ble Member's question is in the negative."

BUDGET, 1914-15.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I would remind Hon'ble members that the limit of duration of speeches to-day will be 20 minutes, and I must ask them to adhere strictly to that rule."

The Hon'ble Sir GANGADHUR CHITNAVIS:—"My Lord, the very lucidity of the Financial Statement is likely to divert the public attention from certain important points. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer's frankness is attractive, and the innovations he has introduced have, with some exceptions, our hearty approval. The increased facilities for deposit in the Post Office Savings

Bank, the bigger Rupee Loan and the accommodation to trade out of Government surpluses are all measures in which the Hon'ble Member has the country with him. Each has its own set of wholesome effects upon the economic condition of the people. But the necessity, or even the utility, of a reserve of two crores of rupees against 'capital commitments' after capital expenditure has been fully provided for is not clear. The practical extinction of our opium revenue from the China trade, after symptoms of an abnormal vitality during the last few years, taken along with the record loan provision of 17 crores of rupees in 1914-15, though for capital expenditure, is matter for serious consideration. India will not be reconciled to the inevitable consequence of the British Opium policy by the fact, emphasised by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, that 'in China . . . . cultivation still continues in several of the provinces, and there is still a large local demand for opium and a considerable amount of local production.' My Lord, the surrender of an annual revenue of five or six million pounds sterling from sentimental or ethical considerations is a unique historical act the merit of which disappears from its being forced upon us. It is difficult to overlook the fact that but for this loss, our borrowings would be considerably less. I am aware, according to some, our annual loans are not onerous because they are reproductive. But whether unproductive or reproductive, they spell increasing indebtedness, and it will be conceded that indebtedness is worse than freedom from debt. Anything, therefore, which reduces the revenue and increases this indebtedness is serious. Besides the budgeted loan of 17 crores of rupees is not all for reproductive works. A dispassionate consideration of the whole situation will justify the claim India has more than once put forward for a substantial contribution from the Imperial Exchequer by way of compensation for the loss of our handsome opium revenue.

"My Lord, the railways bulk large in the budget; they absorb two-thirds of the total allotment for capital expenditure. And this when the Hon'ble Finance Minister himself drawn pointed attention to the uncertainties and the unsatisfactoriness of the railway profits. I have always maintained that, though the railways for their civilising influence and economic results are valuable, the time has come when only a cautious advance should be made in the matter of extension of trunk lines. Improvements have become more necessary than extension. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer indeed has acted upon this principle, and the allotment for construction next year represents a small proportion of the total. On the other hand, there is large scope for activity in branch lines and feeder lines, and extension should be encouraged by Government as much as possible. The Hon'ble Finance Minister refers to the existing liberal rules regulating construction of branch lines, but nothing is said about feeder lines. In my humble opinion, Government should encourage the construction of these lines by guaranteeing a small return upon the capital outlay. A Government guarantee will prove far more stimulating to private enterprise than a District Board guarantee. I hope the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer will favourably consider the advisability of adopting this policy if only to provide safe and sound investments for the people.

"While I am on this subject of railway development, it is but bare justice that I, an old friend with an intimate knowledge of his capabilities and work, should record on the eve of his retirement our appreciation of the solid services rendered by the Hon'ble Sir Trevredyn Wynne in this matter of railway development.

"My Lord, an examination of the capital expenditure leads to the agreeable discovery that the fears of the opponents of the transfer of the Capital to Delhi have been falsified by the care and watchfulness evinced by Government in the settlement and execution of the programme of construction. The expenditure has been well kept down, and maximum of economy appears to be the determining principle with the further guarantee against waste supplied by the close personal supervision of Your Excellency. We all hope New Delhi will provide to the people an inspiring example of town building at a minimum of cost and within a short time, and will be a capital city worthy of this great Empire.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has shown commendable solicitude for local bodies in providing a recurring grant of £40,000 'for the remission of a number of miscellaneous contributions which local authorities at present pay to local Governments as a return for services rendered.' May we expect that he will in the same spirit relax the rules relating to 'lapse' in grants, and thereby increase the financial resources of those bodies? The existing system encouraging, at times, thoughtless and wasteful expenditure, as there is always present a desire to spend during the year the whole amount to prevent lapse. This, as can well be seen, does not contribute to economy in administration.

"My Lord, the steady growth of revenue from the sale of postage stamps for postal purposes (Rs. 2,97,73,000 in 1913-14 against Rs. 2,47,43,396 in 1910-11, or an increase of 20 per cent. in four years) suggests a further concession in inland rates. The increase in the maximum weight of a single letter carried for half-anna to two tolas would be greatly appreciated. The maximum weight for one anna is ten tolas as against one tola for half-anna. The disparity is too great.

"My Lord, agricultural improvement is a subject of perennial interest to us, and the only criticism I feel justified in offering, especially after the sympathetic speeches of the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle on the Revenue Resolutions of this year, is that Government has shown reasonable interest in the matter, and that, in view of all the circumstances, the advance we have made is satisfactory. It is further gratifying to note that moderation in assessment is an aim which the Government has kept steadily in view. The recent encouraging references made by the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle to the decreasing proportion borne by the land revenue to the total revenue of the country and his desire to see a still further improvement in that direction will, I am sure, have a moderating and wholesome effect upon settlements and assessments in the country.

"My Lord, agricultural improvement and moderate assessments do not exhaust the reforms so necessary for the amelioration of the economic condition of the people. There is another great need. The increased pressure upon land, admitted by all, should be relieved, and that can only be done by encouraging industrial development. And in connection with this question of industrial development the need for a change in the economic policy of this Government is becoming acuter everyday. My Lord, practically all India wants protection, and failing that many would be content with a preferential tariff. And, as an enabling condition, we claim fiscal autonomy. Our claim is founded upon the highest considerations of justice and fairness as also the exigencies of the situation. The Indian feeling on these points is rapidly growing in volume and intensity. It is not for our industrial development alone that we demand this change in our fiscal relations with the Imperial Power, but the growing financial needs of this Government supply an equally powerful reason. It is true the extinction of our opium revenue from the trade with China has not so far directly necessitated additional taxation, but the fact must not be ignored that our expenditure is equated to some extent by revenue derived from some imposts regarding the wisdom of which public opinion is, by no means, unanimous. Reasonably heavy customs duties would enable Government to readjust taxation and relieve them of all anxiety for revenue. But without fiscal autonomy we are helpless. My Lord, we would bless the loss of our opium revenue if the consequential financial necessities of this Government help us to secure this autonomy. Out of evil cometh good, and even that detestable growth of a militant civilisation, anarchism, has evoked an outburst of loyalty from all sections of the people has rallied round Government the sober elements of society, and has brought into relief the splendid devotion and fidelity of the Indian public servant. God grant, the loss of our opium trade with China is attended with good, and leads to the grant to us by the Imperial Government of a far more substantial benefit than an Imperial contribution, fiscal independence.

"My Lord, one word about a Provincial matter. The Central Provinces from all report have advanced rapidly in education, public spirit, financial resources, revenue and importance, and the time has come when the question of raising the status of the local administration may be sympathetically considered. I beg to repeat here the submission I have made before that we should now have a Lieutenant-Governor.

"My Lord, I cannot conclude without expressing, on behalf of the Province I represent, our sincere joy at the successful termination of the labours of the South African Inquiry Commission, the members of which have approached the subject in a spirit of reasonable compromise. To Your Excellency whole India is profoundly grateful for your determined and patriotic stand against unjust treatment of the Indian settler in South Africa. We all feel that, but for Your Excellency's bold, statesmanlike and timely interference, the South African Indian question would not have been settled so satisfactorily. My Lord, allow me to point out that Your Excellency's efforts in this behalf have been well supplemented by the earnest and skilful advocacy on the spot of this Government's able and experienced representative, I mean the Hon'ble Sir Benjamin Robertson. I feel a peculiar pride in that the effective interpretation of your wishes on the spot should have fallen to the lot of a Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces."

The Hon'ble MALIK UMAR HYAT KHAN:—"My Lord, while congratulating the Hon'ble the Finance Member for making the best of a year of somewhat indifferent prosperity consequent on drought and other causes, I will briefly allude to some other points which are directly or indirectly connected with the Budget, since no alterations proposed to further any scheme or suggestions leading thereto can be effected without the aid of money. During this session many various points have been brought under discussion on which the members have had the fullest opportunity to ventilate their views. The more the members put forward various subjects in the form of Resolutions and initiate debates of this character, the less important and fascinating feature do the Budget speeches assume on the last field-day.

"I am glad to say that I am getting more and more satisfied with the changes effected by the Government. It has been a strange coincidence that many of my suggestions have been approved of in spirit and accepted in total or part thereof. I do not desire to suggest that Government was exclusively moved by my observations, but I can safely say that much that a necessity was felt by the Government to move in the direction advocated by me. I stated in my last year's Budget speech that my suggestions about changing the law regarding state offenders, inflicting on them severer punishment, increasing the power of Criminal Investigation Department, reforming the educational system and shifting the capital, met with the approval of the Government to a great extent. I emphasised the necessity of a general change in criminal law and procedure, and I am glad to find that the Bills are now introduced to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code; and I am sure that similar further amendments will continue to be introduced when the Government realizes the troubles suffered by the individuals in getting justice, which I have alluded to briefly in connection with the presentation of one of the above Bills. I laid stress on the urgency of making the Press Act more drastic and efficient than its present form. I am glad to find that the Government by rejecting the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea's Resolution have indicated that there is no intention to restrict or relax the provisions of the Code. I also hope that a further move will be made to put a permanent stop to a paper the security of which has been forfeited more than once.

"Dealing with this subject I would like to suggest that there should be an official journal translated in widely spoken languages and circulated in masses to counteract misconceptions created by ill-informed papers about the motives of the Government and their officers, as the present Government Gazettes are insufficient to meet such a necessity. I complained last year against the insufficiency of time given to the Members to discuss various important matters; but I am very glad to find this year that such has not been the case.

"As to the resolutions in respect of which last year I invited the Government to show more sympathy, I think that matters have much improved as a whole, but at the same time I must confess that the language in which they were couched, and the nature of their wholesale demand for the appointment of different committees composed of official and non-official members and consultation with local Governments, were of such a type that if they had been adopted and non-official members freely taken on the above committees, there would have been no non-official member left in this Council to-day to make speeches; and ordinary business of many officials would have materially suffered. A great variety of different subjects which I put before the Decentralization Commission on receiving careful consideration, and it will be premature and a waste of time if I alluded to them here in the Council. While carefully going through my previous Budget speeches I find that on most of the matters I am entirely of the same opinion; and, instead of putting them before the Council again, I will only request that a further consideration should be given to them.

"I will now, however, briefly touch on some subjects in which I am particularly interested. The first of these is Islam and its followers in the Punjab, whom I represent. I desire to draw attention of Government to the true sense of steadfast and unwavering loyalty which they have conspicuously and admirably manifested to the Crown and their entire aloofness from the propaganda of sedition and anarchy in trying times of universal commotion in the Near East. This can well be judged from the text of a memorial which they hope conjointly to present to Your Excellency to-morrow. Their conduct and attitude were still more admirable, as some clever journalists, from selfish financial motives and a desire to bring themselves into notoriety, tried to strike a blow at their fidelity; but I am glad to say, in vain. I thank the Government on behalf of the Punjab Mohammedans for their kindly giving a helping hand to a backward community with the express purpose of raising them to the level of the advanced sister communities. For all Mohammedans the reading of their holy book is a religious obligation and as it contains multifarious subjects—social, moral, spiritual, historical and legal, etc.,—to comprehend which a sound education is of supreme necessity and equally obligatory, the Government, I hope, will always afford them every facility to acquire it by granting them liberal funds for the maintenance of their literary institutions.

"Turning to the army, I only remind the Council of my speech I delivered the other day on the Resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayasingar in connection with the Nicholson Committee, and, admitting, that a great deal has been done by our previous Commander-in-Chief towards elevating the prestige of Indian officers and bettering the position of the army in general, I am sanguine that we are at the dawn of a new era under the auspices of the command of our present war-lord and that a further advance in the same direction will be made. The advance can only be accomplished by the aid of our Finance Minister, because the increase of pensions and pay, efficiency in various arms, construction of better lines and army defence works, navies and air-craft, etc., require funds. The funds available can solely be utilised by our new Commander-in-Chief who comes here with not only the matured experiences of the armies of the British Empire, but has also closely studied the problems relating to the continental armies by personally visiting the whole continent and seeing the armies at their respective manœuvres. I hope that some regulations will also be framed in regard to the honorary rank so that the officers newly appointed should not supersede those already holding commissions. As to my detailed suggestions about various matters affecting the army, I do not think it necessary or desirable to trouble the Council in regard to them.

"Turning to the agriculturists, I drew the attention of the authorities again towards the petty land-holder whose income is inadequate to meet his bare requirements of food in the year. He should be exempted from land revenue, as that will be taxing his food.

"Being the oldest member in the Council from the Punjab and speaking on behalf of the Punjabees generally I can say from my personal experiences of rural and urban areas that they have absolutely alienated their sympathies from the anarchical movements and are only horrified at hearing that some of the Punjabees should have been arrested in connection with such sinister movements. But all are of opinion that this movement is not from within but from without and only amongst half a dozen immature youngsters from the population of about two and a half crores. When the Punjab is under the rule of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, it should be considered a settled fact that it will remain a sedition-proof province."

"The Council will remember that I made certain remarks about certain drawbacks in the working of the railways last year; but owing to the transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi, a great change for good has come to pass since last year in the Punjab; and, apart from many other lines, there is a line under construction from Sangla Hill to Sargodha and Khushab, which will greatly open up my part of the country.

"It will not only be beneficial for the spread of trade and commerce but will immensely serve the *strategical* purposes, being a shorter route to the frontier; and it may prove of the greatest value with the aid of another line from Bhera to Khushab. But it is hoped that the lines will be broad-gauged, as otherwise a great deal of the Railway's carrying capacity will be lost for important and useful purposes."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mia Asad Ali Khan:—"My Lord, I rise to congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister on the successful Budget he has presented to the Council. In a lean year like the present he managed to show an Imperial surplus of nearly a million and a half pounds. This surplus is even more than what was anticipated last year. 'In present circumstances,' says the Hon'ble Member, 'it is desirable to have an unallotted balance of about £1,250,000 to assist us in our heavy capital commitments.' 'Such a surplus,' he adds

further, 'also serves the purpose of a reserve against unforeseen contingencies.' It appears to me that the real purpose of a reserve is defeated when the amount is proposed to be utilised for meeting any charges other than unforeseen contingencies. In the absence of any consideration for heavy capital commitments, the reserve might have been still further reduced and a substantial portion of it might have been added to the educational grants. As it is, only £240,000 is available for disposal. Burma carries away a large non-recurring grant of £100,000, and a number of miscellaneous contributions claim a recurring grant of £40,000. But education and sanitation seem destined to receive recurring grants of £60,000 and £ 40,000 respectively. While 'fully recognising the necessity of adequate provision for the increase in expenditure which the great advance now being made in education and sanitation must inevitably entail,' the Hon'ble Finance Minister still finds it impracticable to go further than is proposed, as regards Imperial allotments. But I venture to submit that in view to a further increased surplus, he might have allotted an increased grant to education. For a recurring grant of £60,000 is hardly adequate to meet the growing needs of the country. Whether in fat years or lean years education and sanitation ought to claim a substantially large share of the Imperial grants, as they have continued to receive during Your Excellency's prosperous regime. While the budgeted expenditure last year on education under Imperial and Provincial heads was estimated at over six crores, the revised estimate has brought the figure down to less than five crores of rupees. I am therefore, somewhat doubtful if the budgeted figures for 1914–1915, now standing at about six crores under Imperial and Provincial heads, may not come down as near the revised estimate for 1913–1914. While I plead before this Council for an increased grant to education, I do deplore the incapacity of the Provincial Governments to spend the large balances in their hands. 'The underspending of the Provincial Governments,' says the Hon'ble Member, 'falls mainly under education and medical.' That the Local Governments should allow the accumulation of large unspent balances may possibly lead to the curtailment of Imperial grants. I should, however, like to remind the Provincial Governments of the copy book maxim, 'never put off till to-morrow, what you can do today.'

"My Lord, I am very thankful to Your Excellency's Government for their liberal and progressive educational policy, particularly as regards the development of Moslem education. My community gratefully appreciates the earnest resolve of the Government of India to improve and promote Moslem education. During the last five years our youths have made considerable progress in education as is evident from the last quinquennial Report on Education. The number of mussalmao pupils under instruction has risen by 32·3 per cent. as against 25·8 per cent. in the case of pupils of all classes in India. Again, it is very satisfactory to note that there has been an increase of 75 per cent. in the number of moslem girls under instruction. These are indeed healthy signs of our national progress.

"Referring to the needs of our community, the Educational Report frankly admits,—'Its needs require special measures, and the account of its progress demands separate treatment.' It is, therefore, necessary, My Lord, that a portion of the Imperial grant towards education should in future be earmarked for moslem education. Satisfactory as the progress of our youths is in the elementary and secondary stages of education, they have yet to make their way in higher education. "The community," says the Report, 'is still very backward in the field of higher education.' While the remedy to a great extent lies in our own hands, we may yet seek the willing assistance of our benign Government. I may, however, suggest the desirability of (*a*) appointing more mussalmao Inspectors of school, and as an experimental measure, a few qualified moslem Inspectresses of school in selected areas, (*b*) training lady teachers for zenana instruction in private homes, and (*c*) giving a number of state scholarships to moslem youths to prosecute their studies at colleges in India, and abroad. Moreover, in primary and secondary stages of education, special schools with Urdu as the medium of instruction are needed in each province. Minor details as regards the suitability to text books, the mode of instruction, the school fees, etc., may be left to the discretion of the local authorities.

"In the course of his Financial Statement, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer truly observed, 'Our financial position rests ultimately on agricultural and trade conditions.' It is no less the duty of the Government than of the people that continued effort shall be made to promote the agricultural as well as the commercial prosperity of the land. Indians are deeply grateful to the Government for all they have recently done to improve agriculture. Increased facilities for the acquisition of scientific knowledge, measures of relief of agricultural indebtedness, irrigation projects, introduction of the improved methods of agriculture, establishment of model farms, and extension of the co-operative movement are the outstanding features of agricultural reform. Just as agriculture is being developed, the trade of India, especially the indigenous trade, My Lord, needs to be developed through State aid. Some good old industries have disappeared under the stress of modern competition. New industries on up-to-date lines have to face certain difficulties, such as want of large capital, skilled labour and effective co-operation. If at this stage the Government would step in and help to promote at least small industries, it would certainly give an impetus to the growth of Indian industries. In my own province something was attempted in this direction, and the successful results showed the wisdom of a new policy. The aluminium and chrome tanning industries were started and worked successfully under Government auspices, until recently they were sold to private agencies. In his admirable Industrial Survey of the Madras Presidency, a chapter added to the last Census Report for Madras Mr. Alfred Chatterton remarked:

While the work actually done under Government supervision was by no means inconsiderable since it resulted in the successful establishment of the aluminium industry, of the chrome leather industry, of irrigation by pumping, of the rural industrial factory, and in the substitution

of the fly-shuttle loom for the indigenous hand loom over large areas, it may claim even indirect results of greater importance as the operations of the Department of Industries have undoubtedly stimulated private enterprise in every part of the Presidency.

"I venture to submit that the Imperial Government will be pleased to consider a scheme of state-owned or state-aided industries at suitable centres. Small Government factories, workshops, tanneries and manufactories may be set up as models. Side by side with these concerns, technical schools may come into existence, so that youths trained in these schools may find employment in state-managed industrial concerns. In this way, My Lord, may be met the objection to want of industries for providing trained youths with suitable employment. As the scheme develops and progresses, it is likely to solve to a great extent the problem of the unemployed.

"Quite a number of stores are yearly purchased both in India and abroad for Government use. Some of these are manufactured or made in state-owned or state-aided industrial concerns, if ever they come into existence. I do not want that the Government should embark upon any large industrial enterprise, but I do want that the Government should give all reasonable facilities and possible aid to indigenous industries, and set up small industrial concerns as models only for a time to come. In the fullness of time when Government aid is no longer necessary, these Government concerns may with advantage be sold to private companies or parties. I for one feel sanguine that this modest scheme of state-managed industries may be given a safe trial.

"In view to the early disappearance of our opium revenue and the growing expenditure on several objects of public utility, we need more and more revenue to meet the ever-increasing demands on our Exchequer. I may therefore, suggest the desirability of revising our tariff rates on imported articles and of raising the customs duties, wherever practicable, purely for revenue purposes. As an alternative I may be permitted to suggest that the question of preferential tariff which was raised and discussed in this Council last year be taken into the serious consideration of the Government. India badly needs protection of her indigenous and infant industries. What form this much-needed protection may take in order to suit Indian conditions is a matter I leave in the hands of the Government.

"Before concluding my remarks, I may be permitted, My Lord, to express my deep thanks as well as the thanks of my community and of my Presidency for the very warm interest Your Excellency has taken in the welfare of our countrymen in distant South Africa. But for Your Excellency's courageous statesmanship and the firm attitude of Your Excellency's Government, the South African question would not have been nearer a practical solution. The recommendations of the South African Commission of Inquiry, so far as they go, are indeed satisfactory. I do hope and trust that the Union Government will see their way to accept them in their entirety."

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE:—"My Lord, my first words on this occasion will be words of congratulation to the Hon'ble the Finance Minister for his clear and exhaustive financial statement. The Statement may perhaps be lacking in some of the superficial elements of attractiveness; it may seem a bit prosaic, and a trifle gloomy; but, My Lord, in the simple, clear, direct presentment of the situation and in the evident anxiety which it displays throughout to place the fullest information before this Council and the country, it will stand favourable comparison with previous financial statements and will afford a valuable guide to the exposition of our present financial position. My Lord, in the opening words of the Financial Statement, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister says that it is his earnest wish to maintain the friendly relations between this Council and the Financial Department which have been bequeathed to him by his great predecessor. Speaking for myself, and I may claim to speak also on behalf of the non-official members, I may say that we warmly reciprocate the sentiment. I may say that both in regard to his Department and other Departments the realisation of that ideal will largely depend upon the attitude of these Departments and the spirit which inspires them under the control and guidance of their honoured chiefs. My Lord, official and popular opinion will sometimes differ; we cannot always see eye to eye with our official colleagues in this Council Chamber; there must be differences of opinion and occasionally they will be expressed with considerable emphasis, but, My Lord, an atmosphere of charity, and of tolerance of mutual esteem and mutual regard will go far to exercise a soothing influence upon our deliberations and soften the asperities of our debates. My Lord, an educated Indian taking up the Budget Statement and glancing through its pages has his attention irresistibly drawn to the provision under Sanitation and Education. That is his test; and judging of the present financial statement by that test, I must confess to a feeling of disappointment. We have only a grant of £100,000 for sanitation and education. My friend to the left, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, asked for an extra grant of £642,000; but it was refused, chiefly on the ground that there were large unspent balances in the hands of Provincial Governments, and that even if the Provincial Governments were able to spend the grants which they had budgeted for in the coming year, they would have an unspent balance of over £2,000,000 in their hands. My Lord, I cannot shut my eyes, no body can shut his eyes, to the force of the objection. But who is responsible for these unspent balances? Certainly not the people, certainly not their representatives. My Lord, I quite admit that sanitary and educational projects used to be carefully thought out and as carefully worked out, but Sanitation and Education are the most pressing amongst our problems. As regards Sanitation, I will say this that the issues are immediate, and indeed pressing; and that delay is dangerous; for it may mean the loss of human life and the prolongation of human misery. From my place in the Bengal Legislative Council I asked the Government last session to submit statements showing details of proposed expenditure in connection with Sanitation and

Education out of the Imperial grants. So far as Education was concerned my request was complied with; so far as Sanitation was concerned, my request was rejected. My Lord, it seems to me that the true solution of the situation lies in the association of the people in the work—the goading influence of popular opinion and popular enthusiasm will spur on Local Governments and quicken their pace. There is a suggestion that I would like to make and it is that Committees of the Legislative Councils of officials and non-officials should be associated with the authorities in the matter of this expenditure. I do hope that an arrangement of this kind, if it goes forth with the imprimatur of the Government of India, will expedite the pace of the administrative machinery. My Lord, on the subject of education I feel constrained to say a word or so about technical instruction. The attention of the Government has largely been devoted to literary education. We rejoice that it has been so, for, whatever national spirit, whatever patriotic impulse, whatever enthusiasm for the public good exists at the present moment, among my countrymen, is due largely to the beneficent and the awakening influence of that education which we have received at the feet of our English instructors. I gratefully acknowledge the fact, I am proud to acknowledge the fact in this Council Chamber, in the presence of the august head of the Government of India. But, My Lord, our industries need to be revived. There is a visible industrial awakening all over the country; it can only be led into fertilizing channels by technical education. The Government appreciates the need of technical education; indeed the Government of Bengal proposes to establish a technological institute, I hope and trust it will soon be an accomplished fact.

"But, My Lord, there is a cloud no bigger than a man's hand which darkens the horizon in Bengal at the present moment. It is proposed to transfer the Sibpur Engineering College from the vicinity of Calcutta and establish it in Dacca, making it a part of the Dacca University. We have not the slightest objection to there being an Engineering College at Dacca, but it would be a deplorable blunder to remove an engineering college, fully equipped for all branches of engineering education, from the vicinity of a great industrial centre like Calcutta. I think in this matter I am speaking with some confidence and voicing the sense not only of the Indian, but also that of the local Anglo-Indian community.

"Intimately connected with the question of sanitation is the question of the waterways of Bengal. Our river system is in a deplorable condition and is a source of anxiety to the public and the Government alike. Many of our rivers have silted up, or are fast silting up; and what has been the result? The drainage of large areas has been interrupted and the country around has been exposed to the attacks of malarious fever. In the Jessore district there has been a sensible decrease in the population owing to the ravages of malaria. The same story is repeated in Nadia. In the Dacca district the Dhaleswari river is silting up. A waterways committee has been appointed and my friend over there is a member of that Committee. But we want funds.

"It is no use elaborating large projects of drainage or irrigation, when we have not got the money. Looking over the secretary's memorandum, I find no provision made for any scheme of water communication in Bengal. Possibly it is due to an omission on the part of the Provincial Government, but I do hope and trust that if any such scheme be laid before the Hon'ble the Finance Minister later on, he will give it a sympathetic and indulgent consideration. I rejoice to find, My Lord, that the Italian system, *bonificazione*, has engaged the attention of the Government of India. It is a double system of irrigation and sanitation. It is associated with a great and honoured name, that of Leonardo da Vinci, who was not only the greatest painter but also the greatest engineer of his age. It has now been in operation for several centuries in Italy and has yielded admirable results. The central idea of the system is to raise the level of the land and to deepen the level of the rivers. It is expensive, but it is remunerative as well as sanitary. I hope and trust the Hon'ble Member in charge of sanitation will experiment with this system in large areas selected for the purpose.

"Intimately connected with the question of waterways is that of railways, and here, My Lord, I must sound a discordant note. Our Railway expenditure has gone up by leaps and bounds. In 1910-11 it was 7½ millions; in 1913-14 it was 12 millions and more; in 1914-15 the budgeted grant is nearly 12 millions. My Lord, though the Capital expenditure on railways amounts to about 348 millions, the earnings are only 3·14 per cent, very inadequate indeed, looking upon the matter as a commercial enterprise. I do not in the smallest degree desire to minimise the value of railways. They serve to develop the country, mitigate the horrors of famine, offer facilities to the travelling public and are most useful for strategic purposes. Nonetheless, My Lord, I think it is the universal sense of my countrymen that no railway construction should be undertaken, except it be for protective or strategic purposes, unless upon commercial lines and financed from capital. I believe that also was the view of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson.

"I must not allow our railways,' said he, 'to be, even temporarily, a net burden on the Indian taxpayer.' But, My Lord, there is an ominous note of warning in the Financial Statement which has been laid before us. There is an unallotted balance: I hope and trust that no portion of that balance will be devoted to railway commitments. But this is what the Financial Statement says.—'It is desirable to have an unallotted balance to assist in our heavy capital commitments.'

"One or two words more and I have done: first, with reference to opium revenue, My Lord, I think the Imperial Government ought to come to our rescue. Our financial system has been dislocated, and it has been dislocated largely through the pressure of British public opinion. When that opinion has been paramount in our counsels and we have been practically voiceless in the matter, it is only meet and proper that the Imperial Government should come forward and help to mitigate a situation which was of their making. Sentiment is not sentiment worth

speaking about unless it involves sacrifice and its sincerity proved by such sacrifice. Let me not be misunderstood. I do not for a moment advocate the retention of the opium revenue. I do not think we should ever have had such a revenue at all as a part of our fiscal system, for it entailed the ruin and demoralization of a vast population. I do earnestly hope that Your Excellency's Government will plead for compensation for the loss we have sustained.

"My Lord, I find that our military expenditure has been rapidly increasing. In 1911-12, it was £19,265,000; to-day the budget statement puts it at £20,500,000 for 1914-15, which is slightly in excess of what it was in the revised estimates for 1913-14. £83,000 have been added as additional pay to officers in the British service owing to concessions which have been made to them. Not for one moment do I say that these officers should not get the increased pay. If the concessions have been made to them, it is right and proper that they should get the increased pay, whether they serve in India or in England. But I claim it as a matter of financial justice to India that this money ought to come from the Imperial Treasury. The Indian army serves as an Imperial reserve. It has been so used in the past and it will continue to be so used in the future. This point was pressed with great insistence upon the attention of the Welby Commission. As a matter of Imperial justice, I think the Imperial Government ought to pay for that portion of the Indian army which is in excess of our requirements and which is in the nature of an Imperial reserve. At any rate we pray for this small contribution towards the partial redemption of a long-standing debt.

"My Lord, one word with regard to our provincial finances. Next year our provincial system will be revised. Well, My Lord, Bengal is now practically in a state of bankruptcy. In the budget of 1914-15, the expenditure comes up to about 7 crores (I am stating it in round numbers), the revenue comes up to 6 crores, the deficit being about 1 crore and 8 lakhs. This is an undesirable state of things, and this bankruptcy would have been fatal but for the Imperial doles. My Lord, a province ought to be self-contained, and therefore the provincial settlement should be so revised that we should be able to pay our own way without assistance from the Imperial Government. I have a suggestion to make with regard to Bengal. The land revenue cannot be increased in a permanently settled Province; you give us half the stamps and half the assessed taxes. What I would like to suggest is that the whole of the stamps and the whole of the assessed taxes should be made over to us. Half of the excise, the whole of which we now have, may, if necessary, be made over to the Government of India, for we cannot overlook the danger of having excise as a purely provincial revenue. There is the risk of the provincial authorities, of course I refer to the underlings, of stimulating the growth of the revenue by increased consumption. Thus, according to my suggestion (I have worked out the figures and will state them) if we have the whole of the stamps, the whole of the assessed taxes and half the excise, we should have Rs. 3,57,00,000 in place of the Rs. 2,92,00,000 we now have: that is to say, 65 lakhs in addition to the present revenue, which would nearly make the situation equal.

"My Lord, I desire to associate myself thoroughly with the expression of deep gratitude which has been conveyed to Your Excellency by all those who have spoken in connection with your labours in regard to the South African question. The matter has been settled. I cannot say that it has been finally settled. All India feels this, that it would not have been so settled but for the courageous and the noble statesmanship of Your Excellency's Government. This constitutes another of those services which will enshrine Your Excellency's name in the grateful recollections of the people of this country.

"One word more and I am done. I desire to record my most emphatic protest against the observations of my friend Malik Umar Hyat Khan. He says that public opinion demands more drastic press measures. Public opinion demands, if I have rightly understood the trend of public opinion, that the Press Act should be modified, if indeed not altogether repealed. I feel it my duty, from my place in this Council Chamber, to strongly protest against observations which may lead to a misunderstanding of public opinion on this subject.

The Hon'ble Maharaja MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI of Kasimbazar:—"My Lord, I congratulate the Hon'ble the Finance Member on his lucid and exhaustive exposition of the Budget. It is to be regretted that the conditions which uniformly favoured the period during which the Hon'ble Finance Member's distinguished predecessor held office should be absent on the threshold of the Hon'ble Member's assumption of office, and that his first Financial Statement should have been made under the shadow of famine and a grave financial crisis due to the recent bank failures. We all recognise the need for caution in these circumstances. Much will depend on the rainfall during the next south-west monsoon. Should the rains be timely and abundant the famine conditions in the United Provinces and elsewhere will pass. Should the rains fail, which may Heaven forfend, the country will be face to face with a grave calamity and the budget estimate of Rs. 45 lakhs under the head of Famine Relief may be indefinitely exceeded. The revised estimate for 1913-14 shows £84·484 millions as total revenue and £83·599 millions as expenditure, or a surplus of £885 millions. In the budget estimate for 1914-15 the revenue is somewhat better, £85·079 millions, but the expenditure is £87·029 millions, showing a deficit of £1·950 millions. The Imperial surplus is estimated at £1,280,000 against an Imperial surplus of about £1½ million in 1913-14. In the Budget under discussion some economy has been exercised under heads of expenditure met from ordinary revenue. Out of these I shall refer only to Education, Sanitation and Medical, the latter two being comprehended in the term Medical. Between 1910-11 and the estimate for 1914-15, it is pointed out, the scale of expenditure under Education and Medical has practically doubled. With submission, I may venture to remark that the real test is whether the expenditure under these heads is adequate and commensurate with the requirements of the country. The Hon'ble

Finance Member proposes to make recurring grants of £60,000 for Education and £40,000 for Sanitation. These are recognised as the primary objects of the policy of the Government, but financial conditions do not permit of a larger grant. The Hon'ble Member holds out a hope that next year, if circumstances are propitious, the Government may give stronger practical proof of its sympathy. We are thankful for this assurance but I should like to ask whether it is right that the shears should be applied to Education and Sanitation the importance of which is freely recognised, whenever the need for economy arises. The Hon'ble Finance Member observes that the large donations already made by the Central Government have gone far beyond the immediate spending power of Local Governments. Surely it is not meant that Education and Sanitation in India have reached a stage of efficiency at which further expenditure would be a waste. As a matter of fact the expenditure under these heads is far below what is urgently called for in the interests of the country. No amount of expenditure on the improvement of sanitation could be regarded as extravagant, for the health of the population is the most valuable asset of the Government themselves. To say nothing of such terrible scourges as plague, small-pox and cholera, the far reaching evil effects of malaria are becoming visible in every part of the country. It is sapping the vitality and the manhood of the whole population. Malaria is a distinctly preventable disease and much could be done for its abatement if provision were made for liberal funds to grapple with it. Speaking at the foundation-stone-laying ceremony of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine on the 24th of last month, Colonel G. F. Harris, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, mentioned that such a school was in existence at Naples and possibly elsewhere in Italy. He pointed out that the conditions in Italy are somewhat similar to those found in India and proceeded to add :—'I draw attention to the work done in connection with silting operations with a view to the prevention of malaria and which may prove useful in Bengal.' The only reason why the work done in Italy is not being carried out in Bengal is the paucity of funds.

"Turning to Capital outlay on non-remunerative items we find that the revised estimate for 1913–14 shows an outlay £12,167,000 on railways and £1,330,000 on irrigation. The budget estimate for 1913–14 on railways was 12 millions but this has been exceeded in the revised estimate. The Hon'ble Finance Member says that his predecessor was able to provide in 1913–14 for a railway programme of £12 millions. It was announced sometime ago that this figure would be repeated in 1914–15. Accordingly, the £12-million standard has been maintained in the budget now before the Council, although the Hon'ble Finance Member is unable to give an assurance that this will be done in future. Besides the Secretary of State's bills on India, a rupee loan of 5 crores, subject to the usual reservations, is announced. This will be the largest loan ever raised in India in a single year, and as it will be spent on productive works, no exception can be taken to it. It is always desirable that the Public Debt of a country should be raised, as far as possible, in the country itself. I welcome the decision of the Government to raise the maximum of deposits in the Postal Savings Banks in a single year by a depositor from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 and the total amount in ordinary deposit from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000. In view of the failure of a number of banks and also bearing in mind the fact that the principal sufferers were people of small means who usually deposited their Savings in the Postal Savings Banks, the expansion of these Banks will be a guarantee of security which will be appreciated throughout India."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur :—"My Lord, it has become, so to speak, a time-honoured custom, more particularly with the non-official Indian members of this Council, to prefase their criticisms of the budget with congratulations to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Finance Department, who is supposed to be the dispenser of bounties and giver of doles. But I need hardly assure my Hon'ble colleagues that it is no conventional, but sincere and heartfelt congratulations that I beg to offer to the Hon'ble Finance Minister for the ability he has displayed in framing a budget, providing not only increasing expenditure under all important heads, but also dispensing the customary doles and at the same time shewing a tolerably large surplus without imposing, as was once apprehended, any extra taxation : and all this he has done in the face of adverse and unfavourable circumstances, more or less due to the vagaries of the weather god and the practical annihilation of the large windfalls from opium.

"By the bye, speaking of the opium revenue, that is, the attenuated revenue that we shall now get from opium (2½ crores rupees) and contrasting it with the opium revenue of any previous period, taken at random, say, of 1880–81, which showed a revenue of about 8 crores of rupees, we find what a sacrifice has been made for a sentiment : and all this at the bidding of a few moralists at Home who wanted to appease their moral susceptibilities at the expense of poor India.

"With the practical extinction of this huge revenue in the near future, it is particularly desirable that the Government should be a little more cautious and circumspect in the matter of the ever-growing expenditure.

"It may be said, in this connection, that there is no use in crying over spilt milk, but what we do deplore is that such a huge sacrifice should take place in a poor country like India, where famine, not to speak of scarcity, is something like a permanent fixture. There is scarcely any other country in the world so dependent for its crops on the vagaries of the weather god as India. The thing is that, for want of industries and manufactures in the country, about 72 per cent. of the population have to depend for their sustenance on agriculture and agricultural pursuits. There are, I make bold to assert, other causes besides climatic conditions which account for the recurring famines in this country. Even now large tracts in the United Provinces and some areas in Central India, Rajputana and the Bombay Presidency are under the visitation of

that grim spectre of famine, and I understand more than 25,000 people are in receipt of gratuitous relief at the hands of a generous Government; which, it is very gratifying to add, has laid it down as a maxim that no human life should be lost, not one man should die, for want of food. Though it is very generous and laudable of the Government not to allow a single man to die of starvation, the attendant or incidental evils of famine are so numerous and so far-reaching in their effects that it is not so easy to devise suitable means to mitigate the evil results that flow from famine. Not only the victim is reduced to a state of chronic indebtedness, but his whole domestic polity is so disrupted that it takes nearly a whole life before he can be rehabilitated into his former condition. I admit that agriculturists who have enough lands and other classes of people,—namely, those engaged in trade and commerce and others following some professions,—are now much better off, more prosperous than what they were forty years ago. I admit that on the whole people are now-a-days better prepared to face famine and that agriculturists who have enough lands do not feel the pinch of famine; but it is small and petty cultivators, the non-agriculturists, the artizans, the day labourers and the poor *bhadralogues*, who are the greatest sufferers from famine. Though symptoms of growing prosperity are visible in the increasing use of the luxuries of civilised life, there can be no denying the fact that in no other civilised country is famine so recurring as in this country. It is to my mind due to the following causes:—

"1. With the increase of population the number of the unemployed is growing larger year by year.

"2. That between the *zemindars*, merchants and traders big, or small, on the one hand and the very large and growing body of agriculturists on the other hand, there existed, and even now exist, several classes of people who from generation to generation were wedded to and followed different branches of trade, different callings and different branches of art, and they acquired a certain degree of efficiency and skill by sticking to a particular art or industry and thereby earned enough money for their sustenance; and it must be remembered, in this connection, that the purchasing power of a rupee was far greater than it is now, as all articles of food and other necessary things were much cheaper than what they are now. But, as it is not possible for products of hand labour to compete with the machine-manufactured articles of Europe and America, far less for hand-loom-made cloths to compete with the cotton-manufactured articles of Lancashire, the result is that numerous classes of people, Hindu and Mohammedan, consisting mostly of petty traders, artizans of all grades and classes and weavers, have been thrown out of employment, thrown adrift into this wide world without anything else to fall back upon; and it is these classes who are the greatest sufferers from famine, who have materially swelled the rank of the unemployed. My Lord, I crave Your Excellency's indulgence for speaking out the plain truth that a partial increase of crimes, of which we hear so much now-a-days, is due to these economic causes, is due to what is called in plain language, want, due to want of employment. Prev, remove the want; find out the means for keeping the idlers engaged; all will go on well, for it is the idlers who hatch the greatest mischief; with a belly-full there can be no murmur or grumble.

"I therefore respectfully pray that Government should do all it can to promote the industrial development of the country. Half-hearted measures will do no good. The first and foremost step in that direction, in my humble opinion, would be the immediate establishment of a large and properly equipped Technological College in a busy centre of commerce and industry and of technical institutions, for the present at least in all provincial capitals. While Government has been generous beyond expectation and has with a bountiful hand supplied ample funds for truly literary education, while Government has been profuse in supplying all the institutions of a civilised life throughout the country, it is deeply to be regretted that the same measure of liberality has not been extended to the promotion of knowledge which would go to stimulate the arts and industries.

"If there is a revival of arts and industries, if the numerous classes of people who formerly subsisted by arts and industries can resuscitate their former trades and callings and find markets for their articles and thereby acquire enough money, we shall hear less and less of famine; for, broadly speaking, it is not so much the dearth of foodstuffs which creates famine, but dearth of money with which to buy foodstuffs.

"We are glad, My Lord, that the Railway Board has been reorganised, and that some changes have been made in its constitution; the result being that the Board, instead of being comprised of exclusively three railway men, would henceforth have one member with financial and administrative experience, and we are glad that Mr. Gillan, who has deservedly acquired a great financial reputation, has been taken in as a member of the Board. But My Lord, I regret to observe that the present opportunity has not been taken advantage of to enlarge its sphere of usefulness by taking an outsider as its member—I mean a commercial man, with large commercial and administrative experience, and one who has had to control and supervise large factories and mills. I dare say a commercial man with large experience of the country and its requirements would infuse a new spirit in the administration of the Board. It is said that the Railway Board is out of touch with the Indian public opinion and more especially with the Indian commercial opinion, otherwise a proposal like the one now before the Calcutta Port Facilities Development Committee involving sacrifice of crores of rupees,—I mean the proposal of removing the entire jute trade from Hathkola, that is from Calcutta to Cossipur,—could not have been mooted far less seriously entertained. But, My Lord, which is more congested, Barabazar or Hathkola? And why has no proposal been made for removing the piecegoods trade from Barabazar? Because our Marwari friends have the weight and support of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce at their back. However, we trust and hope that attempts will henceforth be made to consult Indian commercial opinion in the administration of the Railway

Department. It is very gratifying that such a large sum as 18 crores of rupees has been allotted for capital expenditure on railways. With the very large additions already made and going to be made to waggons we hope the complaint of the Indian jute and coal merchants for the timely supply of waggons will meet with sympathetic response. It is said that very little head is paid to the demand of Indian merchants for waggons, and the result is serious loss.

"My Lord, while on this, a few words about a cognate subject would not, I think, be out of place here. I mean the natural waterways of the country, which I look upon as the twin sister of railways; and I say it has an important bearing on trade and commerce. But, My Lord, the regret is that the subject has never received that degree of attention which its importance demands. This country, more particularly Bengal, has been blessed with a magnificent system of rivers and other water channels; they are most advantageous to the country in several ways, but in the eyes of a merchant their principal use lies in furnishing easy and cheap—I say much cheaper—means of transport for merchandise. They are the principal means of developing the trade of the country. It is a common experience and it is well known that, while there is no great urgency for rapid transport of particular goods,—that is, when there is no urgent demand and the market is not sufficiently tempting,—merchants and traders invariably prefer to send their goods by steamers, flats and even country boats; for the freight is much cheaper, there is less wastage and articles are not so much damaged in transit. But the Railway Department, and I may go a little higher up and say that the Government, has always looked upon these rivers with a jealous eye as so many rivals to the railways, as they are supposed to take away a good deal from the earnings of railways; and no money, at least, not much money, has ever been spent for improving those rivers and keeping them navigable; and the result is that most of the rivers have silted up. I can cite numerous instances of rivers in Bengal, commencing from the Bhagarathi near Murshidabad down to the Dhaleshwari and Buriganga near Dacca, which once deep and navigable, affording easy means of transport to the country products, are now high and dry. These rivers are hardly dredged and the Local Government has not money enough, at least cannot spare enough money, to buy powerful and costly dredgers, nor has it sufficient means to keep men with expert knowledge at its disposal for this purpose.

"The Calcutta mercantile communities, both European and Indian, have been strenuously urging for some time for a Grand Canal connecting Calcutta with Eastern Bengal by a direct and short route, and Mr. Lees has elaborated the project of a Grand Trunk Canal which, if carried out, would go to provide a very safe, short and cheap channel for the carriage of all articles of merchandise, specially jute, rice and piece goods, and I say there is no room for jealousy, for, even in the present state of trade and commerce, both the Eastern Bengal and the Central Bengal Railways find themselves utterly paralysed in coping with the daily expanding trade; and I say the capacity of the Eastern Bengal Railway will be taxed to its utmost on the opening of the grand Sara Bridge and, secondly, on the opening of the Sara-Sirajganga Railway and other projected railways in the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh. I therefore beg to suggest—rather I beg to urge with all the emphasis I can command—that, taking the railways and waterways as two branches under the same head—internal communication as they surely are and are so treated in all the great countries of the world,—a portion of the annual grant of 18 crores of rupees for expenditure on railways, say to the extent of a crore of rupees a year, should be utilised partly in improving the existing channels which are fast deteriorating and partly in carrying out the Grand Trunk Canal project, which, it is said, will be sufficiently remunerative. It may be said that a waterways committee having been recently established in Bengal, it is the function of that committee to deal with the subject which pre-eminently concerns Bengal. In answer to that I may say, being a member of that committee and knowing full well its working, that it is beyond the power and resources of that committee and, for the matter of that, of the Bengal Government to tackle this subject successfully. It requires men and money that, of the Bengal Government has not got at its disposal. It is a subject for the Imperial which the Provincial Government and it should be treated as such. For I say the natural waterways are Government to take up, an indispensable adjunct like railways in promoting trade and commerce.

"Before concluding my remarks on railways and railway grant I beg to suggest that, like the East Indian Railway (the premier railway in India and a model of good and efficient management), every railway should have an Advisory Board, and I commend this suggestion to the favourable consideration of the Railway Board. My further suggestion is that every such Advisory Board should have one Indian commercial member in it, for the very presence of an Indian member will have very good and salutary effects in different directions.

"My Lord, Your Excellency's recent announcement at Bombay in connection with the Department of Commerce and Industry and the Commercial Intelligence Department, for bringing them into the closest possible contact with the commercial community, has our hearty approval.

"Before coming to a close, I beg to say a few words on the present banking crisis which has overtaken some of the foremost banks in the Punjab and the Bombay Presidency. The collapse of so many Indian banks and the consequent failures of several Indian firms in those provinces are calamities too big to be blinked at. We cannot yet realise what their cumulative effect will be upon the Industrial development of the country, but this far is certain that they will set the industrial development of the country fifty years back, if not more. In a commercial crisis like the one we are passing through, it is indeed very reassuring to the commercial public that the principle of Your Excellency's generous and sympathetic policy declared at Madras should have found an echo in the speech of the Hon'ble Finance Member that the Government, through its accredited agents, the Presidency Banks, would always be ready to assist such banks as conduct their business on sound lines. The Indian commercial public would like to know in

what circumstances, and under what conditions, an Indian-managed bank would be entitled to ask for financial aid from a Presidency bank.

"After what has happened and transpired and the dire consequences which have resulted from the almost simultaneous failures of the several Indian-managed banks, entailing immense loss and untold miseries upon the Indian investing public, there is no denying the fact that it has now become necessary, in the interest of the unwary investing public, that some sort of banking legislation should be now undertaken. But we trust and pray that no drastic legislation should be undertaken which would go to put a stop to further banking enterprises in the country and in consequence retard the industrial development of the country, for I say that industrial development greatly depends on the financial assistance it may legitimately hope to have from Indian banks.

"My Lord, as one hailing from Bengal and intimately connected with the district of Dacca, I beg to express, on my own behalf as well as on behalf of my countrymen, our congratulations on the happy conception of the scheme of concentration of troops of all arms at Dacca and the excellent results which have been secured and the successful manner in which the whole thing has been carried out and the very good impression which it has produced on all classes of people. Though it began in fright and alarm, it ultimately ended in pleasant surprises and establishing pleasant relations between the European soldiers and the people; and, what was more, in convincing the people that behind the single district magistrate and the policeman, there are latent forces which can be summoned at a moment's notice and which are large and strong enough to crush the wicked and to defend and to stand by the loyal and the faithful.

"My Lord, one word more the Report of the Solomon Commission is out; the Indian problem in South Africa, which was at one time distracting the minds of the Indian Public, now seems to be within the prospect of a happy solution. The feeling which is now uppermost in my mind and in those of my countrymen is one of deep and sincere gratitude to Your Excellency for the bold and sympathetic attitude which Your Excellency was pleased to take in this question, and I may add that the prospective solution of this perplexing question will be entirely due to Your Excellency's noble exertions on poor India's behalf."

The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURSETJEE —" My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer should be felicitated upon his openness and his desire to carry the public with him In the explanatory speech with which he laid the Financial Statement before us early this month he appears to have broken through departmental reserve and to have overstepped the customary lines. It is to be hoped that he will develop his policy of popularising the annual budget by fuller explanations on abstruse points of Indian finance.

"My Lord, interest in the budget under discussion centres *inter alia* round two features, (1) the caution in estimate necessitated by the prevalence of famine conditions in parts of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab; and (2) the unallotted balance of £1,280,000, being the expected Imperial surplus in 1914–15, kept by way of a reserve 'to assist us in our heavy capital commitments,' notwithstanding the capital expenditure of £17,900,000 as against £17,236,000 in the current year. Now a discussion of the first point will not be profitable. The financial results of the ensuing year alone will show whether the caution is or is not justified. Criticism would be premature, despite of the finding of the Indian Finance Commission:

'Caution . . . . has been carried rather further than was necessary in recent years.'

"The first budget of a new Finance Minister in a period of stress must proceed upon the accustomed cautious lines. An innovation is justifiable only on the restoration of normal economic conditions and after the year's experience has disclosed the possibilities of advance. But the proposed reserve requires fuller explanation in the light of the allotments for capital expenditure. It is difficult to see how such a large sum as two crores of rupees, roughly, is necessary during the year to meet sudden calls for our capital liabilities. According to the technical advisers of Government, there is no scope for large outlay on productive irrigation works and New Delhi. Ample provision has likewise been made for outlay from Provincial balances, repayment of India bonds, etc., and Local Loans Any unforeseen and unavoidable expansion of expenditure under these three heads is unlikely, unless the spread of famine necessitates heavy outgoings in agricultural advances. But the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer's anticipations would discount the chances of this last contingency. There remains the principal item, railways, for which liberal provision has been made, the allotment for 1914 15 being equal to that in 1913–14, the highest since the Mackay Committee. Any extra demand for railways during the year is improbable and unjustifiable alike. How is then the large unallotted balance of £1,280,000 necessary to be put to a sort of reserve in view of 'our heavy capital commitments'? This is a point on which explanation will be welcome.

"My Lord, in connection with these Indian railways, I beg to invite your Excellency's attention to three points, (1) the account of capital expenditure incorporated in the Financial Secretary's Explanatory Memorandum, (2) the appropriation of the 'net' profits, and (3) the special loans raised for financing railways. With regard to the first point, I submit, that the summary of details of the budget grant for open lines given in paragraph 225 of the Memorandum should be more complete. The absence of fuller particulars deprives the public of information most necessary for a correct judgment about the capital requirements of our railways. The amounts allotted are at present shown under two heads, 'Rolling stock' and "other items,' without differentiation between renewals and additions under each head. This handicaps public

criticism about the commercial value of the railways. Such detailed information in the Memorandum alone can show what proportion of the total expenditure for renewals should be charged to revenue account and what to capital account. The present system of appropriation to the general revenue account of the 'net' surplus after deduction from the gross profits from railways of the working expenses and interests, is likewise unsatisfactory. Renewals, as distinguished from other improvements, are the first charge upon revenue. In the calculation therefore of the net railway income due allowance must be made for them. Nothing can be legitimately claimed as net profits until renewals have been fully provided for out of the revenue. It may be that in a lean year there is no surplus revenue out of which to make the provision; it may likewise be that even in a normal year the surplus revenue is insufficient for the purpose. And yet renewals must be financed, and capital expenditure on that head becomes unavoidable. To provide against such contingencies the principles of sound finance would suggest the creation of a permanent depreciation fund out of the abundance of prosperous years. It is false economy to appropriate the surplus income from a concern and leave unprovided the wear and tear of the mechanical appliances. It is indeed urged that provision is at present made periodically for renewals, but the point is that the principle of the arrangement by which the capital employed in the concern is annually added to, not only for additions and other improvements but also for renewals, is neither sound nor profitable. The fact that the surplus profits from railways go to swell the general revenues out of which the multifarious demands of a complex and progressive administration are met, makes the question something more than one of accounts. A false idea is conveyed about our financial position, encouraging demands for liberality in expenditure, while the commercial results of the application of loan capital to renewals are obscured by the imposing figure of surplus profits. I must not be misunderstood. I attached the greatest importance to these renewals. They are absolutely necessary. Constant watchfulness against depreciation alone will maintain the railways in an efficient condition. It follows as a corollary that the surplus income after payment of working expenses and interest charges should be applied in the first instance to defrayal of the cost of renewals, the unspent balance alone being carried to the general account. My submissions accordingly are that in the future the details of renewals and additions should be clearly shown in the aforesaid summary under each head separately, and that allowance should be made for renewals out of the surplus income. The question of a railway depreciation fund must be reserved for future consideration.

"But the special railway loans demand immediate attention. Before I offer any remarks on the subject, I must congratulate the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer upon his loan policy. It marks an advance, and will meet with universal approval in India. Educated India fully endorses the view that Indian capital should be utilised to the fullest extent in our reproductive works. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer deserves our thanks for his intended move in this direction. But Government should be prepared to go further, had, as a matter of general principle, should decide that our reproductive loans must in the first instance be raised in India, and that the London market should be exploited only for the unsubscribed balance. The community looks to the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer for the initiation of this larger policy which is only a development of the policy he has tentatively adopted in the present budget. He has justified his action in increasing the amount of Rupee Loan by excellent reasons. The exigencies of our Exchange policy and the desirability of creating additional gilt-edged securities for the investment of Indian capital supply other cogent reasons. *Primâ facie* an increase in our sterling debt is a menace to our Exchange policy in so far as it increases our annual sterling liability. Fears may be entertained that the most imposing Gold Standard Reserve located in London will fail to support the sterling exchange should our Home charges be abnormally inflated. The lesser the amount of these charges the greater is the security against a falling exchange. But in disregard of this almost axiomatic truth, our sterling liability is advancing at a rapid rate. In 1904–05 the total sterling debt stood at over £182 millions and in 1911–12 at over £178 millions or an advance of 35 per cent. in seven years, while the railway sterling debt nearly trebled during the interval, the figure for 1911–12 being £108 millions as against £40 millions of 1904–05. The annual interest charges upon the total advanced about 50 per cent. during the period. The position has not materially improved, despite of the recent expenditure for discharge of debt, in consequence of the additions to our sterling debt since 1911–12. And next year the Secretary of State proposes to borrow £8,00,000 in London, including the amount already raised in anticipation. This is not sound policy. The exchange is surely not strengthened by these sterling transactions. On the other hand, the transfer of the loan transactions to the Indian market must result in a substantial reduction in our sterling liability, and to that extent will contribute to the success of our Exchange policy. These considerations would prove the impolicy of further applications to the London market for reproductive loans.

"The general consideration that the capital of the country should be attracted more and more into safe channels of investment would equally counsel an increase in our rupee loans limited only by the capacity of the market and the needs of the State. In the considered opinion of the Indian Finance Commission, 'any reforms inducing Indians to invest instead of hoarding their saving should be greatly encouraged.' Expansion of the rupee loans is one of the effective ways of doing this. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has taken a necessarily cautious move forward, although the history of this year's new rupee loan, to which he has alluded in his introductory speech, could have suggested a bolder experiment. The amount of tender (R9,21,65,800) covered the loan (R5,00,00,000) three times over and more, and the average rate of accepted tender (R96–8–0) was fair. That shows we could raise more than five crores without much difficulty.

"One other consideration would justify a change of policy on the lines indicated above. The rapid increase in our sterling loans is to a large extent responsible for the present depression in Government paper. A few years ago, the rupee paper in spite of the uncertainties of exchange, was a favourite investment in England. A stable exchange, far from increasing its popularity there, has had the opposite effect of attracting the bulk of the holdings back to India. In 1902 the total amount held in England was 20 crores and 36 lakhs, but by 1912 the total went down to 11 crores and 73 lakhs. The synchronous increase in our sterling debt furnishes a satisfactory explanation. English investors naturally prefer sterling loans raised in London, and a steady exchange helps them to clear their rupee holdings on favourable terms. And the fact that the price of rupee paper has been maintained in India, notwithstanding the importation of this large additional stock simultaneously with the issue of fresh rupee loans, proves incontestably the strength of the Indian market. The large increase (over 50 per cent.) in savings bank deposits from Rs. 15,8,19,789 in 1904-05 to Rs. 24,69,49,32 (in 1911-12) likewise testifies to the general anxiety for safe investment. Everything thus points to the conclusion that, in their own interest as much as in that of the country, Government should and can safely depend, in a larger measure than in the past, upon the Indian market for their reproductive loans, and should go to the London market in the last resort.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has referred to the coinage profits of last year and (this year) (£5) million upon 21½ crores of rupees coined) with some degree of satisfaction, as the amount has gone to strengthen the Gold Standard Reserve. In my humble opinion, and I am supported by a large body of public opinion, these profits, however are of questionable value. The policy is unsound: the whole arrangement is artificial and unsatisfactory. The system of currency is artificial, requiring a huge Gold Standard Reserve to prop it up. The profits from fresh coinage may be imposing and even convenient for the time being, but we ought to realise that we are adding considerably to our future exchange difficulties by expanding the depreciated currency. The more artificial rupees we have, the greater becomes our difficulty in dealing with sterling exchange and the greater our dependence upon the Gold Standard Reserve for a firm exchange. The country also is prepared for a gold currency. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer himself alludes to the increasing popularity of the sovereign as a current coin. His opinion coincides with, and lends additional weight to, the views of this Government embodied in their despatch to the Secretary of State of 1911 on the subject of a gold mint. There is no difference about principles. The only practical difficulty is about a gold mint, and this can surely be overcome by negotiations with the Imperial Treasury. The Indian Finance Commission has left this subject of gold mint to be dealt with by the Government of India. It behoves this Government now to apply themselves energetically to the reform, and to introduce at an early date an honest gold currency.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer's policy of laying out Government balances through the Presidency banks for the support of trade marks another agreeable feature of the year's transactions. These advances would perhaps be more satisfactorily managed by a State Bank but the needed reform is delayed by the decision of the Indian Finance Commission to have the subject examined by an expert committee, which Government would do well to appoint soon.

"My Lord, speaking of this financial committee, I am reminded of another expert committee, the Army-in-India Committee presided over by Field-Marshal Lord Nicholson. The further substantial increase in our Military Expenditure next year, which will be the highest since 1904-05, following closely upon the report of a committee appointed for discovering the possibilities of reduction, would cause anxiety but for the assurance given by the Hon'ble Finance Minister that it 'implies no setting aside of the Committee's recommendation,' as they have not been examined yet. I hope Government will soon come to a satisfactory decision upon the report and relieve the public anxiety.

"My Lord, from Military to Civil Expenditure is an easy step, and one of the gratifying features about this is that Government is anxious to enforce the strictest economy in the construction of New Delhi. The proposition does not admit of serious controversy that the Imperial capital should be worthy of this great Empire as also of the great Sovereign who laid the foundation stone. At the same time it is undoubtedly a sound policy that the cost should not cause a severe and sharp strain upon the general revenues, and should be spread over a number of years.

"One item in the budget, the non-recurring grant to the United Provinces during the current year of one lach of rupees 'for the Badrinath and Kedarnath pilgrim route,' initiates a commendable policy in the treatment of the important question of pilgrim traffic which with time should be suitably developed. Pilgrims—be they Hindus or Musulmans—should have every facility of travel and comfort secured to them as much by private charity as by Government subventions. In pursuit of this enlightened policy the Imperial Government, I hope, will be pleased to allow reasonable sums for the relief of *Hajis* at Bombay, the port for the *Haj* traffic, on the lines that may be suggested by the Colonel Robertson Pilgrim Committee, which will inquire into the question. I hope further that the report on the *Haj* traffic which may shortly be expected from the Bombay Government will receive the earnest and sympathetic attention of this Government. The *Haj* question is the burning question among Musulmans, and there is a considerable amount of feeling over it. From its Imperial importance it deserves the best and sympathetic consideration of the Government of India. I feel sure the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, whose treatment of this matter has been throughout marked by genuine sympathy, will be pleased to settle it promptly in a manner agreeable to Muslim sentiment in consultations with the leaders of the community.

"My Lord, any reference to Moslems in connection with budget allotments without a pointed reference to Mohammedan education must be incomplete. I thankfully acknowledge Government is alive to the importance of the subject, and has evinced legitimate interest in it. The latest official publication on Education shows that some of the initial difficulties have been overcome, and, further, that some progress has been made in Mohammedan education; but the admission is there that much leeway has yet to be made up. The need for special efforts and special encouragement is thus still present. I hope, therefore, that when the reports of the committees now investigating the subject are received, the recommendations will be liberally financed by Government.

"My Lord, one other submission on the budget. Government will be pleased to seriously consider the desirability of a further reduction in cable rates with a view to facilitate the foreign trade. The system of deferred messages at half rates has worked well, and is believed to be gaining in popularity. In 1912–13 the number of these telegrams was 28,666 as against 3,720 of the last quarter of 1911–12. The history of the Telegraph Department justifies the hope that if the general cable rates are further reduced, the increased volume of business in the end will amply compensate the State for any temporary loss of revenue.

"My Lord, two other points and I have done. First in importance is the question of the reconstitution of the India Council brought to the fore by the pronouncement of the Secretary of State. I respectfully submit that in any scheme of reform the claims of India to a due share of representation on the Council should be carefully and favourably considered.

"Then comes the question of the South African Indians. The news of the recommendation of the Inquiry Commission, regarding the abolition of the three-pound tax will be received with unfeigned joy throughout India; and on behalf of the people of Bombay, especially the Mussalman section, who have the greatest stake in South Africa, allow me, my Lord, to express to Your Excellency our deep gratitude for your sympathy and whole-hearted support of the Indian cause which has had so great an influence upon the Imperial and the Union Government."

The Hon'ble Maharaja RANAJIT SINHA of Nashipur:—"My Lord, I notice that there has been a decrease in the collections of land revenue, partly owing to heavy remissions and suspensions of revenue in the United Provinces, and partly owing to droughts and floods in some other Provinces; but in spite of this the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has been able to make the two ends meet without curtailing any of the recurring grants regarding important matters, and so he deserves our best thanks and congratulations. My Lord, with your permission, I venture to submit one suggestion as regards the discussion of the Financial Statement. Under the present practice we are called upon to give notice of Resolutions we intend to move within three days after the Financial Statement is laid on the table, and within this short period it is very difficult for non-official Members to digest and master all the facts and figures contained in the Financial Statement and so they are to put forward their Resolutions only after a cursory study of the budget, and the result is that they cannot convince the Finance Member of the need to alter any figure in the budget at that stage. So, My Lord, if the Hon'ble the Finance Member holds an informal conference of the non-official Members before the Financial Statement is finally prepared and ascertains their views as to the distribution of the grants in the different provinces on several important matters, I think that it would not only facilitate the discussion of the Financial Statement, but also reduce the number of sittings in our Council Chamber.

"My Lord, I find that under the head 'Police' the expenditure has risen since 1910–11 from Rs. 6,52,42,316 to Rs. 7,80,49,000. My Lord, I am not one who would grudge this increase or who would advocate any course which might lead to reduce its efficiency, rather I would like to strengthen it. The question is whether their efficiency has really been increased in proportion to the amount of expenditure which we incur. We notice that the working of the Criminal Investigation Department, as also that of the Police in the Presidency towns, have much improved; but, My Lord, the general impression as regards the *mufassal* Police is that there has been no appreciable improvement in that respect and that they cannot detect crimes, and harass the people unnecessarily on some occasions. My Lord, if such *thana* be provided with one selected and well-paid officer, whose sole duty will be to investigate crimes and if he be not saddled with any other routine duties, I hope the result will be satisfactory.

"My Lord, I am glad to notice that the expenditure under the head 'Education' has increased since 1910–11 from £1,846,243 to £3,0s9,000. The Hon'ble the Education Member is to be congratulated for this steady progress as regards education, and we are grateful to Your Excellency for the noble and generous policy which Your Excellency has adopted in the cause of the advancement of education in this country. I have also one suggestion to make in this respect and that is that, according to the practice prevalent in most provinces in India, girls after their marriage do not attend public schools, and unless education is extended to the *zenana*, we will not be able to make satisfactory progress in female education in this country.

"Then, as regards Sanitation. My Lord, we are fully alive to the fact that this question is engaging the serious attention of Your Excellency's Government and that Your Excellency is going to issue a resolution as regards the sanitary policy of the Government of India very soon. The improvement of sanitation has become one of the most crying needs of the day. There is not a single province which is free from the visitation of some foul diseases, such as malaria and plague, which carry away hundreds and hundreds of people every year. The other day when I moved for an additional sanitary grant for Bengal, I showed by facts and figures that the population in some of the municipal towns is gradually decreasing, which is not at all satisfactory. Every municipal town should be provided with drainage and pure water supply, but the resources of the municipalities, except every few big municipalities, are so very limited, that

they cannot undertake even the preparation of such schemes within their income. So, if Your Excellency's Government have a sanitary survey of all urban areas made, I think it will be a great help towards the improvement of sanitation.

"My Lord, we are grateful to Her Excellency Lady Hardinge for the interest she takes in the cause of female medical aid in this country, and it is through her generous effort that we had the foundation stone of the Female Medical College laid the other day. I trust that Her Excellency's noble example will be followed in all other provinces, which should also be equipped with institutions which would produce large numbers of lady doctors. There are many women in this country who do not like to place themselves under the treatment of male doctors, and I hope that during Your Excellency's regime this scheme will be further advanced in other provinces.

"My Lord, the development of our country depends to a large extent upon the improvement of agriculture; and the question of the improvement of cattle is so much associated with this, that we cannot leave one for the other. It is an admitted fact that the condition of cattle is gradually deteriorating; and we find that the bullocks are gradually becoming very weak, and they cannot do the same amount of work which they used to do before. There has also been a scarcity of milk not only in villages but also in towns, and the supply of pure milk is out of the question. My Lord, we find that the increase in infantile mortality is also due to this cause. Some doctors are of opinion that pure milk is essentially necessary for the development of young children, and so it has become very necessary to improve our cattle. We know that Your Excellency's Government is doing its best to improve the breed of cattle, and I think that in every village there should be a plot of land reserved for grazing purposes. If the Government is inclined to take up this question, I am sure there will be no difficulty in finding out the means to carry out the scheme.

"My Lord, I find that, after deducting working expenses and paying off interest, the major and minor works of irrigation yield an annual income of more than one crore of rupees, and for next year, Rs. 1,36,19,000 has been budgeted. It is a fact that many of the rivers in India are being gradually silted up. If a provision be made every year for dredging out the rivers, I think it would not only facilitate communications and trade, but it would also help the people to have pure drinking water and would contribute towards the improvement of the sanitary condition of the neighbouring villages.

"My Lord, in conclusion I associate myself with the speakers who have preceded me in expressing our deep gratitude to Your Excellency for the bold stand which Your Excellency made in solving the South African question. I am sure that if Your Excellency had not taken deep interest in the matter, the question would not have been settled so satisfactorily."

The Hon'ble Sardar DALJIT SINGH:—"My Lord, it is well known in the Hindu mythology that whenever one by noble deeds, *Tapas* and meditation, is on the threshold of the highest attainment, the gods, sometimes Indra himself, come in with a thousand and one devices to test his intrinsic worth and the earnestness of his purpose. In the same way the Hon'ble the Finance Member has been lately passing through a similar kind of trial set by Indra and Vayu, the gods of rain and wind, before he has ascended to the place from where plenty and prosperity are announced. The failure of the monsoon in the United Provinces or the irregular distribution of winter rainfall was not due to the sins committed in a previous existence, but the gods found 'that' in him and hence the trial. Our new *Kuvera* has ascended and plenty and prosperity are announced.

"Under the circumstances the surplus shown in the budget is really satisfactory. I wish to congratulate the Hon'ble the Finance Member for the lucid budget statement and his administration of our finances; which, in spite of failure of crops, are as satisfactory as when the year began.

"After the unfortunate non-fulfilment of the Meteorological predictions, came the series of disastrous bank failures. The crisis has been tremendous and widespread, my province being the worst sufferer. It is a pity that the Secretary of State could not see his way to agree with the Government of India in the latter's most benevolent recommendation that the Government interest-free balances with the Presidency Banks be increased with a view to give a relief to sound and solvent banks from the extraordinary rush upon them caused by mere scare and losing confidence in banking institutions.

"My Lord, it is a truism to say that India is pre-eminently an agricultural country, and the cultivator is the backbone of society. While it must be acknowledged that the Government has done a good deal to equalise the assessments all over the land, to give fixity of tenure to the tenant, to control the increase of the rent by the landlord, and so on, the cultivator, all the same, deserves more benevolent attention of the Government in the way of affording substantial relief and bringing the land tax into line with other taxes. Without going into the details of the question on this occasion, I feel inclined to observe that the Government which so magnanimously sacrificed an enormous revenue from the opium to satisfy the British sentiment of helping a foreign nation towards moral and material improvement, will, there is every hope, reconsider the whole land revenue policy to better the position of its great agricultural population which for generations has lived in unenviable circumstances, all the same being most industrious, peace-loving and loyal. All other reforms may wait till the peasant is assured of his bread and is in a position to look hopefully forward when the rains fail.

"My Lord, it is a true complaint that, while the cultivator toils, it is others that enjoy the benefit. For instance, take the recurring grants for education and sanitation to be adjusted through land revenue. The Government proposes to grant 15 lakhs under this head. I should like to know how much of this sum will go direct to the benefit of the poor peasant. When

Railway, Post Office and other revenue-paying services pay well, certain concessions are allowed to that portion of the public which has assisted in bringing about the surplus. But if a larger area has been brought under the plough and consequently more money put in the public treasury, no fresh concession or facility is offered to the cultivator. On the other hand, it is other classes of the population that take away the lion's share of the benefits derived from the farm.

"It is a matter of great gratification that the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the uplifting of what are generally styled the Depressed classes and the reclaiming of the criminal tribes. It is hoped that Government's intercession will incite public spirit, and it will soon be relieved of this duty.

"My Lord, unfortunately frontier raids and increase in criminal offences have been disquieting features of late. It is, however, satisfactory to note that negotiations with regard to trans-frontier raids already concluded with the Amir and other requisite measures will bring in peace and safety again.

"I may also mention of Your Excellency's sincere solicitude and earnest desire on behalf of Indians in South Africa. In summer last, when the atmosphere was so thick with agitation on this point, your attempt at bringing about a better understanding between the Home authorities and the Union Government worked like oil on troubled waters. Your Excellency's announcement in this Council has strengthened our faith in British justice and your helping the cause of the vast millions entrusted to your care.

"My Lord, this is the second session of the Council which has held its sittings in the Imperial city that has always been, and sooner or later was bound to be the capital of the Indian Empire. From time immemorial it has been the cradle of Emperors and the seat of Empires. The British came from across the seas and raised Calcutta to a great city, but Delhi refused to remain in the background and retained its hold on the minds of our rulers. In fact it has always been the ceremonial capital of India. Lord Lawrence was the first to think of moving the seat of the Government to Delhi, but it seems as if the fates waited simply to make amends for the injustice done to the eternal city and see her lost crown placed on her brow by the auspicious hands of our beloved Emperor. We can see the new influences at work everywhere about us in social gatherings and at Government House, where Indians and Europeans gather together as friends and fellow-workers. Only the other day at the Higher Chiefs' College Conference no fewer than 32 ruling princes assembled here to talk together the question of the higher education of their sons. My Lord, it is hardly necessary for me to say that Delhi is famous for its architectural and decorative glories. Here stands the great solitary tower which has no rival in the world, here we see a single marble arch, *Mian-i-dalai* that cost the Emperor Shahajahan not less than half a crore. Here we are told by the historians was the Peacock throne of the great Moghul worth more than three crores. My Lord, I fully realise that neither these are the days nor the intention of the Government to lavish money to please the eye alone, but I would urge that it will bring no credit to the country if it could not provide the Empire with a capital worthy of its greatness. I would impress the Government that it is most desirable that the new capital should be built worthy of the place, so rich in history and monumental structure, and the greatness and importance of the Indian Empire. I believe that in view of the Imperial interests adverse criticism of an interested few will have no weight with the Government and that the new capital and its surroundings will rise in such magnificence and beauty as may be in consonance with the grandeur of the mighty Empire."

The Hon'ble Raja Sajid Ahu Jafar of Pirpur:—"My Lord, the Budget of the Hon'ble the Finance Member, though it may not be a 'prosperity' one, and though there are no liberal non-recurring grants to the Provinces (besides Burma), yet these omissions are only due to forces of nature. The lucidity and the ability of the Hon'ble the Finance Member leave nothing to be desired, and the Budget in this respect is a model one.

"*United Provinces Claims.*

"Unfortunately the defective rains in certain parts of the Punjab and the United Provinces have caused a partial famine. Considering the general balance, after deducting the expenses, it remains nearly the same as was expected. The Hon'ble the Finance Member may be congratulated on this success. I think the Government of India should have been more liberal to the United Provinces. But as the question has been lately discussed in full, I want only to refer to it here in brief.

"*Exports and Imports.*

"A very remarkable feature in the figures of last year is the decrease of exports of rice, wheat, and barley to the extent of ten and half crores of rupees. Had it not been due to bad crops and the higher price of grain, I have little doubt that my fellow-countrymen would have welcomed this result. It would have shown that more grain was being consumed in the country. Even now, from the financial point of view, we feel the gratification that the decrease in exports is counterbalanced by a greater increase in cotton and jute to the extent of seventeen crores. Thus the loss of seven crores incurred by India, due to the stoppage of the opium trade to China, has also been speedily made up. Nothing can better show the importance of agriculture for the development of this country. It is solely due to this vast industry that heavy losses caused by unforeseen events are replaced soon by turning to other cultivations, such as jute and cotton. As to the increase in imports, the chief item is piece-goods amounting to five crores of rupees during last year. In a way it is due to improved resources of the people, but I am afraid that it is principally due to an increasing desire of most of the middle and lower middle classes for costly and showy dresses, chiefly on occasions of marriages, etc.

"*Post, Telegraph and Railway.*

"Coming to the chief departments under the direct supervision of the Government of India, *viz.*, the Railways, the administration of posts and telegraph, it is noteworthy that my community is not sufficiently represented in these important departments. Without desiring that the proper patronage given to other important communities be unduly curtailed, I think I am justified in asking the Government of India to give to the Musalmans a due share in these departments; and the attention of the Railway Board be directed towards this. In this connection I may also say that the treatment of the third class passengers has not improved to any appreciable extent, and the rolling-stock is still insufficient, and thefts are widely committed. Also the railway servants, particularly young men, do not behave to the poorer and sometimes even to the well-to-do travellers in the manner in which they ought to do. The department should keep them in order and warn them not to behave to the public with rudeness.

"*Famine Relief.*

"The Hon'ble the Finance Member, while discussing the question of Famine Relief, has pointed out that nearly 75 lakhs of rupees every good year are spent on expenses that insure against famine. They are spent on protective irrigation work. In this connection, I may again be permitted to point to one of the best and the cheapest, and a just protective measure against famine, *viz.*, the encouraging of the construction of masonry wells, which was lately suggested to the Government by the united voice of the *Zemindar* members and other non-official members, and which had had a strong official support before the debate took place in January last. Even now I trust it is not too late, and the Government may be pleased to treat such wells as part of the exclusive property of the constructors and the fruits of this improvement may not be taxed. This would in itself be a great incentive to the construction of such wells.

"*The Economic Condition of Agriculturists and the Usury Laws.*

"While dealing with protective measures against famine, the mind naturally turns towards the economic condition of the agriculturists. We are all grateful to the Government for the various measures of relief which it has passed from time to time for the agriculturists in some provinces. However, such temporary reliefs are not adequate to the needs of large rural populations of India, and do not at all touch the labourers and the small traders. The laws passed since 1855 allowing unrestricted usury must also be considered. People now are losing patience against the system which has proved very disadvantageous to the vast majority of the people.

"*The Sarda Canal Project.*

"The British Indian Association of the Oudh *Talukdars*, since 1912, has become very keen on a question of irrigation. They forwarded a representation to the Government detailing their needs and views. On the 18th September 1912, in reply to a question of my Hon'ble friend the Raja of Mahmudabad, the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle said that the matter would be considered by the Government. In January last the British Indian Association specially referred to this project in the address which they submitted to Your Excellency. I trust that the question will soon receive the full and favourable consideration of the Government of India, as this canal would serve both as an insurance against famine and also as a means of improving the fertility of a large tract of soil in the provinces of Agra and Oudh.

"*Education.*

"The Hon'ble the Finance Member has pointed out that the direct expense on education in the current year exceed by over three crores of rupees, compared with 1910–1911. This is a very satisfactory increase, but it would be interesting to know whether the general increase in the educational budget has helped the education of the land-owning classes in proportion to their contribution to the revenues of the country. It is also very doubtful whether the Mahommedans derive as much benefit as their numbers and requirements deserve. My community has a vast population of illiterates and so I trust that the Musalmans with the help and encouragement of the Government will soon take up the question of primary and secondary education of their masses. The historical letter of the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, issued on behalf of the Government of India, should be given effect to in every province by means of encouraging local and communal efforts and by liberal and judicious grants to the struggling schools of the Musalmans.

"*Encouragement of Vernaculars.*

"Dealing with education, I may suggest that out of such a large educational budget a sum of rupees one lakh per annum might be distributed amongst the various provinces to encourage important vernaculars. I think a few hundred rupees are paid as rewards to authors in the Punjab, and practically nothing is given in the United Provinces. The Madras Government, so far as I learn, has been pleased to create a lectureship for Urdu literature on the model of the Tagore Law Lectureship of Calcutta. A comparatively small expenditure could help struggling authors and men of letters and a body of useful and loyal writers might be brought into prominence. The present bonus of Rs. 100 per year to *Shamsul Ulamas* and *Mahamahopadhyas* is by no means sufficient to encourage learning.

"*The New Capital.*

"Looking at the Budget, I find a noteworthy item concerning the expenses for the new Imperial Capital. My Lord, considering the importance and the ever-abiding benefits of this

change of capital, the expenses are justifiable and quite necessary. I think, Delhi, with its glorious memories, is a more suitable place than the previous capital and is more centrally situated. I trust the new capital, when it is built, will be a fitting one and worthy of the British rule in India. It is sure to promote great facilities for the administration and to secure greater facilities and benefit to the people."

The Hon'ble Raja KUSHAL PAL SINGH :—"I beg to tender my respectful congratulations to the Hon'ble the Finance Member on the remarkable lucidity which characterises the Financial Statement presented this year. The Hon'ble Member's task has by no means been an easy one, in view of the appearance of famine conditions in parts of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Rajputana, due to the partial failure of the rains, and the disturbance of commercial conditions arising from the banking crisis. In spite of these unfavourable circumstances, he has contrived to show in the budget for 1914-15 a clear surplus of 1,280,000 pounds, without imposing any additional burden on the people. Our warmest thanks are due to him for his very able and judicious disposition of the finances. He says that he felt it desirable at the outset of his term of office to take the Council into full confidence touching the capital expenditure and other matters of financial policy, outside the budget proper. I repeat that the Hon'ble the Finance Member deserves our hearty thanks for this friendly attitude. It is above all things desirable that the maximum of information should be placed at the disposal of the non-official members, who are the chosen representatives of the people.

"On behalf of the constituency which I have the honour to represent on this Council, I beg to tender my most grateful thanks to the Government of India for the special recurring grant of six lakhs for the remission of a number of miscellaneous contributions which local authorities at present pay to Local Governments as a return for services rendered by the regular provincial establishments.

"An increase of Rs. 38,30,000 is expected in the excise revenue next year. The policy of Government, it is true, is to increase the price of intoxicants for the consumer, so that a smaller quantity of them may be purchased. But in practice this policy has proved illusory, as an insufficient check on consumption. It is therefore necessary that the number of retail shops should also be reduced; and that they should not be located in crowded thoroughfares, and other places of public resort.

"There has been much hue and cry raised by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce and by a section of the Calcutta papers about the probable expenditure on the building of New Delhi. A yearly outlay of Rs 75 lakhs on the construction of the New Capital of British India is not a drain that would disorganize Indian finance, or impoverish the ordinary tax-payer. In the historic Durbar of 1911, His Imperial Majesty proclaimed Delhi to be for ever the Capital of the Indian Empire. The speeches made by the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council, on the budget debate in 1912, clearly showed that the change of capital met with universal approval. The New Capital which has to be built should be worthy of the Indian Empire, and no money should be grudged for this purpose. But the Finance Member has said enough to reassure all critics that the progress of the work would not be unduly hastened, but that it will be steady, and all considerations about cost will be fully taken up in the light of the annual financial position of the country.

"We are also grateful to the Government of India for the recurring grant of £60,000 for education and for £40,000 for sanitation. It would have been a great satisfaction if the Government could have seen their way to make a similar grant for Agriculture. Cultivation is the main support of the rural population, which constitutes 72 per cent. of the total population of India. Agriculture supplies the major part of the income of the Government in the form of revenue. Agriculture, being the premier industry of India, anything that affects its wellbeing, vitally affects the welfare of the country. It therefore seems most desirable that money should be granted to local Governments, for enlarging the number of demonstration plots, so that new and improved kinds of crops may be brought to the notice of actual cultivators. The value of good seeds is fully appreciated by the cultivators. The Department of Agriculture can supply only a fractional portion of the seeds required by them. The available seed is for the most part sold in advance. The Department of Agriculture needs more demonstration farms to enable it to produce the seed required. Local seed farms are also necessary to discover the varieties best suited to each locality. Money should be found for encouraging the Co-operative Credit Societies to erect seed stores. Handsome contributions towards shows of agricultural stock and produce, the payment of premiums to the owners of stud bulls and to selected growers and distributors of improved seed, should be given. The needs of agriculture are as urgent as those of education and sanitation. Money devoted to agriculture will be money well invested.

"More money ought to have been granted for expenditure on famine relief. India is essentially an agricultural country,—and agriculture depends on plough cattle. It will not be an easy thing for cultivators to replace the cattle that die off. The grant for famine relief should be increased by several lakhs of rupees, in order that more extensive concessions for the carriage of fodder might be made.

"The question of the export of bones deserves serious consideration. The trade in the export of bones from this country is of comparatively recent growth, and has been possible only since railway communication has extended more generally over the whole country. It is a trade which in the interests of agriculture should be discouraged, as it is depriving the soil of India of a valuable kind of manure. The trade might be checked by a refusal to grant low rates of railway freight, or by the imposition of a heavy export duty. Either step would be a move in the right direction. I cannot say if it would be possible to expressly forbid the export of bones; but something analogous is already being done,—I refer to the existing prohibition of the export a

these, on the ground that, otherwise, India would in time lose all her beautiful birds of plumage, much more desirable is it to check the export of bones, and so save the soil of the country from being gradually deprived of what should, in the natural order of things, go back to it.

"In the year 1884–85 the quantity of bones exported from India amounted to 18,000 tons, and in the year 1911–12, it rose to 88,863 tons. The latter figure will show what a huge drain the export of bones is upon the agricultural resources of the country. I would humbly request the Government to impose an export duty of eight annas per maund on consignments of bones. For certain irrigated crops it has been experimentally shown that the action of bones dissolved by sulphuric acid, has been quick and powerful; but the cost of imported acid makes the price of dissolved bones almost prohibitive. If the Government be pleased to subsidise the manufacture of sulphuric acid in this country, or encourage it in some other way, the gain to the agriculture of the country will be immense.

"The rapid development of the sugar industry in the island of Formosa although a matter of interest to sugar producers all the world over, has special significance for producers in this country. As Government is doubtless aware this sugar is now replacing in the Japanese market the Java and the Australian sugars refined in Hongkong. Its production is being promoted by various forms of State subsidies; and there is little doubt that after the Japanese market has been satisfied, producers in Formosa will turn their attention to the capture of outside markets, among which India is not likely to be overlooked.

"I beg to move the Government to make inquiries whether Formosa sugars are really subsidised.

"The late lamented Mr. R. C. Dutt rightly observed that there is no reason or justice in assessing the land for schools. But if the cess for education is retained, I would strongly urge upon the Government the justice of exempting the sons of agriculturists from payment of fees in primary schools. In my humble opinion the fairness of taxing agriculturists, both directly and indirectly, for the instruction which is given to their children, is open to serious doubt. Recent inquiries show that in the United Provinces 78 per cent. of the lands of the cultivators are under mortgage, and that three-quarters of the *ryots* owe more than a year's rent. Considering the extent of indebtedness of the agriculturists, I strongly hope that the Government will be graciously pleased to extend to them as a class the benefits of free primary education.

"I should like to take this opportunity of expressing our deep sense of gratitude to the Government of India for the active sympathy which they have shown to our fellow-countrymen in South Africa.

"One University cannot possibly meet the needs of our Provinces. One teaching and residential University should be located at Agra. In the City of Agra we have already many of the materials for a University, besides the hospitals, which should make the nucleus of a magnificent Medical Faculty. We have, unlike any other city in the United Provinces, three Colleges, two of which have got a very large number of scholars on their rolls. As far back as the time of Sultan Sikandar Lodi, Agra was the chief seat of learning. It was the capital of the greatest Moghul Emperor, and attracted savants from all parts of the world. It is sincerely hoped that the long-lost position as the great seat of learning will be restored to Agra at no distant date.

"We have ceased to sell opium for export to China. This source of revenue has disappeared. I submit that the whole cost of the awakening of the national conscience in England, to the iniquity of the opium traffic with China, should not be thrown upon India. We claim financial help from the Imperial Exchequer.

"Although the revenue assessed upon each *mahal* is ordinarily 50 per cent of the assets yet wherever the Settlement officer thinks that the recorded cash rental is inadequate or fraudulent, he discards the recorded cash rental and substitutes what in his opinion the proper rental should be. Whether the recorded cash rental is inadequate or fraudulent is a question of fact. So far as my experience goes such questions are not determined by the Settlement officers in a judicial spirit and the result is that the operation of the half assets rule is evaded in many cases. I am strongly of opinion that when a Settlement officer decides that the recorded cash rental is inadequate or fraudulent, the aggrieved party should have a right of appeal to the High Court. It is not proper that an impression should be created that the Government seeks to uphold arbitrary acts of Settlement officers by stopping all appeals to Courts of Justice. Should there be an objection on the ground of the length of time which the disposal of appeals to the High Court involves, the Government might be pleased to appoint special judicial officers to dispose of such appeals. The Government of India should recognise the principle that in the determination of such questions of fact, it is undesirable to bar the jurisdiction of Civil Courts altogether. I fully admit that Settlement and Revenue officers endeavour to perform their difficult and onerous duties as justly and conscientiously as judicial officers. But it will appear from a moment's reflection that in such matters the Settlement officer and the Revenue officer are virtually a party, and it cannot meet the ends of justice if they are made final judges in these matters.

"When our benign Government devotes an immense amount of care to the conservation and preservation of the ancient monuments of India and grudges no expense in preventing them from falling into ruin, spending large sums of money in throwing light upon ancient arts and sciences, which have remained buried in oblivion for so many centuries, it is not too much to expect that the Government may be pleased to make suitable provision for the regular and systematic study of the *Ayurvedic* and *Yunani* systems of medicines. I am sure that our just and benign Government will not let the healing art of the land die out for want of encouragement and that Hindu and Muhammadan medical science will receive that attention which it deserves. Indian Medical Science has reached its highest standard of excellence in Materia Medica, Therapeutics and

Hygiene, and may well be proud of its symptomatology, diagnosis, and prognosis. No other system boasts of such an extensive and highly developed Materia Medica as the *Ayurvedic* system, from which the European system might, with advantage, borrow many useful drugs. Consequently, Indian Medical Science deserves preservation."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Council will now adjourn till half past two. I should be grateful if Hon'ble Members will return punctually at that hour, as it is proposed to take a photograph and I hope that all the Members of my Council will be present."

The Council then adjourned for lunch

On re-assembly a photograph was taken, and after that the debate was resumed.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMA RAYANINGAR:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer's illuminative exposition of the financial position of the Government has greatly narrowed the scope of effective criticism. He has assured us that there is no intention on the part of Government to set aside the recommendations of the Nicholson Committee, and that if their influence upon the budgeted Military Expenditure is absent, it is because certain adventitious circumstances have prevented the formulation of a scheme by Government so far. We earnestly hope to see a Resolution on the subject before long.

"My Lord, some pronouncement was expected from the Hon'ble Finance Minister regarding two other inquiries,—the inquiry into Indian Marine Expenditure by the Sinde Committee and Mr. K. L. Datta's investigation of the whole subject of prices. Mr. Datta's report has now been before Government nearly a year, and nothing is known yet if it will lead to any practical results. The matter is urgent, and some decision is necessary.

"My Lord, a representative of Madras naturally scans the programme of Capital Expenditure in the Financial Statement for his interest in three schemes connected with the Presidency,—the Cauvery Project, the Vizagapatam Harbour and railway connection between Bellarpur and Warangal for shortening the railway distance between the New Imperial Capital and Madras. But barring general information about the Cauvery Reservoir, that it awaits settlement, there is no reference which might even hold out hopes of early commencement. Possibly this Government has not before it any complete scheme relating to the Harbour; but the urgency of the improvement should induce it to hasten the preparation of a scheme. The connecting railway should also be sanctioned at an early date. In connection with the Cauvery Reservoir, I submit that in negotiating with Mysore due care should be taken to safeguard the interests of the Tanjore *ryot* who is likely to be affected by the proposed Kannambadi project.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has referred with satisfaction to the substantial increase during this year (about 40 lakhs) in the excise revenue of Madras. Excise is an expanding source of revenue in Madras, but our regret is that the whole of this revenue has not been provincialised as in Assam, Bengal and Bombay. Under existing arrangements the local Government gets only 50 per cent., but we badly want the balance for our local needs. The resources of the rural bodies are wholly insufficient for the work entrusted to them. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, with his large personal experience, will be able to testify to the extremely unsatisfactory condition of communications in the rural areas of the Presidency. Improvement of communications is the great need there, but unless the income of local bodies is reinforced by liberal subventions from the provincial funds nothing appreciable can be effected in this direction. But the Provincial Government have not much to spare. In their difficulty they are forced to adopt the policy of inducing District Boards to increase the rate of the cess upon land. In reply to my question on the subject, this Government was pleased to state that without definite information from Madras they could not say if the proposed increase in land cess was in conformity with the policy of Government. But it is a matter of common knowledge in the Presidency that District Boards have been addressed by the Local Governments, with a view to secure an increased rate of cess for the improvement of communications in rural areas. Agitation has been going on over this. If more precise information were wanted, the following extract from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's statement in the Madras Legislative Council on 14th March current would supply it:

'There are three District Boards which levy the land cess at a rate in excess of one anna in the rupee, *viz.*, the Nilgiris, Malabar and South Canara. The Nilgiris District Board already receives special subventions from Provincial Funds, and we do not propose to make any further increase in that case. To Malabar and South Canara, however, we intend to give an additional grant equal in each case to the amount which those Boards realise on that portion of the cess which is in excess of the one-anna rate. We do this on the ground that it is desirable to give special encouragement to Local Boards which show an earnest desire for the improvement of those branches of administration which are entrusted to them by imposing additional taxation upon themselves. This is the sound principle which underlies the system of grants-in-aid. It may be objected that other Local Boards are unable in the present state of the law to raise their rate of taxation. I am sure, however, that, if Local Boards desire it, the Government will be prepared to give every facility for the amendment of the Act, and they will then be able to obtain this increased rate of grant from Provincial revenues.'

"This authoritative statement does not leave any doubt about the policy of the Local Government. It is equally certain that that policy is not in conformity with the land revenue policy of this Government as laid down in their Resolution of 1902. The only satisfactory way out of the difficulty is to provincialise in Madras the whole of the excise revenue on the express understanding that the additional moiety would be earmarked for improvement of rural communication. It is unnecessary to refer to the Imperial subvention of £100,000 for improvement

of communications in Burma in our support. Our case is sufficiently strong on the merits to commend our appeal to the sympathetic and favourable consideration of this Government.

"My Lord, rural improvement reminds one of the needs of agricultural improvement. As my friends the Hon'ble Sirdar Daljit Singh and Rajah Kushal Pal Singh have rightly remarked agriculturists form the majority of the people of India. They are the back-bone of the nation. They toil for the upkeep of the national finance, yet reforms to improve their lot are kept in the back ground, adequate amounts are not allotted for the improvement of agriculture. The urgent reforms for the improvement of agriculture may be divided, for our present purposes, into four groups,—rural education in agriculture, manufacture of cheap manure, cattle-breeding and agricultural loans at a lower rate of interest than the present rate of 6½ per cent. Now, in the matter of rural education, I note with pleasure in the quinquennial review just published some progress has been made, but we have to go a long way yet before that education will have any appreciable effect upon the agriculture of the country. Besides, Madras has a special grievance in this matter. Nothing appears to have been done there during the quinquennium ending with 1912. In my humble opinion a comprehensive scheme of agricultural education is necessary, and for the sake of economy, agriculture may be advantageously included in the general lower primary standard. But mere knowledge of improved cultivation will not be of much help to the agriculturist unless a decent supply of manure is ensured. But here is the greatest difficulty. The Indian *ryot* generally depends on cattle dung for his manure. Cheap artificial manure is not available in the country to any appreciable extent. I think Government might profitably do the necessary pioneer work in this line, mining for minerals of manurial value, the manufacture of bone meal and sulphuric acid, charcoal distillation, etc., may well be attempted. This sort of State initiative in industry has proved very successful and stimulating in Madras. We owe the prosperous aluminium industry and chrome tanning of Madras to State initiative. The Madras Government started and worked the factories before they were made over to private companies. Much can in the same way be done by Government to popularise the manufacture of manure. Then there is the important question of cattle breeding. In the latest Parliamentary Blue Book on India it is admitted that 'there has been a decline in the cattle-breeding industry'. This has been partially due to decrease in the available grazing. Indiscriminate cow slaughter again has reduced the number of cattle. The result is two-fold. There is deterioration in quality and number of cattle, and the prices of plough-cattle have gone up rapidly all over India. And this must injuriously affect agriculture. Greater attention must therefore be paid to cattle-breeding, and it would facilitate progress if rural efforts in this direction can be organised on a co-operative basis. With the example of Sir Horace Plunkett of Ireland before us, we could attempt something great in this line. Government undertook a cattle survey some time ago, but we do not know how it has ended. Unless the results are published we cannot offer any detailed practical suggestions on the subject. Greater energy and greater zeal in the improvement of cattle is desirable. Efforts in these directions must be supplemented by encouragement to agriculturists to execute improvements on their lands by reducing the interest on *takkavi* loans to the lowest possible rate. I make this suggestion notwithstanding the Government of India Resolution No. 8-204-16 of 30th November 1905 for the sound reason that a loan at 6½ per cent would not be applied to improvements which yield only a return of 5 or even 6 per cent. And as the average profits are never large, the present higher rate does not offer sufficient incentive to the agriculturist to undertake improvements. In the result the progress of agriculture will be hampered. I hope, My Lord, these humble suggestions will engage the sympathetic attention of Government. And in this connection the whole subject of Indian pauperism should, for its bearing upon the question of labour supply, be thoroughly investigated. Agricultural labour is everywhere becoming scarce, and yet we find from the last Census return that in India beggars, vagrants etc., who for a the bulk of the unproductive classes, number over 33 lakhs. Of these the actual workers number about 20 lakhs. The figures for beggars and vagrants are not separately given, but that they form a large proportion of the total may be assumed. That the majority of the actual workers are able-bodied may also be assumed. Their impressment into the service of society would be a great step forward, and would provide a partial solution of the present labour difficulty.

"My Lord, this question of administrative treatment of pauperism leads to the further subject of provision for the impotent poor, and on this point is it not desirable that some scheme of relief on the English model should be prepared as early as convenient? In my humble opinion, such relief is a proper charge upon the resources of the local bodies, and with a view to strengthen them for this special purpose, the imposition of a special tax upon all sections wealthier people may be usefully considered.

"My Lord, with the transfer of the Capital to a more central place like Delhi, which ensures closer touch between this Government and the great body of Secretary Chiefs, begins a new chapter in British Indian History. With the memories of empires all round, the British Ruler must imbibe here a truly Imperial spirit, and shake off the commercial dust which has grown up imperceptibly but surely round British Indian Rule at a commercial town like Calcutta. We feel sure New Delhi, worthy of the Empire, will rear its head soon, the source of a fresh architectural impulse to the people. We only hope, My Lord, Indian materials and Indian labour will be freely used in the construction. Opportunity should also be taken to give a new direction to the co-operative movement by organising labour on a co-operative basis. In Madras in the Salt Depart ment the formation of co-operative association of labourers has been attended with promising results. But the New Capital affords the grandest opportunity for giving the movement a definite and permanent shape. I beg also to suggest that the inauguration of New Delhi should be associated with a reform for which India has been crying long, and a Military College for

Indian officers for training preliminary to admission into the commissioned rank of the Army should be one of its first important buildings. This institution may for the present form a part of the proposed Chiefs' College, which, thanks to the liberal policy of Government, will be open, not only to the Chiefs, but to all the members of Indian aristocracy. The step will popularise Delhi as nothing else will, and promote loyalty to the British Throne.

"My Lord, I cordially join my friends here in expressing on behalf of the Madras *Zamindars* and landholders our heartfelt gratitude to Your Excellency for your kind and successful intercession with both the Imperial Government and the Union Government for justice to the Indian settler in South Africa.

"I hope, My Lord, I fervently hope that Your Lordship's noble example in acting to the impulse of generosity towards the oppressed, is followed by my countrymen. May they make an attempt, a grand attempt, to remove the social disabilities of their depressed brethren in the country."

The Hon'ble Mr. MAHOMED SUBAN DAUD—"My Lord, the Hon'ble the Finance Member has received congratulations from everybody who has spoken in this Chamber and by this time I fear a feeling of satiety has grown up, but so that my silence may not be construed as a want of appreciation, I endorse those remarks. Multifarious suggestions have been made and I should not add any more to these suggestions, but should wait till next year just to see how many of these suggestions have been adopted by the Hon'ble the Finance Member. We have had sufficient experience of his iron grip on the purse he holds in the discussions on the resolutions which were before the Council during the last few sittings. I should like, My Lord, to refer to one or two matters which have been referred to by some of the speakers. Education and Sanitation occupy a prominent place in the policy of Your Excellency's Government; they have occupied a good deal of the attention of this Council during these last few sittings by reason of the resolutions which were moved and they have been referred to by several Hon'ble speakers this morning. The importance of these two subjects cannot be over-estimated. Let it not be understood, that I am against advancing these two, Sanitation and Education, but I must say that I cannot endorse the remarks of the Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali when he said 'never put off till to-morrow, what you can do to-day.' That is a good old maxim when applied to actions, but it is not desirable that it should be applied to the spending of money. We must not lose sight of the fact that in asking for sanitation we are asking for the introduction of a method which is foreign to oriental civilisation. The contact of England with India really means the meeting of two opposite civilisations. What was known as the cause of disease in old days is not the cause of disease in public opinion now. We have amongst us the most powerful democratic microbe that makes no difference between the peasant and prince and which uses its own victim as its carrier. So this being the state of things, the real question that comes up for serious consideration is which is to have precedence, Education or Sanitation? My Lord, I am not referring to high education, but to that type of education which would be of value for furthering the cause of Sanitation amongst the masses. In old days some philosophers were troubled with the question whether the seed came first or the tree. This is the form of question that arises now as to whether Education should have precedence or whether Sanitation should come first and Education afterwards. Sanitation, for the sake of causing relief in times of epidemic, stands on a different footing from sanitation by which is meant a system that will secure longevity of life and protect life from destruction by disease. Of course, sanitary relief measures are always welcome and should not be postponed for a single day if that can be helped, but the introducing of sanitary reform in the country, I submit, should not be undertaken unless the people are as it were, inoculated under the principle which underlies the modern system of sanitation. Some of the speakers, My Lord, have referred to the opium question. This opium question seems to have been prominently before the public mind as will be seen from the references to the importance of the question by several Hon'ble Members here. The way in which the Indian public view the question is if England agrees to put down the system which was a source of income to India on the ground of moral sentiment, and if it is condemned as it is demoralising to the people, how is it that the consumption of opium is not interdicted in India? If it is defended on the ground that that use of opium here is a very different thing from introducing it into another place, then the question presents itself to the Indian mind, how is it that foreign liquors are allowed to be imported into this country? What is immoral in the one case, ought to be immoral in the other. The difference between preaching and practising is one which has never been appreciated, and the Indian is not to blame if he does not appreciate it now. Another matter to which reference has been made is the New Capital. My Lord, I was at least one of those who thought that the question had been settled, but it has been referred to by three or four Hon'ble Members in the Council and from the remarks that have been made, and especially remarks regarding the advantages of removing the Capital here, it seems that these references have been made with reference to certain criticisms which one hears outside this Council Chamber and which I am sorry to see have been lingering to this day.

"The function which was performed by His Majesty, when he was here, was not laying the foundation of a city which would contain a Viceregal residence and some other buildings necessary for carrying on the work of administration. Most people looked upon it as laying the foundation of an empire; and where could the foundation of an empire—a foundation which would help the people to realise fully in their lives the conception of an empire—I say, where could the foundation of an empire be laid but in Delhi, where noble Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India, where Edward VII, in proclaiming his coronation, promised that he would carry out the policy of his mother, the first Empress of India? Since the days of that ceremony, the conception of an empire has been felt. Parts of this vast empire, whose interests

had been neglected in the past, have received attention, the needs and wants of certain other parts have been attended to. So really the broad foundation of an empire, which rises above all parochial, commercial or communal interests, has been not only laid, but has been felt by the people. And if there was anything wanting to develop that conception in the Indian mind, it was done by this Government. We shall ever remain thankful, India shall ever remain thankful, to Your Excellency for your noble, kind, and statesmanlike services in connection with the South African question. We have before us now a broad conception of an empire, an immense empire, in which India occupies a conspicuous and prominent place, and I do sincerely hope that conception will be strengthened and widened and that its basis and foundation will extend over the whole British Empire over which the sun never sets.

"There are many other matters, but I do not think I should take up more of the Council's time, as the rules make one's articulate existence here short, and I have already taken up sufficient time."

The Hon'ble Rai SRI RAM BAHADUR:—"My Lord, before taking up topics connected with the general discussion on the budget, I beg to join the speakers who have preceded me in expressing to Your Excellency the deep sense of gratitude of the people of India for what Your Excellency has done to get the disabilities removed under which our countrymen in South Africa have been labouring so long. Your Excellency's firm protest against and strong representations on the unfair and unjust treatment of Indians by the Government and the people of that country, led to the appointment by the Union Government of a Commission to make enquiries into their grievances; and it is satisfactory to learn that the Commission have made recommendations favourable to our countrymen. Of these recommendations, I would mention two which seem to me of great importance, viz., repeal of £3 license tax and recognition of marriages celebrated in accordance with the rites of Hindu and Muhammadan religion. We hope that the Union Parliament will lose no time in giving legislative sanction to these and other recommendations of the Commission. Our countrymen are indebted to Your Excellency for these beneficial results which are the outcome of the deep and sympathetic interest taken by Your Excellency in handling this difficult question, and the firm attitude adopted by Your Excellency in the negotiations with the Government of South Africa.

"My Lord, with Your Excellency's permission, I shall now proceed to make a few remarks on the budget for the year which is about to begin. The year that is drawing to a close has not proved to be one of prosperity and of plenty like its three immediate predecessors. Several adverse circumstances have given to it the characteristics of a lean year. Famine has made its appearance in a great part of the United Provinces; it has already affected and will affect in future Land Revenue and necessitate an increase in direct and indirect expenditure for mitigation of its severity. Bank failures have affected trade of the country. Revenue arising from opium trade with China, which used to be a very important factor in swelling the surpluses of the by-gone years, has disappeared altogether. Receipts from Railways have not shown progressive increase like the past. And the money market, specially in London, has not been in as satisfactory condition as it used to be. The Hon'ble Finance Member is to be congratulated that in the face of these adverse conditions, he has framed his first budget so carefully and cautiously that provisions have been made in it for all the items of expenditure. The framing of a satisfactory budget under the state of things above described was not an easy task; the Hon'ble Finance Member deserves great credit for having accomplished that object. We are obliged to him for the detailed and lucid statement of the finances of the Empire.

"My Lord, even at the risk of being considered a pessimist, I cannot refrain from saying that the prospects of Indian finance in the near future are anything but cheering, and that timely measures are necessary to improve its condition. A consideration of the large amounts required, in the immediate future, for additional expenditure on the several branches of administration, will show the necessity of such a course.

"I shall take Education first. In order to fully carry out the policy of the Government in respect to Education large sums with yearly increases, are required. Actuated by a sense of duty which deserves all praise, the Government have adopted a course of action to promote Education in all its branches. A special department was created in 1910, and placed under the charge of an official whose measures for promoting education and sanitation have more than justified his selection to this high and responsible office. His Imperial Majesty's gracious pronouncement in the reply to the address of the Calcutta University that the cause of education in India will ever be close to his heart, has given a new and strong impetus to the action of the Government. The now famous Resolution of 21st February 1913, has chalked out the programme which the Government are going to adopt to advance education in this country. Considerable additions have lately been made in both recurring and non-recurring grants to be spent on it. With the year 1910-11 a new epoch has begun in the history of education and sanitation in India. The scale of total expenditure on education both Imperial and Provincial has almost doubled. The tabular statement given below, prepared from the figures given by the Hon'ble Finance Member in his speech delivered on the 2nd of this month, will show the gradual large increments under this head of expenditure since the year 1910-11 :—

	£
1910-11 (Actuals)	1,548,000
1911-12 (Actuals)	2,021,000
1912-13 (Actuals)	2,610,000
1913-14 (Revised)	3,242,000
1914-15 (Budget)	4,000,000

"The people of India are extremely grateful to Your Excellency for the inauguration of this policy of progress and for the action taken to carry out that policy by making annually increasing grants. The educational summary, published in the *Gazette of India* issued on the 14th of this month, gives the total of pupils in institutions of all kinds to be 7,148,669 and the percentage of pupils in those institutions to children of school-going age, 17·0 per cent. But when we look to the enormous population of India under the direct control of the British Government, numbering 244,267,542 souls, and compare our figures with those of other countries and specially of Japan, the irresistible conclusion is that much more is still required to be done in order to reach the level of those countries. Japan in 1910, with a population of little over 52 millions, had 6,479,204 children receiving elementary education. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp in his Quinquennial Report on the Progress of Education in India, issued last month, says:—'It is the desire and hope of the Government of India to see put in the distant future some 91,000 public schools added to the 100,000 which already exist for boys and to double the 4½ millions of pupils who now receive instruction in them.' According to his calculation the approximate annual cost of a primary school is Rs. 375 per annum. The establishment of 91,000 schools, at this rate of cost, would require an additional annual outlay of Rs. 3,41,25,000. This additional sum will be required not in the 'distant future,' for one branch only, viz., Elementary Education. Collegiate, Secondary, Technical and Industrial are other branches which will require additional expenditure of considerable sums in order to maintain their present progress and provide for future needs.

"Sanitation is another item which requires additional expenditure of a growing nature. We are thankful to the Government for the large recurring and non-recurring grants given to improve sanitation in the past three years, and also for the provision made in the budget of the coming year. In this head also the amount has practically doubled since the year 1910–11. But in the large grants made in the past the amount spent on the improvement of sanitation in rural areas which is under the direct control of Government with a population of 221,448,827, has been very small. Practically no settled scheme has yet been adopted in many of the provinces. The improvement of rural sanitation requires greater attention, as it affects the lives and health of by far the greater portion of the population of India who reside chiefly in rural areas. In order to maintain the progress already made in sanitation and to promote it in rural tracts considerable annual outlay both recurring and non-recurring is required in the immediate future.

"I have mentioned in detail the two important heads which require additional expenditure in the near future. Besides these there are other administrative measures and reforms, which cannot be carried out, without a substantial addition to their present scale of expenditure.

"My Lord, Opium and Railways were the two sources of income which contributed mainly towards the big surpluses of the last few years, and placed large sums at the disposal of the Government to enable them to make substantial grants for education and sanitation. Sale of opium to China, and in smaller quantities to other countries, brought to the Indian Exchequer large revenues in past years. The maximum was reached in 1906–10, when it gave more than 11 crores. Then came the diplomatic engagements with China. In pursuance of those engagements the gradual reduction in the quantity of opium exported to China began. In 1912–13 the amount was reduced to about 7½ crores. The last sale to China was in December 1912. Though under the terms of the treaty engagements India was entitled to continue the opium trade—with gradual reduction—till the end of 1917, but on the representations of the Chinese Government it was stopped suddenly at the beginning of 1913. The small trade that is still left is with such countries as the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong and the Dutch East Indies. But this trade is much less remunerative and the income for the year which is drawing to a close is calculated only at 2 crores, 40 lakhs, and for the coming year it is estimated at 2 crores, 60 lakhs.

"As is well known, the abolition of the opium trade with China has been forced upon India by British Parliament in response to the representations of certain philanthropists at Home. In the words of the late Finance Member (Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson) 'the Government of India clearly have had to deal with a situation created for them and for which they were not responsible.' As regards the prospects of rooting out the evil of opium-eating from the Chinese, I beg to quote his words again:—'We cannot conceal from ourselves that China has set herself a task which experience proves to be one of the greatest difficulty—the enforcement of a morality possibly too advanced for popular acceptance.'

"In connection with this subject it is to be noticed that diplomatic engagements have been faithfully observed on the part of India, but as remarked by the Hon'ble Finance Member 'in China on the other hand cultivation still continues, in several of the provinces, and vigorous as the attempts to carry out a prohibitionist policy have no doubt been, there is still a large local demand for opium and a considerable amount of local production.'

"My Lord, I cannot restrain myself from saying that this philanthropy to China has been shown at the expense of India. One country has been obliged to carry out the mandate of the Home Authorities and incur loss of an annual income of several million pounds without getting anything in recompense. As shown above, large additional expenditure is required to satisfy the urgent calls of education, and to promote sanitation in order to improve the health of the people and save their lives from such scourges as plague and cholera which carry off millions of people. The proceeds of sale of opium to China brought large sums to the Indian Exchequer. This source of income has vanished now in obedience to a mandate of the British Parliament. It is submitted that a heavy obligation is cast on the British Exchequer to contribute to the expenditure of India a sum *pro tanto* to the loss caused to her revenues by the abolition of the opium trade with China. My Lord, India is a poor country; she has reached the limits of local

taxation; her wants are increasing day by day; she cannot without great detriment to her educational and material progress bear the loss in her sources of income and specially when such a loss is caused, as her on sentimental grounds urged by a certain section of the British public. Justice and fair play call for a favourable response to India's appeal for financial help from the ruling country.

"My Lord, there is another ground why this appeal for financial help should be responded to by the Home Government. The expenditure on Military Services has been rising for some time past. Taking the year which is about to close and the one which will shortly begin, there are increases in this head of expenditure of £3,73,000 and £4,81,000, respectively. If for some political reasons it is considered advisable to keep the troops in India on the present high numerical scale, the experience gained in past years, by the continued absence of a large portion from here and their employment in foreign countries, leads to the conclusion that this large number is required more for Imperial than for Indian purposes. That such is really the case was the view expressed on behalf of the India Office by their Financial Secretary, in paragraph 2 of a memorandum submitted by him in 1895 before the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the question of expenditure in India. That paragraph runs as follows:—

That India is utilized as a reserve for England in a much truer sense than England is for India, that England not merely claims the services of British regiments for the time stationed in India, but that she frequently uses the Native regiments towards the cost of which she has in no way contributed, that it may, therefore, be reasonably urged that England ought to assist in the maintenance in India of so large a force upon which England does not hesitate to draw.

"My Lord, it is therefore evident that a very strong,—nay I would say—an unanswerable case exists for England's giving pecuniary help to India from the British Exchequer; and it will be an act of justice if England will contribute a fair share towards the maintenance of these troops. India will, in this way, get a substantial relief and the amount so set free will be available for increasing expenditure required for the expansion of education of the masses and improvement of sanitation in urban and rural areas.

"The Indian public had entertained a hope that the deliberations of Field Marshal Lord Nicholson's Committee would result in making suggestions for reductions in Military expenditure. The Report of that Committee has not been made public, so far as we can judge there are not even any signs holding out a hope that any reductions are going to be made in the near future. Instead of reduction there has been an increase during the year which is about to close, and the Budget figures show that there will be a still higher increase in the coming year. The net Military Budget for 1914-1915 has been fixed at 20½ millions, which, in the words of the Hon'ble Finance Member, 'represents an advance of £681,000 upon the net expenditure now anticipated in the current year, and of £853,000 above the standard adopted in framing the Budget last March.' No doubt a portion of this increase is of non-recurring character, but the sum of £55,000 representing the additions in the pay of British Service Officers will be a recurring charge of permanent nature.

"My Lord, it might be said that in the description of the financial condition of India, I have not taken into account the future expansion of railway income which is an important item of assets in the Indian finances, and that Railways in the past few years have given substantial increases which have played an important part in swelling the surpluses. If we could count upon a sure and steady rise in the receipts from Railways, the future outlook of Indian finances would be more satisfactory. But our late and the present Finance Members have, very properly, expressed opinions not of an assuring character. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, in his speech of 1st March last year, said that he 'could not refrain from giving the word of warning.' He went on to say that the Government of India had to pay nearly 4 per cent for the loans taken in London Market, that in the years 1909–1910, 1910–1911, 1911–1912 the returns on capital spent on Railways were 4·48, 4·66 and 4·99 per cent respectively, and in 1912–1913 that return was 5·89 per cent. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has, for the coming year, estimated the net profits from Railways after meeting all charges including interest at £629,000 less than those of the year which is about to end, and has said that 'although the net profits we have derived from Railways in recent years are *par se* imposing, they represent very small margin of profits on the total capital involved, and that margin may be materially affected by trade or climatic circumstances beyond our control.' Proceeding further, he said, 'now that we are free from the vagaries of opium, the net railway receipts form the portion of our Budget which it is most difficult to forecast with exactitude or rely on with certainty.'

"My Lord, these are the views of great authorities on Indian finance and they support my remarks that much reliance cannot be placed on a steady and progressive rise in the receipts from railways so as to furnish funds for increasing expenditure under the several heads of administration. My Lord, I venture to suggest that Your Excellency may be pleased to refer the subject of Indian finance to a Committe composed of experts, official and non-official, who may be instructed to go thoroughly into the question and submit a report containing their views as to what steps should be taken to place the financial condition of the country on a sure and stable basis.

"My Lord, I shall now proceed to make a few remarks on some other matters which I consider of importance; and the first of these is the removal of capital from Calcutta to Delhi. It appears that in some quarters, specially in Calcutta, adverse criticisms are still made on this change. Whatever may be the view of those critics, to the great majority of the Indian people the change was a very welcome measure. The city of Delhi has historical associations in the minds of Hindus and Muhammedans both. It formed the capital of a large kingdom in the ages

surrounded with hoary antiquity. Indraprasta was the seat of Government of the Pandavas in the time of the great war of the Mahabharata. It was the capital of the great Chauhan Emperor Prithiraj with whom the Hindu rule in this part of the country ended. When Mohammedans came, dynasty after dynasty retained Delhi as their capital. It was a very wise and far-sighted policy of His Majesty the King-Emperor to restore to this city the honour of being the seat of Government of an empire much more extensive than either in the Hindu or the Mohammedan times. In the addresses presented to Your Excellency on the occasion of your visit to Lucknow soon after the great Coronation Durbar, the Oudh *Talookdars* Association—of which I have the honour to be a humble member—welcomed the change in the following words:—

"The very important announcement of the change of the Capital of the Indian Empire from Calcutta to Delhi made by His Imperial Majesty has given us great satisfaction. The change will be beneficial and advantageous to the public interest of India and we believe good will result from it. The removal of the seat of the Central Government to Delhi will bring that Government in greater and closer touch with the majority of the Ruling Chiefs as also with us the people of Oudh and will facilitate to a very high degree intercommunication between the Imperial and Provincial Governments and their peoples.

"More than two years have passed since then, and the experience gained during this period has shown the soundness of our view expressed at that time.

"This brings me to the question of expenditure on New Delhi. The opinion of the public is that that expenditure should be met from loans, and not from the current revenue. The speech delivered by the Hon'ble Finance Member had left some doubt in my mind regarding the source from which the sum of Rs. 1 crore proposed to be spent in the coming year was to come. I approached the Hon'ble Finance Member with the view of getting information on the subject. He was good enough to point out to me that the New Delhi expenditure was lumped with Railways and Irrigation in the General Capital Account and formed a very small portion of it, and that the figures in paragraph 63 of the Financial Statement showed that for the coming year it was about $\frac{1}{20}$th of the whole. As regards the extent to which the Capital Expenditure is to be met from current surplus or previous accumulated balances, I was referred to the figures in the tabular statement given in that paragraph. It was further pointed out to me that making the adjustment required against balances due to the fact that a portion of these represented a loan raised in advance for 1914–15 during the current year, the figures roughly stood thus:—

Total Capital outlay provided from balances and current surplus.	£4½ million.
Total amount from borrowing (making the adjustment above referred to).	About 11 million.

"As regards the contribution from surplus and balances, the Hon'ble the Finance Member pointed out to me that this was considerably less than the *per contra* surplus contributions of Railways and productive irrigation works to the coming year's revenue budget. Railways were giving an income of £3·9 million and irrigation £1·8 million as detailed in paragraphs 67 and 69 of the Financial Statement. In these circumstances, I think it might most fairly be argued that the amount obtained from surplus and balances against the capital outlay for 1914–15, was entirely for those heads, and that the sum of £700,000 allotted for Delhi expenditure was entirely financed from loan funds. The explanation so kindly furnished to me by the Hon'ble Finance Member convinced me of the soundness of the Government policy, and also of the inadvisability of raising a loan to be called specially as loan for the New Capital.

"My Lord, there is another matter towards which I wish to draw the attention of Your Excellency's Government, it is the establishment of a State Bank for India. As to the advantages of such an institution I cannot do better than quote a passage from the speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister delivered on 2nd instant, at the time of presenting the Financial Statement. He said 'the advocates of a "State", or, as I should prefer to call it, a "Central", Bank will no doubt find much in recent events to justify their views. *Prima facie*, it may well be urged that, in such a crisis as that through which we have been passing, there ought to be a centralised and comprehensive handling of the whole situation, and a unification of resources with a view to their being applied, wherever they are most needed at any moment, as opposed to the existing system under which each Presidency Bank's sphere of operations is confined to the particular territory with which it deals, while its power of giving assistance is materially circumscribed by the restrictions of the present law.' In his speech the Hon'ble Finance Minister left the question open till the views of the Royal Commission on Indian Finances became known on the subject. The report of that Commission has just been received in India. That report shows the Commissioners were unable to give any opinion for or against the establishment of such Bank. But they say that the question is of great importance and deserves careful and early consideration by the authorities, and suggest the appointment of a small expert committee to examine the whole question in India either to pronounce against the proposal or to elaborate a detailed and concrete scheme capable of immediate adoption. My Lord, we have now been apprised of the Royal Commission's views on this subject. It is therefore for Your Excellency's Government to take the initiative in the matter and we hope that it will soon be done.

"My Lord, I beg to bring to your notice the fact that some of the rules at present in force for the transaction of business in Your Excellency's Legislative Council are not satisfactory. I do not propose to describe in detail on this occasion the defects in those rules. All that I wish to say at present is that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the question of their revision into consideration.

"Before I conclude I would like to say a few words on famine and scarcity prevailing in a considerable area of the United Provinces. This is a subject which is for the moment engaging the serious attention of the Government and the people. The tract most affected comprises an area of more than 40,000 square miles and a population of 19 millions. It includes the whole of the Agra, Lucknow and Benares and Bundelkhand Divisions and parts of Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions. The number of people on relief and test works together with their dependants, in the week ending the 14th of this month, was 84,926, and on gratuitous relief 63,977.

"The people of the United Provinces are thankful to the Government for the timely distribution of agricultural advances and for the other measures of relief which are being taken to remove the severity and intensity of famine and scarcity."

The Hon'ble Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA:—"My Lord, I wish to associate myself with the previous speakers in the words of appreciation to which they gave expression for the masterly exposition of Indian finance which the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer gave in his financial statement. I do so particularly because he has if I may use the expression, put all his cards on the table and has taken the Indian public into his full confidence.

"I feel confident that the explanations which he has so kindly offered will lead to helpful examination and criticism and will ultimately lead to improvements in the financial arrangements of the country.

"My Lord, the first point that I wish to deal with is the principles underlying the provincial settlements. I do not propose to detain the Council in going over the history of the question. The principles underlying the provincial settlements, as I understand them, are that each province collects revenue under several heads. These heads are given three different names—the Imperial heads, the divided heads and the provincial heads. Under Imperial heads of Salt, Customs, Opium, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, the whole of the revenue is handed over to the Imperial Government. Then out of a certain number of provincial heads, the Government of India call for and receive certain portions of the revenues collected, while some items of revenue are left as entirely provincial. After adjusting these items, the Government of India examine the normal expenditure of each province, and if it is found that the amount of revenue that would be left with the province under this arrangement is insufficient, then fixed assignments are given for the purpose of enabling each province to carry on its administration. That completes the system of provincial settlements. The Government of India, if they find that the amount of revenue that they have drawn from the different provinces under this system is more than their actual requirements, then they keep aside a certain sum which they call surplus and distribute the balance amongst the provinces in the form of bounties and doles. Now, My Lord, it appears to me that, though such a system is admirably suited to maintain the high dignity of the Government of India as it enables them to take money from the provinces out of their revenues in many cases in excess of their requirements and then having taken the money in this way it is distributed in the form of doles and bounties, for sanitation, education, and other purposes, and in that way they earn the thanks of Provincial Governments and provincial representatives for their great generosity, it can hardly be regarded as a correct or just system. The system which appears to me to meet all the requirements of the case is this. Let the entire revenues under Imperial heads be paid into the Imperial Government and let a fixed portion of provincial revenue be taken from each province, to meet the total Imperial requirements. In determining each provincial contribution, regard should be had to the extent of provincial population and their needs and the rate per head. Each province, besides paying under Imperial heads, should be asked to contribute towards Imperial requirements such portions of their revenues, fixed under normal conditions and increased under special circumstances, so that the requirements of the Government of India may be amply met and the provinces may be free to develop their own resources and their own expenditure under sanitation, education, etc. The principle which governs the present system is open to another objection. Under the system which I am advocating, each Province would secure the fullest benefit of the amount of revenue which it collects under provincial and divided heads and utilize the same for the benefit of its own people, subject to Imperial contribution. Under existing arrangements it may frequently happen that contributions levied from some provinces may be appropriated for expenditure in other provinces. Of course the Provinces which receive such presents would be most highly grateful to the Government of India for the bounties and grants paid to them, but what about those Provinces which are forced to contribute towards the support of other Provinces who do not sufficiently tax the people for their own needs and requirements? Sir, I venture to offer this suggestion in the hope that it will receive the careful consideration of the Government of India, and especially of the Hon'ble the Finance Member. It is always a very pleasing task to be able to have sufficient funds at one's disposal, and to be able to distribute them amongst insistent provinces and earn their thanks.

"I think it will be recognised that the principle I have enunciated is sound; and I trust that the Hon'ble the Finance Minister will indulge in a little self-denial by dispensing with such gratitude and will allow each Province to develop not only its revenue but its expenditure on the lines of its own financial considerations.

"My Lord, the next point which I will deal with is one which I have on several occasions, both during the previous and the current Sessions, urged upon the attention of this Council, I mean the great necessity there is for the industrial development of this country. Sir, it was very gratifying to me that the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis has adopted my idea in giving expression to what has been my strongest conviction, viz., that this Government should secure fiscal independence. I do not wish to dilate on that point at present, but I do feel that fiscal

independence for this Government is essentially needed for the promotion of our industrial development. Sir, how important industrial development in India is, is generally conceded. But one point to which I should like particularly to invite the attention of this Council today is the effect which industrial development has upon famine conditions. Sir, I will read a portion of the report which the Government of Bombay has made on the famine of 1911-12 in the Bombay Presidency. The Bombay Government in their report say—

The area affected included two distinct tracts of country, the northern part of Gujrat which only in recent years has come to be regarded as liable to famine, and the plains of the Deccan and Karnatic where the rainfall is scanty and capricious. Both have suffered from the wide spread famine of 1899-1900 and the two succeeding years of scarcity, and the Deccan and Karnatic had been again visited by famine in 1905-1906, but a rapid recovery was in progress. The cultivators were profiting by a rise in the price of agricultural products and fortunately had two distinctly good seasons immediately before the year under report. *Increased industrial activity and a number of large works in progress had created a demand for labour in excess of the supply and rendered the labouring classes largely independent of agricultural employment. Thus, when the strain came, the people displayed an unexpected power of resistance, and though the failure of the harvest was nearly as complete and the prices of food-grains rose nearly to the same level as in 1899 and 1900, the assistance that people required from Government was infinitely less.* Employment on relief works had to be provided only for the *Bhils* and *Kolis* of the Panch Mahal District. Elsewhere the district officers were able to devote all their energies to the task of mitigating the effects of a severe fodder famine and of preventing a disastrous loss of agricultural stock.'

"Sir, I think it will be admitted that this quotation clearly indicates that one of the measures for famine relief, in addition to irrigation and the construction of railways, is the development of industries for the employment of the Indian people. If these people are largely employed in industrial concerns, the effects of famine will become infinitesimal. It appears to me that, just as the Government of India are devoting so much attention to the construction of railways and to the construction of irrigation works, they should also bestow equal attention to the development of industries in India. Sir, to show the effect of present conditions, I will merely invite the attention of the Council to a few words which the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has given expression to in his Financial Settlement. He says—

'I now turn to our trade figures. In the first nine months of the year there has been an increase of over 9 crores in the exports of raw cotton and 8 crores in the value of jute exports raw and manufactured.'

"It will be observed that although we have developed the cotton industry on a large scale in the Bombay Presidency, so much as 9 crores worth of additional raw cotton was exported during the current nine months. It is a question for very serious consideration by the Government as to whether they should permit the exploitation of the raw materials of this country for manufacture in other countries which prohibit the importation, under heavy duties, of our manufactured goods. I know it is a very big problem and I do not therefore propose to deal with it at present. I am only drawing the pointed attention of the Government of India to the effect of the present fiscal policy, which is forced upon this country.

"I observe, Sir, that the provision for railway construction is repeated this year at 12 millions, and I find that the provision for irrigation is only £1,200,000. I understand that such a small provision for irrigation is due to the fact of the inability of the department to spend more money. If that is so, we have no criticism to offer; but it must be stated that the country regards the promotion of irrigation as of far more importance than the construction of railways, and I trust that the several other projects to which the Hon'ble Member in charge has referred in a later paragraph will be expedited and that in future years we will find a very large increase in the budget provision for irrigation works.

"Sir, it must be gratifying to your Lordship and to the Government of India that Member after Member has got up in the Imperial Council to urge that their policy in regard to the construction of the New Capital should be carried out in a manner befitting the great Indian Empire. I think it is most appropriate for the non-official Members of this Council, who can well claim to represent the taxpayers of this country, to give unanimous expression to their view that they want their Government to be well-housed and that a Capital should be built befitting not only the great Indian Empire, but the dignity of the vast British Empire.

"The only other point I will make—it will only occupy a couple of minutes—is about the opium revenue. Your Excellency will have seen the general feeling that prevails amongst the Indian people in regard to the surrender of this revenue. Sir, if it was surrendered out of humanitarian motives, the Government of India are entitled to ask the Chinese Government also to prohibit the cultivation of that drug within their country. But apart from this aspect, I cannot help pointing out that the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has increased the sale of opium during the next year from 9,000 to 132,000 chests. May I ask why, if the use of opium is deleterious to Chinamen and the export of the drug to China is therefore prohibited, it should be exported to the Straits Settlements, Hongkong and other parts of the world? Are not the residents of these places also human beings and do they not require the same humanitarian consideration from the Indian Treasury as the Chinamen have secured? If you want to work the problem logically, you ought to extinguish the opium revenue altogether. There is no meaning, to my mind, in saying 'We will save the Chinaman from the use of a deleterious drug, but we will let others, including Indians, have free access to it.' Sir, I think the whole thing has been a sorry business, and I cannot help repeating that the manner in which India has been forced to surrender this revenue is open to serious objection."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"My Lord, the Budget has been discussed so far as the details of it are concerned by many speakers from many points of view. I would confine myself to a few questions of principle that seem to me to be deserving of consideration. In the first instance, my Lord, I would invite attention to the desirability of the Finance Member taking the non-official Members of this Council into his confidence at an earlier stage in the preparation of the Budget than he does at present. My Lord, your Lordship has seen, and every Member of the Council has seen, that when the Budget has been prepared, when all the disposition of revenue, which the Hon'ble the Finance Member thinks fit to make, has been made, it is practically a hopeless task for any non-official Member to bring about any material change by Resolution or otherwise in the disposition so made. I do not claim that the suggestions of Hon'ble Members are always unexceptionable. I do not claim that for non-official Members, any more than I think my Hon'ble friend the Finance Member will claim it for his Department. But I think that if the Legislature has thought fit to provide that an opportunity should be given to non-official Members to make suggestions as to the disposal of the revenue of the year, as to the regulation of expenditure, by reduction or increase in any direction, then a real and suitable opportunity should be given to offer criticisms or suggestions when they can be offered in an effective manner. I leave this matter here, my Lord, in the hope that it will receive the consideration which, in my humble opinion, it deserves.

"The next question to which I will refer is the control which His Lordship the Secretary of State for India exercises over our Budget and the disposal of the revenues of India. I do so, my Lord, in view of the proposals for a re-organization of the India Council which Lord Crewe outlined last July in a speech made by him in the House of Lords. Time will not permit me to go into a detailed discussion of the proposals so put forward; but I wish to give expression to the views which, I believe, are largely held by educated Indians that the proposal to abolish or modify the Committee system which exists at present and to substitute for it a system under which particular departments with which the India Office has to deal, will be placed in the charge of particular Members of Council is in principle objectionable and ought not to be carried out. On this point the views of educated Indians have received strong support from the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency. Speaking of the Finance Committee of the India Council, they point out that it will be highly undesirable to do away with that Committee and to put the financial work of the India Office in charge of one Member of Council as Finance Member at the head of the Finance Department. Dealing with this matter the Royal Commission say in paragraph 208 of their Report;

'In this proposal, so far as it affects financial matters, we cannot concur. We are of opinion that the financial work of the India Office, which involves many technical and difficult problems requiring for their consideration a combination of Indian experience with expert acquaintance with the London Money Market, is of a kind, for which the Committee system is specially suitable, and we think that the continuance of the Finance Committee in some form is most desirable.'

"My Lord, we object strongly to one member of the Secretary of State's Council sitting in judgment over the collective judgment of the Government of India when they have threshed out a proposal, considered it in its various aspects, and in so doing have taken the views of the non-official members and the general public and press of this country into consideration. I object most strongly to one member of the India Council taking up such proposals and disposing of them. The change proposed by Lord Crewe would alter the character of the India Council from an advisory or consultative body into an administrative one. This is virtually the same proposal which was formulated many years ago by General Chesney in his book on Indian Polity. He expressed himself strongly in favour of a system of entrusting particular departments of the work of the India Office to particular members of the Council. But, my Lord, General Chesney also pointed out at page 378 of his book (I believe it is in the third edition) that 'an objection might perhaps be raised to the change that it would be too strong; that able and experienced men coming to it after holding high positions in India and placed in charge of the different departments of the India Office might be tempted to try to direct the administration of the country from their new position, and to press their own views against those of their successors in India. This is certainly a possible danger.' General Chesney went on to say that the restraint which the India Office have recognised in dealing with the Government of India would provide an effective safeguard against such a danger. But I submit, my Lord, that in this he was mistaken. And we do not like the idea that a position should be created where one member of the India Council would be able to overrule the Government of India and to direct their policy in matters of importance. My Lord, we welcome the proposal to re-organize the India Council. The Indian National Congress has, from the year 1885, when it first came into existence, up to the last year when it met at Karachi, repeatedly urged a reform and reconstruction of the India Office. It has urged that the Council of the India Office as it exists should be ended, if it cannot be properly mended; and that the proper way to mend it would be that the Council should consist of nine members, one-third of whom should be Indians elected by the elected non-official members of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils, one-third, officials who have served in India for not less than ten years and the remaining one-third, public men of merit and ability unconnected with the Indian administration. I hope that before coming to a final conclusion the Government will give full consideration to the views of educated Indians in this matter.

"I submit, my Lord, that the most satisfactory solution would be to have nine members in the India Council, appointed as suggested by the Congress and to divide them into Committees of three members each, one of whom should invariably be an Indian to represent the views of

educated Indians to the Secretary of State. The important reform which Lord Morley introduced by appointing two Indians as members of his Council has been deeply and widely appreciated. It will be natural and beneficial development of that policy that in every Committee of the Secretary of State's Council, which is entrusted with the work of revising or reviewing the work of the Government of India, there should be at least one Indian member to ensure a full presentation and consideration of the Indian point of view of the questions dealt with by the Committee.

"There is another matter to which the Finance Commission have drawn attention about which I would, with your Lordship's permission, say a few words. Dealing with the system of preparing our budget and our large balances, the Commission have pointed out that the Government of India have for several years been putting up large aggregate balances by under estimating revenue. At pages 31 and 32 the Commission say 'In the circumstances of the case it would therefore seem that primarily the question is one of estimating and we cannot but feel that in preparing their estimates of revenue the Government of India have erred on the side of caution.' Further on they say 'In the circumstances of the case, we recognise that cautious estimating was in the main justifiable,' but they add that 'it was carried rather further than was necessary.' They recognise, my Lord the difficulties of preparing a budget in India, which is to be presented before the end of March, because our revenues fluctuate to a large extent with the success or failure of the agricultural operations of each year, and these depend predominantly on the monsoon, and they have suggested that the date of the beginning of the financial year should be changed so as to correspond with the calendar year. The Commission say:

'The late Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, indeed, has described the framing of a budget as a gamble in rain. We would observe, however, that this description applies only because the budget is taken before the monsoon. It is clear in fact that from the financial point of view the present date is almost the most inconvenient possible for the budget and the suggestion has therefore been made that the date of the beginning of the financial year should be altered from the 1st April to the 1st November or 1st January. There may be administrative difficulties in carrying the suggestion into effect, but financially it would be a great improvement. Criticism directed against the inaccuracy of Indian budgeting is not effectively answered by a reference to the difficulties which arise from the present conditions. It has to be shown further that these difficulties cannot be removed by a change of date, without incurring graver disadvantages, and we commend the question to the consideration of the Government.'

"I hope, my Lord, that the Government of India will be pleased to take this matter into their consideration at a very early date and rectify an evil which has been protested against both in this country and in England.

"Coming to the disposition of the Indian revenues in the budget before us, I may say, my Lord, that I did not intend to speak on this occasion of Provincial Settlements; but the remarks of my Hon'ble friend Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola lead me to repeat what I have said several times before that I consider such a radical change in the system essential as will make the Provincial Governments financially semi-independent of the Government of India. And in this connection I would invite the attention of the Council to one passage in Sir John Strachey's book on India. I will quote Sir John Strachey today, because I am sure he will receive more consideration from the Hon'ble the Finance Member than did Sir Charles Trevelyan whom I quoted on a former occasion. Speaking of the prevailing unitary system, Sir John Strachey says:

'Concentration and centralization were often inevitable, while the empire was being gradually built up. But now that it has been constituted on a firm and peaceful basis, decentralization is an essential condition of progress. The time will come when, in regard to many ordinary matters of internal administration, each great province of India will be virtually a separate State'.

"I hope the Hon'ble the Finance Member will take this important question into his consideration and earn the gratitude of the country by expediting the advent of the day when our provinces will be more independent than they are; that is to say, when there will be a real system of provincial finance established to enable the Government of the different large provinces to properly promote the well-being of the people entrusted to their care.

"My Lord, there are many other questions which call for attention, but time does not permit of my dealing with them at any length. I will only briefly draw the attention of the Council to the provision for railway expenditure in the next year. At page 24 of the speech introducing the Financial Statement, the Hon'ble the Finance Member points out that the total capital outlay to the end of the year 1914-15 on railways will be £343,086,000, and that the percentage of net profit to capital outlay will be 1·14. In the very next page he points out with regard to Irrigation that the total outlay to the end of the same year will be £35,907,000, and the percentage of net profit to capital outlay will be 5·03. My Lord, I endorse what has been said by several other members that irrigation should receive a little more attention than it has done, and that railways should receive a little less attention than they have done. As a justification for a high railway programme, it has been urged that railways yield us profit. I will quote the Hon'ble the Finance Member himself as to the extent of that profit. He says: 'The net profit has thus varied from about ¾ per cent. to 1¼ per cent. in the years mentioned. In 1909-10 it amounted to ¼ per cent. only, and in 1908-09 it disappeared and was replaced by deficit.' And then he goes on to repeat a warning which Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson had pronounced. 'Briefly, although the net profits we have derived from railways in recent years are *per se* imposing, they represent but a small margin of profit on the total capital involved, and that margin may be materially affected by trade or climatic circumstances beyond our control.' I take it that these figures correctly state the position; if they do not, the Hon'ble

the Finance Member will, I hope, take the earliest opportunity of explaining them. But taking them as correct, I submit, that to borrow at 3 per cent. and to earn 1 per cent. or a little more makes but a poor business. It certainly does not justify any enthusiasm for a high railway programme.

"There is another aspect of the question. Railways have no doubt greatly improved the country, nobody would think of underrating the benefits resulting from them; but I fear that sometimes the advocates of railways exaggerate the benefit they bring to the people, and overlook the disadvantages which result from them. Railways, no doubt, prove great blessings in carrying food to the people in areas stricken by famine, but their inevitable tendency has been to raise the general level of prices. In many places what used to be famine prices prevail now throughout the year, mainly as the result of new lines of railway having been opened. Besides, railways cannot be a direct preventive of famine, while irrigation is; and therefore the insistent claim of Indian public opinion that irrigation should receive more attention than it has received is, I submit, deserving of the fullest consideration from Government. We recognise that the irrigation projects which have already been carried out have been among the most glorious achievements of British rule in this country. For these achievements we are very grateful, as we feel that they have been instrumental in producing plentiful harvests and in saving life and mitigating suffering. But we submit that more should be done in the same beneficial direction. We submit that more attention should be paid not only to river canals but also to what are called inundation canals, that will receive and distribute water in the dry days of the rainy season, and more particularly to tanks and wells. The recent Irrigation Commission recommended that there should be a great multiplication of masonry wells wherever that is needed and is possible. I would draw the attention of the Hon'ble the Finance and Revenue Members to this question. The multiplication of wells would create conditions in which even on a failure of the monsoon, people would be able to irrigate their lands. True, My Lord, the Government cannot regulate sunshine and shower, but it certainly can and ought to provide ample facilities to the people to draw the water that is stored under ground, to irrigate the soil and to make it yield a rich harvest.

"Passing, My Lord, to another point, may I humbly point out that there seems to be no definite determined policy with regard to financing Education and Sanitation. We have railways being provided for year after year. Irrigation also is being similarly promoted, and I submit, My Lord, that it is high time that there should be a definite financial policy which would ensure or, at any rate, give a reasonable assurance, that primary education shall be regularly and steadily promoted to the extent to which Government has committed itself to promote it. This demands that there should be a sound and well-defined policy to finance it. We cannot make much progress towards universal primary education with the help of merely occasional grants made out of uncertain surpluses of revenue. With regard to secondary education I would invite the attention of the Government of India to the vital need for providing students at school with a better preparation for the University and for life than they get at present. It is necessary to so raise the standard of education in high schools that on leaving them students will be better prepared to benefit by University courses, and be better trained also to enter into life. With this end I would provide teaching up to the standard of the F.A. in all high schools, and I would then let a student take his degree in three years after he passes out of the school. This would no doubt require an increase of expenditure. But it will mean money usefully spent. My Lord, there are only two other points to which I would like, with your permission, very briefly to refer—"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I can only give the Hon'ble Member two minutes."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"Thank you, My Lord. I join with other Hon'ble Members in expressing our gratitude to Your Excellency for having contributed so powerfully to the solution of the South African question. I believe that the question of the disabilities of Indians in Canada is also receiving Your Excellency's attention. And I hope that the time is not distant when Your Excellency will earn the further gratitude of Indians by having that question also solved in a satisfactory manner. The other matter, My Lord, is the want of a good library at Delhi for the purposes of Council business. I may say in passing that when dealing with a resolution the other day that the surplus should be reduced by half, I was unwittingly drawn into a discussion with Sir William Meyer regarding the provision for expenditure on Delhi. I did not attack that expenditure. As Delhi has been made the capital, expenditure in building it is inevitable. My whole contention was that having provided one crore for such expenditure in the budget, it was wrong also to provide for a high railway programme of £12 million, and to keep a large surplus in hand with a view partly to finance it. Well, Delhi will necessarily take time to be built up. But there are some matters which cannot wait till it is so built up, and a library is one of them. I hope, My Lord, that the Government will provide us early with a suitable library, which will cause a saving of our time and enable us to render better service both to the Government and the public."

The Hon'ble RAJA JAI CHAND:—"My Lord, the Budget discussion, as usual, is full of broad views and rich sprinkle of assorted demands, is well spread over all sides, while several demands have already met with liberal consideration of Your Excellency's Government. It is true that, family affairs pretty fairly attract the attention of a dutiful mother. The children require things, and they may be satisfied or refused. But when they grow up into noisy adults gifted with a free use of the power of speech, their cries are sure to bring the mother round to listen to the legitimacy and reasonableness of their requisitions and answer to their wants accordingly. But, if there be any dumb member of the family, who cannot expressly urge his demands, it remains for the mother to attend to and not ignore his wants.

"My Lord, if my this imaginary focussing Kodak is accurate, then there is the perfect photo of His Majesty the King-Emperor's loyal subjects residing within the Land of the Five Rivers, mostly consisting of Hindu and Muhammadan martial tribes. The more those look soldier-like, the more they are lor outstripped in the race of literary advancement by communities inhabiting other Indian Provinces, and need special considerations of the Government of India, who should be so kind as to extend to them facilities in order to bring education within their easy reach

"Since last year, when I briefly spoke on the occasion of the Budget speeches, I have not come across any cries of protest or grievances from my fellow-landholders; but the less I tried the more I gained in that direction. When I go back to and see the visible marks of their internal position I find that sanitation, medical aid (especially for female sex), consideration of moderation in assessing plots of land irrigated by means of wells or small many canals constructed by poor *zamindars* from their own purses call for an active support and a liberal consideration by both the Provincial and Imperial Governments. The fact to which I particularly beg to draw the attention of Your Excellency's Government is that high class Rajput and Brahman agriculturists who are by religion and custom debarred from ploughing, generally own very small tracts of land, whose total produce is absolutely insufficient to defray their expenses even for six months. In my humble opinion facility should be extended to them by grant of more land, in any district of the Province, for the agricultural purposes.

"I, therefore, on behalf of the dumb landholders of the Punjab, whom I have the honour to represent in this Council, beg to express our sincere and staunch loyalty and devotion to the Throne and deep sense of gratitude for the interest which Your Excellency is taking in our welfare; and I earnestly hope, that time will not be far off when our humble demands above alluded to will be favourably considered."

The Hon'ble Srijut GHANASYAM BARUA:—"My Lord, as the temporary Provincial Settlement with Assam is coming to an end next year and the terms of the permanent settlement will be considered in the course of the year, I beg Your Excellency's leave to utilize the privilege of this day in putting forward some facts about the Province deserving of the notice of Your Excellency and this Council.

"My Lord, education, sanitation and communications are some of the most pressing needs of my Province. I will first speak about its educational position. From the very able and interesting report of our worthy and capable Director of Public Instruction for 1912-13 (this is the latest report) it appears that the total number of towns and villages in the Province is 29,373, the number of towns being 21. The population is roughly 7,060,000. The total number of primary schools for boys is 3,534, giving instruction to 136,236 boys. This shews that out of every 17 villages, 15 are without a school, and only about 20 boys per *mille* of population receive primary education. The number of primary schools for girls gives a ratio of 1 school to 211 villages, giving instruction to 5 girls in a population of 2,000. The total number of secondary schools is 177, of which 154 are of the middle standard, the number of high schools for boys being 27 and that for girls being 2, of which one was opened only in the year under report. Of the middle schools 10 are devoted to girls. The total number of boys receiving secondary education is 25,249 and the total number of girls getting such education is 1,209, giving ratios of 3·57 and ·17 respectively to a population of 1,000. There are only two Arts Colleges with a roll of 366 scholars. Both these colleges want expansion and improvement, which are being attended to and to which I shall refer presently. At present the inadequacy of provision in these colleges is keeping something like 200 boys in the Bengal colleges.

"In these circumstances I hope to be excused if I venture to ask Your Excellency and this Council to vouchsafe liberal and special treatment for some time yet to my poor and backward Province, which may rightly be said to be just emerging from what may be called a series of past vicissitudes.

"I now beg to lay before the Council the present financial needs for education as set forth by the Director of Public Instruction. Schemes have been sanctioned for development and improvement of the Cotton and the Murari Chand Colleges, involving in the case of the former a recurring annual expenditure of Rs. 50,000 and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,00,000 and in the case of the latter of Rs. 32,532 recurring and Rs. 6,00,000 non-recurring respectively. Referring to the provincialisation of some aided, and the improvement of some unaided, high schools, the Director says:—'Meantime it may be stated that the action proposed will involve the Government in very heavy additional charges both for recurring and non-recurring expenditure. The special grants from the Government of India amounting to Rs. 64,000 will go far towards meeting the recurring charges'. I may add that the non-recurring charges under this portion of the project of improving high schools will be not less than Rs. 4,00,000. With regard to the existing Government high schools, the Director says 'it is useless to expect really good work in our high schools until they are provided with a sufficiency of suitable class rooms. At present, in the majority of cases, the class rooms are insufficient in number, ill-lit, badly designed and so placed in relation to each other as to render supervision difficult.' In some of the schools, the school-buildings have proved insufficient of accommodation and are therefore in need of extension. Projects are, therefore, being considered for the erection of entirely new buildings in some cases and for the extension and improvement of the present buildings in others, as well as for the erection of new hostels. About these projects the Director expresses himself thus: 'A large grant of Rs 3,50,000 from the Government of India will probably suffice for the immediate present in the matter of hostel accommodation, but it will require funds far in excess of those communicated to make any definite impression upon the programme of school construction'. With regard to the teaching staff the Director says 'if the schools are to be staffed by competent

and contented teachers it will be necessary to offer very much higher rates of pay. This has been realised and a scheme is in preparation. It will involve expenditure much in excess of anything which the Provincial revenues can afford'. At present the English teachers are put down as a class as being in-expert. Out of 673 masters only 77 are graduates and only 34 trained men. The Director, therefore, says that a new training college for Assam is an 'immediate necessity.' For the Law College which has been recently sanctioned, large amounts both recurring and non-recurring will be required. A medical school for the Surma Valley has been demanded and will probably be found to be a reasonable demand calling for similar expenditure. The needs of female education are summarised by the Director as being (1) teachers, (2) more and higher schools, (3) trained teachers, and (4) 'over all' he says 'is the need for larger subsidies from the public revenues'. Referring to primary education the report says that during the year under report Boards spent Rs. 1,42,134 in excess of their obligations. The following are the Director's remarks: 'The growth of income can hardly suffice to meet the normal increase in expenditure on existing institutions and development must be retarded unless the Boards are helped by continuous and continuously increasing subsidies from the State.' He also remarks that large sums are needed for the improvement of existing training schools and for the establishment of new ones for training primary school teachers and also for the improvement of their terms of service.

"He says 'The first need, however, is not for the improvement of the training school, although this is most important, but for the improvement of the terms of service so as to attract to the profession less lowly educated class of men. And we are now fortunately, in view of the Government of India grants received and hoped for, in a position of expectancy that funds will soon be vouchsafed in measure sufficient to permit of village teachers being rewarded at rates which will equal the wages of unskilled labour.' This, in my estimate, will require at least Rs. 50 per school per annum and result in an immediate recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,89,500 and if new schools are opened with a view to double the present number in the course of 30 years as anticipated in the Government of India Resolution of last year, we shall require an addition of about Rs. 15,000 recurring and Rs. 15,000 non-recurring expenditure every year at the rate of Rs. 120 per school under each head. Besides all these, there are questions of technical and industrial education, oriental education and education of special classes. It will thus be seen that the special grants already made by the Government of India are hardly sufficient even for the immediate needs of the province both under recurring and non-recurring heads.

"The next bewildering items are sanitation, water-supply and medical relief. It is needless to expatiate largely on these as it is hopeless to meet the wants on these heads, especially the first two, by asking for any suitable grants. Still I cannot but say that all help that can possibly be given should be given. To give some idea of the magnitude of the task, I may quote some figures that were collected in connection with a conference held by our popular Chief Commissioner to consider about the allotment of the special grants of last year.

"The number of villages in the Province was by those figures put at 16,671, a figure which does not seem to be correct as it is only a little more than half of the number (which is of course the correct one) shown in the Report on Public Instruction. Roughly speaking, two villages appear to have been taken as one in most cases. Taking even this figure, we find that only 7,573 villages have satisfactory water-supply, natural or artificial.

"If we have to supply the remaining 9,098 villages with single tanks of Rs. 1,000 each, the figure comes to Rs. 91,98,000. I am sure, as I have indicated above, many of the villages will require more than one tank. If we take the very small figure of Rs. 50 per tank for protecting it by a fencing throughout the year, the recurring expenditure would be over 8 lakhs if all tanks were provided.

"As to other matters of village sanitation it may be said that even a beginning has hardly been made as yet. If we take an average of Rs. 500 per village as initial expenditure for keeping it free from lagged water and unhealthy jungle and Rs. 100 for annual up-keep of these improvements, the non-recurring and recurring demands come to roughly Rs. 45,00,000 and Rs. 9,00,000, respectively.

"Comprehensive drainage and water-supply schemes are also necessary in a number of towns; but it is impossible to make rough and ready calculations for them; but every one in the Council is aware what such schemes would mean. A perusal of the annual sanitary report for the year 1912 will show how the special grants of the last two years have been swallowed up by a few towns. The cry for additional medical aid is also loud everywhere.

"Under the head of Communications and Development there is equally immense field for expenditure. The liberal grants made in the last two years have not gone further than improving some of the existing roads by being raised, bridged or metalled in some of the most important portions. Even there the programme is anything but complete. Demands are supposed to be the most cautious and reasonable ones and only the first instalment of the very important items came up to an estimate of close upon Rs. 60,00,000. Nothing like any comprehensive scheme of development or of appreciable new communications has been possible to undertake. And the further development of numerous unexplored resources of the country greatly depend on the opening of new roads.'

"I therefore appeal to Your Excellency and to this Council that in consideration of the backwardness of the Province and the impossibility of the normal growth of revenue to cope with its urgent needs, the Government of India will be pleased to continue liberal special grants until the Province comes to a satisfactory footing in all important departments and also to allow a greater share in the divided heads of revenue (especially land revenue) to enable it to meet the rapidly growing increase in the expenditure in all directions.

"In conclusion, I beg to associate myself with my other friends in the Council in expressing my sincere gratitude and thankfulness to Your Excellency for Your Excellency's noble and statesmanlike action in relation to the South African question. It is to Your Excellency's action alone that the solution so far arrived at is due; and that action is not only valuable for the immediate results, but it will be more valuable as an example for the future. This action of Your Excellency is only another addition to the long list of benefactions which you have conceived for and conferred upon India, for which Your Lordship will be always gratefully remembered."

The Hon'ble Mr. VITHALAGHAVACHARIAR:—"My Lord, at this late hour I will not detain the Council more than a few minutes. I had intended to make some observations on provincial autonomy and on the projected India Office reform. These two points have been a great deal traversed by what has been already said by the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

"First and foremost I desire to state that I share the very warm feelings of appreciation and gratitude expressed by the Hon'ble previous speakers on the action of Your Excellency's Government in view to secure a solution of the acute South African problem. I had an advantage over most of these speakers, because I was present and listened along with thousands of my countrymen, with rapt attention to the memorable pronouncement which Your Lordship made in Madras, when the whole situation was most acute and most depressing. The solution which is now looming in the horizon, I doubt not, is due to a very great extent to that pronouncement, which looking far into the future sent a thrill of joy throughout the country and wherever Indians are. And let me add it caused some considerable surprise and alarm somewhere, but I hope and believe that that surprise and that alarm were healthy and were great factors in the solution which we are about to reach. While therefore the warmest thanks of the country are due to Your Excellency's Government, I should think it is not very desirable to mix up this special situation with the larger question of emigration in general from this country to other countries. This is not the time to endeavour to express my convictions and views, which I share along with my countrymen in general as regards that vital national problem. The present South African question can be disposed of on its own merits. It is hardly right to call South Africa a colony of England and a self-governing dominion of England. I mean no disrespect to anybody; all that I wish to say is that England spent enormous blood and money and succeeded in establishing the Boers there more strongly, firmly than they were ever before. And unlike other dominions the coloured population in South Africa is far greater in numbers than the European population there. Therefore the problem of immigration to South Africa stands on a totally different footing, in my humble opinion at all events, from the problem of emigration of pure Indians to Canada, Australia and other countries, where the settled populations are entirely Europeans. Whenever this larger question may arise, and it will arise for a statesmanlike and permanent solution at no distant date, speaking for myself, it would not be altogether right to ignore the difficulties which this and the Imperial Governments will experience in solving that problem; it would not be right to ignore the feelings of those people who are permanently settled in those countries, and who are anxious to exclude an alien population that cannot be absorbed amongst them and by them. For my part I will put it the other way, and I hope I shall not be deemed guilty of offence to anybody, if I venture to say that in case a large colony of Russians or Germans or Englishmen were to settle down in India, I should hesitate to view the question without alarm. Similarly, the Canadians and the inhabitants of the United States and of some others are, I believe, entitled, somewhat at all events (in the present conditions of the world, until we know something more about the destiny of mankind as a whole in the distant future), not to be obliged to and to the problems, economical and political, by allowing an absolutely alien population to settle amidst them, who will not bring wealth with them and who will carry off what they earn to distant countries and who are conditioned ever to remain alien amidst these white populations. But on the other hand, I deprecate the idea of Indians being allowed to emigrate or, on contract, sent to any country where they are not treated on a complete footing of equality with all the other people. Any colony of England which passes discriminative laws and which accords differential treatment to the Indians must be asked and made to discontinue such, or allowed, and must be even encouraged, to prohibit immigration from India altogether; and so far as this Government is concerned, I desire that such emigration should be absolutely discontinued. I am not at all competent enough to say whether this Government has power and means to prohibit emigration altogether from this country to other countries, but in regard to such countries as I have mentioned above, and to which the people emigrate, this country can practically prohibit it, and by the exercise of the right of diplomatic influence an absolute prohibition can be secured. The reason, My Lord, is that I do not wish that the Indian, wherever he might be, should be ever told by treatment and by law that he is an inferior being, which it would be a truism to say he is certainly not, that his rights as a member of the greatest Empire in the world ancient or modern, are, as a matter of fact, inferior to the rights of the favoured members of it. Rather than allow these Indian colonies to go and settle in such a place, do not let them go there at all; let them remain in this country. My view, very humbly, My Lord, is that, so far as emigration to those countries is concerned, it should be discouraged and prohibited by every means. India wants absolutely the labour of all her hardy children; we are not developing our resources, as we ought to, and a great deal in that way can be done by retaining them all here. I do not subscribe to the argument often advanced that these people are economically better off in those countries. In the great art, and sacred duty, of making a nation for India and in India, I never can forget the fable of the country mouse and the city mouse. I am like the country mouse. I do not like the more comfort and luxury of the city mouse and do not like to sacrifice any portion of my liberty, by feelings and

sentiments and my dignity as man, as social and rational man, for physical comforts and luxury, I had rather the Indians were here ill-fed, ill-sheltered, ill-clad and ill-educated into his rights than that they should go and earn a great deal of money and be treated like half-slaves and half-rational human beings. Therefore, My Lord, I would accept no compromise between full rights of citizenship and prohibition in any solution of this great problem of emigration from India. A middle course, I am honestly convinced, is highly objectionable as a national misfortune.

"Coming now to the question of finance, it is always difficult for me to tender to the Finance Minister a beautifully blended mixture of provincial patriotism and imperial patriotism. I believe that under present arrangements, provincial patriotism is generally synonymous with discontent, and imperial patriotism is subordinate to this provincial patriotism, paradoxical as it may appear. On the whole I have no reason to be discontented with the presentment of the Financial statement this year. Much of what I had intended to say on this subject has been, as I said before said by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. While congratulating the Hon'ble Finance Minister on his success in making such a presentment in spite of famine and of the fall of opium revenue, I believe that there is a statement of his for which I heartily render thanks to the Hon'ble Finance Minister, and that statement is that the present financial relations between the Imperial Government and the Provincial Governments is artificial. And it is so, and I want him, and I implore the Government as early as possible, to get rid of this artificiality between the Imperial and the Provincial Governments. But this cannot be done in the Finance Department alone and by a re-adjustment of financial settlements alone.

"The whole relationship between the Indian Government and the Provincial Governments should be re-examined and re-adjusted. For my part, if I may be allowed to make allusion to the memorable passage in the great despatch of August 1911, relating to provincial autonomy, that passage has once for all and completely disposed of this question; only the necessary ways and means should be adopted and developed from time to time until we should reach the goal. Your Lordship will pardon me, I trust, if I venture to compare that divine passage to the philosophical system of the great Indian sage, Kapila. His system was attacked as inconsistent with the Vedas when he asked which is inconsistent with which? 'Is it the Vedas that are inconsistent with my philosophy, or is it my philosophy which is inconsistent with the Vedas?' It is true that at last he seemed to allow people, just to avoid annoyance and persecution to construe his philosophy in the light of faith in religion, but he did not re-adjust his philosophy and he continued to teach his chelas his own doctrines. And his philosophy exists to-day, and nobody thinks of its interpretation by religious faith. So I think that it behoves every Indian to save this passage from the direct accorded to it by interpretations in the faith of bureaucracy, in this country and in England. Then it will be all right and begin to bear fruit in a few years; otherwise there is the risk of its being often authoritatively construed until it becomes a foundling some two years hence.

"I also wish to call Your Lordship's attention to another point, and that is the proposed reform of the India Office. It is claimed as a domestic reform. The scheme is outlined by His Lordship the Secretary of State for India, in his speech last year in the House of Lords, and also by the then Under Secretary, the Hon'ble Mr. Montagu, in the House of Commons, a week later. As far as I understand it, its object seems to be three-fold. The Council is now a consultative body; it is proposed to make it an administrative body. The business is now carried on by committees; it is proposed to transact the business by single members, each being put in charge of a separate department. Thirdly, it is important to observe that service in the India Office as member of the India Council should be part and parcel of the service in India, so that it counts for pension. It is also said that it is capable of interchange, *i.e.*, a member of the Indian Civil Service who goes there can come back to India on promotion. This last scheme it is somewhat difficult to understand. For my part, I think the time has come for abolishing the Council altogether. All are agreed that it does not work well. We all know the history of this Council, My Lord. It is a statutory creature, it is the creature of the Government of India Act of 1858. We know that it is a continuation of the Board of Directors, especially the Secret Committee, a mere complimentary continuation. As John Bright put it at the time the Bill was discussed in the House of Commons, this continuation of the Council was due to timidity on the part of the Government, and even of Parliament. Now that is the origin of this Council. It was admitted by Lord Stanley, who introduced the Bill which became the Act of 1858, transferring Company's Government to the Crown, and by all then that the function of this Council was to be one of moral influence and moral control, not administrative influence and administrative control. So from 1858 onwards, we have had only moral influence and moral control exerted by the members over the Secretary of State. I cannot understand why this moral influence and moral control should be at this late hour of the day in its life converted into active administrative control. The noble Lord, the Secretary of State for India, has discovered a new and somewhat startling reason for continuing this Council. He says there may be now and then a Viceroy of independent views and even of an arbitrary turn of mind, backed up by expert advice in India, and unless the Secretary of State then is a Bismarck, he also wants expert advice to enable him to hold his own. In other words, this Council is to be composed of Civil Servants in England in order to fight Civil Servants in India. I cannot quite see, My Lord, how this is to be done, assuming it is desirable. A Member of the Secretary of State's Council will, under the new scheme, receive £1,200 a year, that is, £100 a month. How a Civil Servant from India can go to England and serve on this pay, it is difficult for me to understand. I read both the speeches of the Secretary of State and the Under Secretary of State with some care, and there is no solution indicated there of this difficulty. Take, for instance, an Indian Civil Servant who has served here for 20 years. If he becomes a Member of the Secretary of State's Council, he

will only get £100 a month. If he serves in India for 25 years, he can get a retiring pension of £1,000 a year or even £1,200. Therefore, I wish to know who are the people who are likely to go and serve there before and without returning from the Indian Civil Service on pension? There may be a few people of weak health and of inferior prospects who may wish to go there for the sake of climate and for the sake of health, or who cannot swiftly climb up the ladder of promotion here. Now I cannot at all understand how it is desirable to make the Council administrative by reinforcing it by people of this sort and to exercise a control over great Viceroys, backed up by virile expert advice. The whole reform is asked for on the ground of strengthening the hold of the Secretary of State over the Government of India. The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the people view it with alarm; they do, and suspect that "the whole object is, as I have said, further to strengthen the control of the Secretary of State over the Government of India. I am very sorry to say that I do not like the proposed reform from any point of view. Under the portfolio system, if some of these members are likely to be promoted to posts in India under the rule of interchange, it may be possible for a member in charge of a department of this Government to tell a Member of the reformed Council, 'if you behave like a good boy on this occasion, you will get a Lieutenant-Governorship as your prize.' Now this sort of interchange has certainly nothing to recommend it to this country. It seems to me that the Council may, with great advantage, be altogether abolished, or in the alternative it may be kept consultative and harmless as it is at present.

'Another disquieting element in the scheme of reform is the fact that there are to be two Indian Members as at present, but God knows why. Look at the scheme. It says that eight members are sufficient. But as there are to be two Indian Members, the number is to be ten. So these two Indian Members are to be supernumerary. Although their salaries are to be met at the expense of the Indian taxpayer, they are to be supernumerary and merely ornamental. They may occasionally be put in charge of departments, but when they do not have this rare privilege, they are, I presume, to be *dummies* to everybody, consultative *dummies*. But I do not know what they are to do even as such. My Lord, all this clearly shows that the time has come when the whole Council should be abolished. Reform may be made in a different direction with advantage. It is admitted that the permanent staff of secretaries and assistant secretaries and the clerks of the India Office are very able men and do excellent work. Anything which the Secretary of State wants further in the way of Indian experience can be well achieved by throwing open some of these appointments to distinguished Indians, including domiciled Europeans—to statutory Indians of every race and creed, and even to Civil Servants. We all know that the Secretary of State is not legally bound and as a matter of fact never consults his Members of Council in matters of high and deep policy. Your Lordship knows that in the days of the East India Company this was done entirely by the Secret Committee, not at all by the whole Court of Directors. It was only occasionally that they were controlled by the Board of Control. But this was done exclusively by the Secret Committee, and the practice has been continued by the Secretary of State in his own person exclusively. All that I say, My Lord, is this, that since in important matters of policy the Secretary of State by statute and by usage is not bound to consult the Members of his Council and does not, in fact consult them, no case has been made out for the reform such as has been outlined. I do not see why the Secretary of State for India should want a Council, consultative or administrative. Let us take the case of the Foreign Secretary. The present Foreign Secretary has won the admiration of the world, whether we regard his policy in Europe and America, or in Persia, in China or in Japan.

"Has he had a Council with Persian experience, with Chinese experience, with Japanese experience? If not, why should the Secretary of State for India have members with Indian experience? So far as the routine work is concerned, as distinguished from high policy, the staff of permanent secretaries and assistant secretaries is more than sufficient, especially if about one-half of them would be recruited from the Indian Services—Imperial and Provincial. For all these reasons, My Lord, I join in the note of warning that has been sounded that the Secretary of State's reform scheme has caused considerable alarm in this country, and I also believe that, unless it receives further elucidation, it is incapable of being worked so as to carry out his intentions or to be in anywise useful."

The Hon'ble Mr. ANNETT:—"My Lord, I beg to take this opportunity of congratulating the Government in general, and the Hon'ble the Finance Minister in particular, on the Budget presented, which shows the flourishing financial position of India to-day, notwithstanding the exceptional season of drought we are at present going through in parts of India and which, whilst seriously affecting the United Provinces, Central India, and Bundelkhand, can only be compared to the appalling famine of 1877. But unlike those dark times what must strike one to-day is the great difference between then and now—a benign and liberal Government, fully equipped and ready to meet the most pressing needs. Speaking as a living witness of the harrowing times of 1877, many a vivid but ghastly picture comes back to my mind of the hundreds of famine stricken dead and dying on the Grand Trunk Road between Agra and Sipri and many villages deserted to a man. It was a common sight for officers of the Morar cantonment to drive out of an evening and count a score or more of corpses and carcasses and see strings and strings of famine-stricken people and animals wending their way to the great labour mart of India—Malwa. What do we find on the same road to-day. In the greatest affected area, a few, if any, wanderers instead. Energetic Government and State Engineers, Contractors with their Agents, all strenuously vying with one another for any labour that may be procurable. At the present moment, over the greatest part of the affected area, it will be difficult to find a single labourer on the unemployed list. Speaking from my own experience, I can at the present

wanted employ 10,000 labourers, in the Gwalior State, instead of which I have been able to procure about 3,500 only; and out of this more than one-half have had to be imported—hundreds from Afghanistan and the Frontier. What is even more marked is that these imported men are receiving the same identical rates for their work as the local or village men, despite the fact that they have travelled about a thousand miles from their homes and through country in which their safety and lives were entirely in their hands. This surely is an object lesson to the world and the highest tribute that could be paid to Your Excellency's Administration as also to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, who have been the two potent factors in bringing about these marvellous results.

"My Lord, our province and the people are happy in the knowledge in having at the helm Sir James Meston, who has their fullest confidence in these serious times.

"Your Excellency, I understand that we are allowed the privilege to-day of bringing before this Council any matters relative to the people and communities we have the honour to represent. Taking advantage of this prerogative, I beg to bring to notice some of the disabilities under which the Anglo-Indian Community at present labour; the principal among them are—

"*The right to carry arms for King and Country.*—I would remind Your Excellency that during your recent tour in Madras you were pleased to affirm that our boys, whose fathers and grandfathers had served in the British Army, were eligible for enrolment. I regret to have to state that at present, notwithstanding this public pronouncement, the privilege is still in practice withheld, and I venture to assert that as long as enlistment is vested in Commanding Officers so long will this right be denied our lads. To mend this unsatisfactory state of affairs, I would beg to suggest that some such recruiting system in particular centres as now prevails in Great Britain may be introduced in India, and that the boys selected direct from these recruiting centres be drafted to units of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry Regiments. Though the Army is at present open without reserve to any English, Irish or Scotch or Welsh boy—all castes in India being also eligible—the most respectable Anglo-Indian is blocked.

"*Reprepresentation.*—Whilst thanking Your Excellency for the representation already given, the Anglo-Indian Community are anxiously looking forward to the day when Your Excellency will be pleased to accord us representation on all Presidency or Provincial Councils, as also on the Municipal and District Boards, the same as given to our Indian friends.

"*Education.*—Whilst gratefully thanking Your Excellency for the rapid strides made in this direction in the interests of our Community, I may be pardoned the liberty of reminding Your Excellency that several of the most important Resolutions submitted by the Committee of the Educational Conference of July 1912, have not yet received the consideration of Your Excellency's Government; more so, the questions of University training and avenues of employment dependent on higher education.

"*Railways.*—I would urge that 50 per cent. of appointments in the official grades on Railways be given to experienced and deserving men in the subordinate grades, it being well known that a very much bigger percentage of these appointments are so recruited by the leading Railways of Europe and America. This is further borne out from the fact that on the traffic side of one of the biggest and best managed Railway systems in India the Traffic Manager and all his Deputies are officials who have risen from the subordinate grades. This removes the prejudicial fallacy that sufficiently competent and reliable men cannot be found in the lower ranks.

"*Titles.*—I would also strongly advocate the granting of titles to the working classes of Anglo-Indians employed on Railways and subordinate Government departments, such as the Police Post, Telegraph, etc., holding similar distinctions to those of Rai and Khan Bahadur, as is given to Indians.

"Your Excellency, I further beg to take this opportunity of thanking you, your Ministers, and the non-official Members of this Council for the assistance, attention and courtesy I have invariably received, as also for the clear and painstaking lucidity with which the many questions I have from time to time troubled you with, have been patiently listened to and answered."

The Hon'ble Mr. PARNELL:—"My Lord, I do not wish at this hour to detain the Council for more than a very few minutes. The Hon'ble the Finance Member has this year presented his first Financial Statement. It is a document which required careful study from us, and it is only our duty to express our obligation to the Hon'ble Member for the extremely lucid statement which was presented to the Council, both in the Memorandum of the Financial Secretary and in the speech explaining his policy which was delivered by Sir William Meyer in the Council on the 1st day of this month. I may instance, for example, the exposition of provincial balances and of the system of the various provinces banking with the Government of India, especially in its bearings on grants for Education and Sanitation, which, so far as the last year's statement was concerned, was somewhat obscure to Hon'ble Members who were uninitiated. Last year I had to get the point explained by the then Finance Secretary. There is thus a great advantage in such a statement as this year's and the Hon'ble the Finance Member has also our hearty congratulations upon the satisfactory Budget which he has produced, despite adverse circumstances.

"My Lord, there was a time not many years ago, when questions relating to the Central Provinces and Berar used to come up more frequently before Your Excellency's Council, and several Hon'ble Members seemed to look upon the questions somewhat in the light of an intrusion upon the work of this Council. One Hon'ble Member of this Council had gone so far as to say:—'Give the Central Provinces the Provincial Council they want and have done with it!' Though he himself followed the course he deprecated and dealt at length with matters concerning his province alone. And now that the Central Provinces Legislative Council is within sight, I

do not feel that I should be justified in discussing here any provincial questions. I shall be content with associating myself with the views expressed by my Hon'ble friend, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, with regard to the raising of the status of the province, which has now attained to a stage when that status can reasonably be asked for, and with urging that the time has also arrived when the Central Provinces should have a Chief Court of their own. Already there are four Judges sitting in the Judicial Commissioner's Court including one temporary Judge, whose term of office has from time to time been extended, and the volume of work that comes up for disposal before that Court and the number of cases which have to be heard by a Bench of Judges as well as the serious inconvenience experienced in appeals having in certain cases to go to other High Courts, all point to the conclusion that the highest court in the province should be raised to the status of a Chief Court.

"My Lord, several Hon'ble Members have already expressed their alarm at the changes which the Secretary of State for India proposes to introduce in the constitution and working of His Lordship's Council. At this stage I do not wish to say more than this, that it is necessary that responsible and enlightened public opinion in this country should be ascertained with regard to these momentous changes, or at any rate that there should be sufficient opportunity allowed for that opinion being made known to the authorities at home and to Parliament.

"My Lord, at this stage of the discussion on the Budget all that is required of us is that points of a general character arising out of the Budget might be discussed, not for the benefit of one province or another, but that of the whole Country. Several Hon'ble Members have referred to the Provincial Settlements. In view of the general complaint about them I would only urge that when Bengal and Bihar and Orissa will have the question reconsidered next year, when the new settlement with regard to the new provinces is to be effected, the question of the soundness and justice of those made with other provinces might also be gone into.

"My Lord, I have only one word more to say. My Hon'ble friend, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, has referred to the question of fiscal autonomy, which is of vital importance to this country. Last year, when speaking on the sugar duties question, I expressed my views on this subject, and I can only say that the instances of Formosa and other countries lend great weight to the proposition which my Hon'ble friend has urged in the interests of the industrial development in India.

"Lastly, My Lord, I wish to point out that although there may be some difference of opinion with regard to railway policy, as to how the expenditure on railways should be met, and whether the profits accruing from them are properly shown and other similar matters, yet I would urge that once the construction of a line is undertaken, it should not be worked in bits here, and bits there; nor portions of the line left in abeyance for a long period, but funds should be found year after year, so that the progress may be steady and the whole line completed within a reasonable period. I would refer especially to the Itarsi-Nagpur railway, the work on which has been carried on by fits and starts ever since it was taken in hand.

"In conclusion, I fully associate myself with all the expressions of heartfelt gratitude which have fallen from Hon'ble Members and in particular from the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis with regard to Your Lordship's share in the settlement of the important, though delicate, South African-Indian question; with regard to the pride we feel in the effective representation of the views of Your Excellency's Government by the Hon'ble Sir Benjamin Robertson and, last but by no means least, also in connection with the hopes that we all entertain regarding the new and truly Indian Capital of Delhi, the foundation of which was laid by His Majesty the King Emperor."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"My Lord, I beg to tender my hearty thanks to my non-official friends and colleagues who have spoken to-day for their most kindly references to myself and to this my first Budget. As I said in introducing it, I did my best to make things full and clear, and I am very glad to learn from the remarks of Hon'ble Members that I have succeeded in my object. Well, My Lord, it could never happen to any Finance Member of any Government under the sun to produce a Budget which would satisfy everybody in all its details; but from the general tone of the debate here, and from intelligent criticism received from outside, I think I may well claim, on behalf of Your Lordship's Government, that speaking generally, our proposals and dispositions have met with, I might almost say, universal approval. Of course one man may say we are spending too little here, another that we are spending a bit too much there, and so on; there will necessarily be these differences of opinion. But, speaking generally, I claim the stamp of widespread approval for our financial deposit; as

"Well, My Lord, the debate has been very interesting and has travelled over a great variety of matters past, present and future, and if not from China to Peru, at any rate from the hamlets of Assam to the Secretary of State's Council at Westminster; but, my time being limited, I only propose to deal with those matters which are of most importance as regards the existing Budget. Sufficient unto the day is the evil or good thereof—especially if the day happen to be hot, as this day is. But I can assure Hon'ble Members that if I omit any relevant matter owing to the limitations of time, it does not mean that I have overlooked it; it will be taken into consideration in due course.

"Well, various references have been made to the Finance Commission. The Commission's Report, which has just come to our hands, is of course a document of the highest importance, not merely from the point of view of the Department over which I have the honour to preside, but with reference to the financial and commercial interests of the country generally. The personnel of the Commission was strong and representative, and its inquiries covered the most abstruse problems of currency, as well as a large part of the field of Indian Financial policy during—

recent years. As Your Lordship said in Bombay, however, we shall have to study the report and the evidence carefully before deciding on any action to be taken. I must, therefore, decline, in the most friendly way, to be drawn into a reply to any of the references which have been made to a gold mint for India, a State Bank, etc. We fully appreciate the impartiality and fairness of the Commission's attitude, and we anticipate that their labours will be productive of good and lasting results.

"I am afraid that an expression I used in my speech introducing the Financial Statement has caused some misapprehension in the mind of my friend the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and some other Hon'ble Members. I spoke in paragraph 20 of the surplus of £1,280,000 as an unallotted balance, and said it was kept to assist us in our heavy capital commitments. When I used the expression 'unallotted balance' I meant 'unallotted' for purposes of the Revenue Budget; but if Hon'ble Members will turn to paragraph 63 of the speech, they will find that it is very much allotted in the Capital Budget. It figures there in the second item of Assets as 'Imperial Surplus of 1914–1915', so that it is not an additional reserve amount, as has been supposed by these speakers: it is a vital part of the assets from which our capital programme is to be financed. I also referred to this surplus in paragraph 20 of my original speech as a possible reserve against famine or other unforeseen contingencies; but it can only serve this purpose if withdrawn from the capital account.

"I explained this point more fully in a recent debate.

"What I then said was that if the abnormal happened, if we had, for example, a famine to face, it would be better to curtail capital expenditure by withdrawing this amount than by imposing fresh taxation. But apart from such a contingency the surplus is taken into account against our Budget capital programme.

"I am very glad that our borrowing proposals have been received with so much approval; and I am quite with my friend Sir Fazulbhoy when he says that we should borrow in India as far as possible. But we must go steadily, and I hope that by his own large tender for the coming loan, my Hon'ble friend will show us how enthusiastically the Indian commercial community is going to take up our policy.

"As regards famine expenditure, which one Member mentioned, I should like to explain that we have not cut down any single proposal of any Local Government in regard to that matter. In regard to direct famine expenditure, as also in regard to such matters as *takkavi* loans, we have fully accepted all that the Local Governments thought necessary.

"Reference has been made to lapses. As I said in my speech introducing the Financial Statement, we have made arrangements which will materially diminish the chances of lapses in the net capital expenditure on Railways. Again, as regards the Public Works revenue expenditure, I may tell the Council that instructions are under issue which, I hope, will have a great effect in reducing the volume of lapses.

"As regards Irrigation and Railways, I may say that from the financial point of view, since Irrigation yields much the larger relative profit, I should certainly go for irrigation expenditure first; and in fact that is what I did, I first went to the Irrigation people and said 'How much do you anticipate that you can spend?' That amount made the first item in my ways and means programme, and thus it will always be. But of course the demand is limited by shortage of labour and various things that I need not go into. All I wish to impress on the Council is that we did not stint irrigation.

"My Hon'ble friend, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, referring to my remarks about the small relative percentage of net profit on railways—which I made not as depreciating railways, which give us a very large absolute amount of Revenue, but merely by way of caution and as showing the difficulties with which we have to contend, seeing that a small alteration in the situation may mean a million pounds one way or the other in the budget—by Hon'ble friend says—'What is the use of borrowing at 3½ per cent if you make only 1 per cent. profit out of it? That is very poor business.' I admit that that would be very poor business; I should be ashamed to get up in this Council and to say that I was associated with anything of that sort. But we are not doing this. What we make is 1 per cent. and more net profit after paying back the 3½ per cent. interest, or whatever the exact figure may be, on the sums we have borrowed, and we put that extra 1 per cent. or so into our pockets. I quite wish that the extra profit was larger, but it is substantial."

The Hon'ble Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"How much do you put in every year for renewals?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order!"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER:—"We provide for renewals under the Revenue head under working expenses. All we do is this, that when a locomotive is worn out for instance, and is replaced by a locomotive of superior power, we put the cost which would be incurred by providing a fresh locomotive of the old pattern down to revenue, and put the balance to capital because that is practically new plant. As regards 'renewals,' they occur regularly in our budget under the expenditure head, and the net profits, which are given in paragraph 67 of my previous speech are after deducting that expenditure. In fact a decrease of net profits in the revised estimate and in the coming year's budget is mainly due to my having, at the instance of my Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Clark, agreed to a larger outlay for these renewals.

"Then my friend, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, quoted my predecessor's *dictum* against railways becoming a burden on the taxpayer. I quite agree with that in the sense in which my predecessor used it. He meant by railways being a burden on the taxpayer the contingency

that instead of railways yielding this profit, they would produce a deficit as they used to in years gone by. That is a burden on the taxpayer, but when railways yield £3,921,000 and you pay £1,130,000 towards the capital account, the remaining £2,800,000 is an alleviation to the taxpayer, it corresponds to the profits of a shareholder in a prosperous company.

"My friend also made some reference to waterways in Bengal. That is a very important question, the gravity of which I quite appreciate. Eight lakhs have been already provided in the current year by the Bengal Government. As for large schemes, so far we have not yet had them before us. They have been under examination by a distinguished engineer, Mr. Leon; they will have to be very carefully examined here; and of course, as Hon'ble Members will appreciate, they will have to be considered with reference to their productive character; because if they are not productive, although circumstances might still call for expenditure on them, you could not rank them along with railways, as, has been suggested, in the productive account.

"Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola made a reference to opium. He says 'As you have stopped sending opium to China, why do you go on sending non-certificated opium to the Straits Settlements?' The one is as wicked as the other'. Well, I do not admit that sending opium to China was wicked, but at any rate the circumstances are materially different. When we sent opium to China, we sent it to the territories of an amorphous Government that cannot control its affairs very efficiently, and there was no guarantee against abuse of the opium. When we now send it to the Straits Settlements, or to the Dutch Indies, or to other places to which we send, we send to countries that have a system very much akin to our own, realising the maximum of revenue from the minimum of consumption: and I say that makes all the difference. If you send opium to a country like that, you are really helping the country to promote the cause of temperance, because you enable it to give the people an article under high taxation when otherwise it would be obtained probably by smuggling, and in greater quantities.

"I do not think, My Lord, that I have anything more to say, especially having regard to the short time at my disposal. I have estimated, as I have said before two or three times, for a normal year, and we can only hope that Providence will give us plentiful rains and prosperity, so that when I meet the Council next year, I shall not have to tell them that my calculations have been disturbed by agricultural distress or by any other calamity.

His Excellency the Viceroy :—"My first and very pleasant duty is addressing you to-day at the close of a Session during the course of which questions of finance have been much under discussion, is to re-echo the views of My Council and to congratulate Sir William Meyer on the presentation of his first Budget to the Imperial Legislative Council. It was a great satisfaction to me last year, as Head of the Government, to welcome a colleague of Sir William Meyer's known ability and wide experience both in the special field of finance and in Indian administration generally.

"We are indebted to him for an unusually informing account of present financial policy. The line he has adopted, in thus taking both yourselves and the public generally into his confidence, is one which no doubt invites criticism, because it makes criticism easy, but that is a result which neither he nor my Government can deprecate. The more intelligently our policy is scrutinised, the more confident we are of general support.

"It is true that he has had to budget under conditions which are not entirely favourable. Unlike his predecessor, he has had but a small surplus to dispose of, and practically no doles to distribute. It is always pleasant to give doles to needy claimants, and perhaps it is even more pleasant to receive them, but large unanticipated surpluses are not an entirely healthy element in our finances, while the distribution of doles is apt to be demoralising and to provoke disappointment when in lean years further doles are not forthcoming.

"On the other hand, the sums available due to the natural growth of the Imperial share of the revenues are an entirely healthy development in our financial system, and I regard the needs of education and sanitation as amongst the first claims upon them.

"That is all that I intend to say on the subject of the Budget, but I am also glad to be able to announce that we have just secured a reduction in the telegraph rates between India and Europe of 4 annas a word on the ordinary rates and 2 annas a word on the deferred rates. I may say that it was not an altogether easy matter to obtain this concession, which has been the subject of negotiation for some time past. Its importance, I am sure, will be greatly appreciated by the commercial community to whom the cheapening of telegraphic communication with Europe is a matter of ever-increasing moment. These reductions will probably take effect from the 1st May.

"It is a matter of deep concern to me that India should again be visited by famine. The scarcity which now prevails in parts of the United Provinces, Rajputana and Central India is, I am sorry to say, fairly widespread, and in places it is of a severe type. We had hoped and long continued to hope that the winter rains might come in time to ensure a fair spring crop in the affected areas, but we have been disappointed, and the scarcity has only been slightly mitigated by the little rain which has fallen. At the same time it is not on a scale commensurate with that of the serious visitation which afflicted the United Provinces in 1907–08, and there are certain features of the present distress which are significantly hopeful, both as regards our immediate troubles and in their bearing on the tendencies of future famines in India. The people started with a series of good seasons behind them, and not inconsiderable stocks. There is fortunately a promise of an excellent harvest in a great part of the Punjab; prices in the United Provinces have not risen so rapidly as might otherwise have been the case, and the whole situation has developed somewhat more slowly than was originally expected. Those who have followed the course of the recent scarcities in the Bombay Presidency will have been struck with the change

which appears to be gradually coming over the character of our Indian famines, and which is reflected in the administrative measures now taken to meet them. A prescience born of previous experience works almost as a matter of routine to meet the gradual approach of scarcity. Revenue is suspended with a liberality unknown ten years ago. Agricultural advances are distributed on an enormous scale. Ordinary public works, instead of being closed for want of funds, are extended as far as possible. For the maintenance of working cattle, whose services are of such economic importance, every effort is made to provide fodder at cheap rates, the cost of transit being reduced at great expense to the State. Everything, in short, is done to stave off, as far as this can be safely done, the day on which relief works must be opened. Nothing is perhaps more striking than the almost secondary place into which the system of relief works, formerly a cardinal feature of our relief programme, has tended to fall in our recent famines. Whether this will be characteristic of future famines, it is yet impossible to say, but our recent experience has certainly emphasised this tendency. The progressive improvement in recent years in the means of communication in India, and a marked increase in the alertness and confidence of the labouring classes, have enabled a large proportion of the able-bodied poor to go further afield in search of work. The large works and the big industrial enterprises of modern days have provided a considerable degree of automatic relief, and while we have, as before, to provide gratuitous relief for a large number of persons who are precluded from the possibility of obtaining work, we are finding it less and less necessary to centre all our energies on the artificial provision of labour for the able-bodied. Indeed, at the present moment, we are assisting a larger number of persons in the famine areas in the United Provinces by gratuitous relief than by the system of relief works. It is impossible to foresee what the future may have in store for us, especially if we were to be unfortunately visited by a severe and extensive failure of the rains, but in the tendencies which I have described there are some who are able to see—and I think not without justification—the beginning of an economic movement which, if unimpeded by other influences, will bring about a momentous change in the scope and effects of monsoon failures in this country.

"It is my earnest hope that present expectations as to the limited scope and duration of the scarcity will be confirmed by a good autumn monsoon, and that the distressed areas will enjoy a speedy return to agricultural prosperity.

"Since I last addressed you on the subject of foreign affairs in Simla, on the 17th September last, it has been pleasant to know that affairs in Eastern Europe are gradually settling down, and that the shadow of war which has lately for so long enveloped the Balkan Peninsula, is now gradually being dispelled by the sunlight of peace. We can only hope that time will heal the wounds that have been inflicted, and soften the animosities that have been created, and that the Empire of Turkey, our neighbour in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, will emerge from her recent trials with renewed vitality and determination to consolidate her position by an enlightened policy of peaceful progress and material development. In the pursuit of such a policy we in India have everything to gain, and we can warmly wish her God-speed.

"I told you in September last of the disinterested attitude of His Majesty's Government towards Persia, and that we had recently lent the Persian Government a considerable sum of money for the creation of a force of gendarmerie under Swedish officers, with a view to the suppression of anarchy in Southern Persia and the restoration of order and security on the trade routes, where British and Indian trade had suffered serious loss during the past few years. I am glad to say that our hopes have so far not been disappointed. The regiment of gendarmerie, which was raised at Shiraz, has been employed during the winter in patrolling the roads and has dealt successfully with the robber bands who infested it. It is true that quite recently these gendarmerie have been confronted once more with a troublesome situation at Kazerun, but I am glad to learn that on the arrival of reinforcements the tribal rising dispersed, and that order has once more been restored. Evidence of the successful activity of the gendarmerie is shown in the improved returns of British and Indian trade in Southern Persia. Another force of gendarmerie has been dealing with the situation on the trade route between Bunder Abbas and Kerman, and, although they have had some serious engagements with the Persa-Baluchi tribes in that neighbourhood, there is every reason for confidence in their ability to restore order in the immediate future. The action in South Persia of the Swedish officers and the Persian gendarmerie appears to have been eminently successful, and to be worthy of unstinted praise. I may point out that the only alternative would have been the despatch of a British expedition to Southern Persia for the restoration of order in those provinces—a policy to which, with the entanglements and expenditure it would entail, the Government of India have always been firmly opposed; and I would only ask those, who have been somewhat lavish in their criticisms of the attitude of the British Government in Persia, now to recognise what we in India owe to Sir Edward Grey for his policy of disinterested support, and the abstention from interference in the internal affairs of Persia.

"A further development that has taken place in connection with the affairs of the Persian Gulf is the conclusion of an agreement with the French Government, by which they now recognise the new Arms Traffic Regulations, drawn up by the late Sultan of Muscat at our instance, and by which they abandon the privileges and immunities secured to them by ancient treaties. We believe that gun-running from Muscat has now been stopped, and that our agreement with France will effectually prevent its revival. Should this prove to be the case, we may hope not only to avoid in future the necessity for those occasional small military expeditions, which for many years have been a drain on Indian revenues, but also in the very near future to be able to discontinue the cumbrous naval blockade operations on the Mekran coast.

"Turning to Afghanistan, the relations of the Government of India with His Majesty the Amir have continued to be most friendly and cordial. Indeed we have had only one complaint

to present to the Afghan Government—and that of a serious order—viz., in regard to the depredations on British territory by gangs resident in Afghan limits. The recent outrages on the Jehangira and Khairabad Railway stations in the Peshawar District were, we have reason to believe, the work of a gang, whose base is in the Afghan Shinwari country. I have addressed His Majesty the Amir on the subject, demanding the punishment of the offenders. And I have every reason to hope that the Afghan Government can, and will, co-operate in this matter. An even more flagrant instance of the evil in question is to be found on the Kohat-Bannu border, which for some years past has been constantly harried by gangs from the neighbouring Afghan district of Khost. These gangs, consisting of outlaws from British territory, assisted by bad characters from Khost, have with impunity murdered and robbed in British territory, and carried off British subjects to their asylum in Afghanistan and there held them to ransom. The strongest representations have from time to time been made to the Amir on the subject, and he assured me last December that he had issued orders to his local officers to deal vigorously with the matter. In spite of this, however, since then two serious outrages have been committed by Khost gangs. In one of them a Hindu and his wife were carried off from the Tochi, and though the Afghan local officials could, as it is reported, have saved them—indeed had pledged themselves to do so—the unfortunate Hindu was brutally murdered and decapitated by the outlaws and his head sent to our post at Miranshah, with a demand for an enormous ransom for the woman. To deal with this intolerable situation, we decided that mere representations, unbacked by action, were valueless. I therefore authorised as a reprisal the arrest and detention of all Khostwals found in British territory, pending settlement of this matter, and I sent a letter to the Amir, informing him our action, and calling upon him to depute an officer with the necessary force to deal promptly and effectively with the situation in co-operation, if need be, with a British officer supported by the necessary force.

"I am happy to be able to announce that I received news yesterday that this action has already borne fruit, and that His Majesty the Amir immediately on the receipt of my letter issued stringent orders for the surrender of the captive Hindus in Khost and the arrest of the perpetrators of the outrages in question. Already three captive Hindus have been brought in to the Political Agent in the Tochi under escort, and it is reported that the greater number of the outlaws have been arrested and despatched to Kabul for trial.

"The North-West Frontier has otherwise been quiet, with the exception of an outrage by the Utman Khel in the north of Peshawar district; and two serious raids by the Bunerwals into British territory, in which eight British subjects were killed and considerable property taken. As regards the Utmans Khel, a blockade against them has been established, which it is hoped will lead to a speedy settlement of this case. As regards the Bunerwals, I ordered the movement of a column into their country on the 23rd February last to punish some of the villages mainly at fault. This operation, in spite of the most trying conditions of weather and roads, was carried out most successfully. The troops met with half-hearted opposition, and returned without loss, after inflicting exemplary punishment on the offending villages. There are reasons to believe that the effect of this action has been most salutary on the frontier, and I trust it will be clear from what I have said that the Government of India are dealing vigorously with the question of insecurity on the North-West Frontier, and intend, whatever it may cost, to restore reasonable peace and order on that border.

"The future status of Tibet is still the subject of negotiations between accredited representatives of Great Britain and accredited representatives of China and Tibet.

"During the past years we have added greatly to our knowledge of the little known countries lying on the North-East Frontier along the Assam border. Surveys have been carried out; some roads have been made, and a large portion of the unexplored highlands in that direction have been visited, so that we are now in a position to determine our natural boundaries on this side.

"On the north-east border of Burma it has been decided to extend our administrative control over a part of our tribal area, and the new district of Putao has been peacefully established. On this side, too, the outlying portions of the Indian Empire have been explored, and the knowledge so gained will enable us, when the time comes, to settle a satisfactory international frontier.

"I am grateful for the flattering words that have been used by a great many Members to-day relating to the action of myself and my Government in connection with the position of Indians in South Africa, and I think it will be a source of satisfaction to us all if I mention the fact that a Reuter's telegram from Cape Town has come in to-day stating that General Smuts has announced in the Union House of Assembly that Government would introduce legislation next Session based on the report of the recent Commission.

"I would now like to turn to a subject nearer home and to give you all the information in my power respecting the project estimate for the construction of the Imperial City of Delhi. This project estimate, which is really a monumental work, reflecting the greatest credit upon the Delhi Committee, of which Mr. Hailey is the Chairman, and upon the Chief Engineer, Mr. Keeling, and the staff of Engineers and others working under him, was received by the Government of India about the New Year. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my warm appreciation of the untiring industry and devotion to duty of the officers on the staff of the Committee, who for weeks together during last hot weather worked, as I know every day till 11 o'clock at night in order to press forward the completion of this heavy task. This estimate has been most carefully and thoroughly scrutinised by Mr. Russell and the staff of the Public Works Department, and they have brought to bear on it their vast and expert knowledge and have made some very useful and practical modifications. Their report reached me on the 4th March and has now undergone a close examination before acceptance by the Government of India

and transmission to the Secretary of State. The above facts will explain to you why Sir Robert Carlyle in reply to a question put to him in February was unable to give any figures of the estimate. It is even irregular that I should do so now before the estimate reaches the Secretary of State, but as I am anxious to take the Members of my Council as much as possible into my confidence, I have obtained special permission from Lord Crewe to do so on this occasion. I wish, however, to make quite clear that the publication of the figures of the estimate does not in any way commit the Secretary of State to their acceptance.

"Hon'ble Members may possibly remember the tenour of the despatch addressed by the Government of India to the Secretary of State on the 25th August 1911, in which the administrative changes announced by the King-Emperor at the Durbar were proposed. This despatch may truly be said to have achieved a certain measure of notoriety, if that can be gauged by the lively discussions that have taken place over its contents. In the 22nd paragraph, in which the cost of the proposed new Capital is discussed, the following words are used:—

'We will now give a rough indication of the cost of the scheme. No attempt at accuracy is possible, because we have purposely avoided making inquiries as they would be likely to result in the premature disclosure of our proposals. The cost of the transfer to Delhi would be considerable. We cannot conceive, however, that a larger sum than four million sterling would be necessary, and within that figure probably could be found the three years' interest on capital, which would have to be paid till the necessary works and buildings were completed.'

"The rest of the paragraph deals with various assets which could be utilised to counterbalance this expenditure.

"Whether the Government of India were wise in mentioning a figure in however guarded a manner is, I frankly admit, open to serious doubt, and it was only after consultation amongst ourselves and with the concurrence of our former Colleague of the Finance Department, whose caution is well known to you all, that the figure of four million sterling was inserted in the despatch. In any case the figure has since been the subject of much controversy in the Press and elsewhere, and various predictions of the cost of the new city have been made.

"Now that the Government of India have been in a position to obtain expert information and to prepare thorough and comprehensive estimates for the creation of a capital which shall be built without extravagance and which shall yet be worthy of this great Empire, it is clear to us that the original estimate of four million sterling must be exceeded, but not to the extent of many of those forecasts which have been made by our critics, as Hon'ble Members will see when I give them presently the figures of the project estimate in its latest form. I might argue that this excess is due to the abandonment, owing to sanitary reasons, of the Durbar site and the cost of the consequent preparation of the new site, and I might put forward other reasons, but I have no desire to do anything of the kind, but simply to say frankly on behalf of myself and those who are still Members of my Council that, owing to the special circumstances in which we were placed, we made an under-estimate in mentioning the figure of four million sterling, and how great or small a mistake we made, you, Hon'ble Members of Council, will shortly be able to judge.

"I will now endeavour to give as succinctly as possible the figures of the estimate as amended by the Public Works Department. I may mention that as a result of their careful scrutiny the charges under certain headings have been reduced, while others have been increased, but the net result has been a material reduction of the total estimate as sent up by the Delhi Committee.

"The figures are as follows under their various headings:—

	Rs.
A.—Salaries and allowances	70,18,700
B.—Travelling allowances of officers and establishment	6,30,000
C.—Supplies, services and contingencies	3,78,600
D.—Works expenditure—	
(1) Buildings	3,59,67,200
(2) Communications	29,91,800
(3) Parks and Public improvements	27,34,500
(4) Electric light and power	43,40,700
(5) Irrigation	27,45,000
(6) Water supply, sewerage, drainage, etc.	73,77,900
(7) Purchase of tools and plant	35,50,600
(8) Survey camps and general preliminary expenditure ...	43,82,160
(9) Maintenance during construction	27,09,000
E.—Acquisition of land taken up	36,48,200
F.—Other miscellaneous expenditure	5,000
Deduct—Anticipated recovery from tools and plant ...	10,00,000

"These figures, when added up, make an aggregate total of Rs. 7,67,03,100 or £5,113,620. But as we are anxious to face our liabilities for starting the new city to the fullest extent possible, we consider it necessary to make a special provision for contingencies and unforeseen expenditure in excess of the usual provision that has been made of 5 per cent on the works outlay by adding a sum of one and a half crores or £1,000,000. We have accordingly a very large reserve to meet future possibilities which we are not able to foresee at present. I should add that the expenditure of this additional crore and a half on unforeseen contingencies will be strictly controlled by the Government of India, and no part of it spent unless absolutely necessary.

"Hon'ble Members may remember that recently a statement was made in Parliament by the Under Secretary of State for India that the estimated cost of new buildings in Delhi, then under the consideration of the Government of India, amounted to £2,800,000, or 420 lakhs, while the figure for buildings that I have just given you is 360 lakhs. The discrepancy that arises between these two figures is due chiefly to the exclusion at the cost of the Survey of India Office, and the residential accommodation for the staff, reduction in the provision for offices for the local administration, etc. It has been decided by the Government of India that the presence in the Capital of the Surveyor-General's Office is not administratively expedient.

"It may be of interest to Hon'ble Members to know that under the heading of buildings, of which the total is Rs. 3,59,87,200, a sum of half a million sterling, or 75 lakhs, has been allotted for the construction of Government House and the Council Chamber and necessary appurtenances with gardens, stables, offices of the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy, bungalows for the staff and accommodation for military guards, while a further sum of three quarters of a million sterling, or Rs. 1,12,50,000, has been set aside for the Secretariat buildings of the Government of India. The remaining Rs. 1,72,37,200 is the estimated cost of Local Administration Offices, Chief Commissioner's Office, Imperial Record Office, residences for officers of Government and for clerks, menials' quarters, electric installation in officers' and clerks' quarters, medical buildings, police accommodation, fire-brigade station, markets, slaughter-house, and accommodation for the Viceroy's Bodyguard and for troops in the Capital.

"There are other headings of expenditure such as irrigation which require more detailed elaboration, and on which it is possible that certain savings may be effected, but in all such cases an outside figure has been taken which we may reasonably hope will not be exceeded.

"On the other hand, the project estimate contains certain items such as land, residences, water-supply, electric power, irrigation on which recoveries in the form of rent or taxes will, in addition to meeting current expenditure, partially at any rate, cover the interest on capital outlay, while there are other items on which some return on account of the sale of leases, general taxes, and indirect receipts may be expected, for I need not explain that Government officials, for whom accommodation is provided, will pay rent, and that all residents in the new city will have to pay charges for water-supply and other amenities. The project estimate of the Delhi Committee reckoned expenditure of this character at two crores or one and a third million pounds, but we are of opinion that a forecast put forward at this stage might merely prove misleading and furnish materials for criticism. Therefore, although a certain portion of the expenditure will undoubtedly be recouped, we prefer not to specify the items at this stage.

"I have now put before you as briefly as it has been possible on an occasion like the present, the principal details of the project estimate for the construction of the capital city of Delhi, and I think that you may safely rely on my vigilance and on that of the Hon'ble Finance Member and of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, whose experience in the Finance Department stands him in such good stead, to see that no extravagance or waste of public funds is permitted. I may add that for a long time past I have received a monthly account of expenditure upon the works now in progress in order to secure the fullest financial supervision and control.

"There is just one other point that I would wish to explain so as to avoid all misunderstanding, viz., the absence of any estimate for cantonment or railway expenditure in the project estimate. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson in his financial statement last year stated that the cost of cantonments could only be shown in the military estimates, and any diversion of a railway line that might be found necessary must be charged to railways. As a matter of fact, it had been already decided by the Government before the question of making Delhi the capital had arisen to materially increase the garrison of Delhi owing to its strategical importance as the greatest railway centre of India, and to move the Indian infantry regiment from its insanitary lines at Daryaganj, while the long condemned lines of the Indian cavalry regiment should have been rebuilt at least three years ago. Very considerable expenditure would, therefore, in any case have been incurred on increasing and bringing up to date the military accommodation at Delhi. Consequently, a new cantonment would have had to be built in any case. As regards railway expenditure, there is little doubt that if the city of Delhi expands in a southerly direction, as seems probable from the demands made for land in that direction, a diversion of the Agra Chord may become inevitable, and improved railway facilities for the inhabitants of the new city will become increasingly necessary. All that is being done at present is to acquire the necessary land so as to meet the requirements of the future when they arise, and the only recommendation that has been made to the Secretary of State for railway facilities for the new city is the construction of a railway station with sidings on the Agra Chord at the estimated cost of 2½ lakhs.

"From the statement that I have made, which, I may point out, could not possibly have been made at an earlier date, you will recognise that we are anxious to give the Members of my Council the very fullest information.

"In giving you these figures it should be clearly understood that the scheme put forward is for the adequate establishment of the Government of India at Delhi. The estimate has been framed to provide for all that can be foreseen as likely to be required to enable the Government of India to effectively occupy their new Headquarters. In regard to such public services as water-supply, sanitation, and the general laying out and equipment of the new city with roads, public parks, etc., we have based our requirements upon a careful forecast of probable population and made all reasonable provision for future expansion. Although we have considered it desirable to make provision in the estimate for all the residential accommodation that we consider necessary, it is anticipated that private capital will do its share in the development of the new city and erect a proportion of the residences which will be required for the accommodation

officers and clerks in some form or other, in which case we may expect to effect some reduction of expenditure under this head. It does not include public buildings such as museums, institutes, hospitals, other than the civil hospital, etc., which will undoubtedly spring up in the future, and cluster round the seat of Government. All growing cities, even the oldest, develop every year with new buildings and new institutions and the task of the Government of India is, and has been, to see that there is no waste, and, while not expending more than we can spare, to be careful that we do not unduly restrict our plans or schemes merely in order to balance current expenditure in a manner to compromise their future or to prevent our successors from enlarging or beautifying them in the future if they possess the means or the taste to do so. Much no doubt will be done by private initiative and it is very encouraging to find new educational establishments ready to spring up in the Capital of India, amongst them being a new St Stephen's College, a medical college for women, the Begum of Bhopal's girl school, a post-graduate college for the sons and families of Ruling Chiefs and a college for Indian medicine. Sites for all of these have been requested and assigned and it is not too much to hope that Delhi may, in addition to its other features, become an important educational centre. The Educational Conference held in Delhi last year and repeated only three weeks ago when no less than 24 Ruling Chiefs were present as well as representatives of other Native States is of happy augury and an indication of the great advantage of the accessibility of the new Capital.

"Although the guarded estimate of four million sterling mentioned in the Government of India, despatch of August 25th, 1911, will be exceeded, I am confident that my Council and India as a whole will not regard the total figure now estimated as excessive, and the speeches that I have heard in Council to-day add further confirmation to that confidence. India is worthy of a capital, and the capital must be worthy of her. The provision of funds will be very carefully considered so as to cause no embarrassment to the development of the country and will be spread over at least eight years from its inception in 1912.

"You will also understand that the estimate now communicated to you does not purport to provide for the present and future needs of old Delhi in respect of sanitary reform and urban improvement generally. The Government of India have settled at Delhi and made themselves responsible for its administration by taking over the area in which it lies, an area which would otherwise have received special attention from the Punjab Government in connection with our general grants for education and sanitation, as also in respect of urgent Public Works. Sanitary advance is one of the main features of our general policy, and we cannot allow the requirements of the old city to be prejudiced by the special demands for the new; on the contrary, we shall expect a considerable advance to be made in the near future, partly from local resources, and largely, it may be, from special Government grants, if funds for this purpose are available. This question arises at once in framing our schemes for the water-supply and sanitary equipment of the new Capital, and it is one which we cannot rightly set aside. Such outlay, however, is distinguishable, and must be considered apart, from the cost of building and equipping the new city, and was so excluded in the original rough estimate of the latter made by the Government of India in 1911.

"I may remind Hon'ble Members that in a speech delivered by the King-Emperor in Delhi on the 15th December 1911, on which occasion all the Members of my Council as then constituted were present, His Majesty used the following words:—

'I trust that the planning and designing of the public buildings to be erected will be considered with the greatest deliberation and care, so that the new creation may prove in every way worthy of this ancient and beautiful city.

'May God's blessing rest upon the work which is so happily inaugurated to-day.'

"The commands of the King-Emperor have been faithfully obeyed by the Government of India, who will continue to do all in their power to carry out fully the wishes of His Majesty, a task in which we know that we have the support and confidence of the King-Emperor's loyal subjects in India. It will not, I think, be regarded as an indiscretion if I say that I know from the highest source the immense interest that the King-Emperor takes in the progress of the creation of the new Capital, and His Majesty's earnest desire that it shall be a worthy monument with which his name will always be identified.

"I will now say a few words about ourselves. During the past year and a half since the present Members have entered upon their office, the Legislative Council has dealt with a number of important measures, 20 of which have become law. The most noteworthy perhaps of these is the Indian Companies Act, which has replaced the previous Act of 1882. In this lengthy measure, which is based to a large extent on modern English Law, we have a Code which, as recently amended in this Council, will place this important branch of commercial law upon a satisfactory footing in this country. We have also passed two Acts, one relating to the office of the Administrator-General, and one to that of the Official Trustee, which, though of less general interest, are likely to be of considerable practical utility. During the current Session we have passed an Act making the necessary modifications in the English Copyright Act in its application to India, and in the Decentralization Act, recently under the consideration of this Council, a law has been enacted which will be of great benefit in expediting and facilitating the work of Government.

"We have also still under consideration an important Bill for the protection of minor girls living in undesirable surroundings. Although we are all actuated by one desire in respect of these minors, I observe that there have been divergent views as to the best method of ensuring protection for them. I hope and believe, however, that in the result we shall obtain a

law which will be the means of rescuing numbers of children from lives of shame; and if, for various reasons, we are not at first as successful as the Government of the United Kingdom has been in dealing with this difficult question, we should not be discouraged, but should continue our efforts, moving firmly but cautiously, to achieve the desired object. If indeed we are able by any legislation to save from contamination but a fraction of the number of children who have been rescued in England under the provisions of the Children's Act of 1908, we shall not have laboured in vain.

"The activities of this Council have not, however, been confined to legislation. A number of resolutions on matters of public interest have been discussed and carefully considered, and the Government of India have received much assistance from the temperate and thorough manner in which the subjects under discussion have been debated, and even in those cases in which Government have not been able to accept the resolutions proposed, the debates have often been of great use in that they have placed Government in possession of the views of non-official Members, and have promoted a careful consideration and examination of the questions under discussion from new points of view. I may refer to Mr. Gokhale's resolution on primary education, and that of Sir G. M. Chitnavis on the merits of a system of preferential tariffs, as particularly interesting and instructive. This year the discussion on jail administration, arising out of a resolution proposed by Mr. Rayaningar in which the whole question had been most carefully prepared by the Hon'ble Member, has resulted in a decision to appoint a Committee to inquire into the whole system of our prisons. It is my belief that an inquiry of this nature cannot fail to have beneficial results of a far-reaching character.

"I have now finished, and I must thank Hon'ble Members for their patience and forbearance during a somewhat lengthy statement on my part. I wish you all a happy return to your homes, and I now declare this Session closed."

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

DELHI:
The 1st April 1914.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 7.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1914. [Price, 3 pice.

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

CONTENTS.

Bill No. 9 of 1914.—The Canals and Public Ferries (Amendment) Bill, with Statement of Objects and Reasons .. Page 511

Supplements—
Bill No. 8 of 1914.—A Bill to facilitate the administration of certain enactments together with Statement of Objects and Reasons—(Tamil), (Telugu) (Canarese), (Malayalam) and (Hindustani)
Bill No. 9 of 1914.—A Bill to amend the Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890, together with Statement of Objects and Reasons—(Tamil), (Telugu), (Canarese), (Malayalam) and (Hindustani).

Bill to be introduced into the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Under rule 33 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council, the following Bill, together with its Statement of Objects and Reasons, is published for general information :—

No. 9 of 1914.

A Bill to amend the Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act shall be called the Canals and Public Ferries (Amendment) Act, 1914.

2. The following proviso shall be added to section 5 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890 :—

"Provided that the Governor in "Council may exempt from the operation "of this section all or any vessels or "classes of vessels using a canal or portion "of a canal."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under section 5 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890, as amended by Act II of 1895, every vessel using a canal as defined in the Act must be either licensed or registered. It has, however, been brought to the notice of the Government that this provision of law causes some inconvenience on the West Coast, where the canals consist of short artificial cuts connecting natural lagoons. Many small boats ply on the latter without using the former and it is not considered necessary to require these boats to be licensed or registered, but it is at present impossible to exempt them from the liability to register or take out a license, as the canals in question are subject to the provisions of the Act. It is accordingly proposed to amend section 5 of the Act so as to give the Governor in Council power to exempt any vessel or class of vessel from the operation of this section and thus to enable the Government to relieve vessels plying on the West Coast canals from the obligation they labour under at present.

27th April 1914.

A. G. CALDEW.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART IV
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 7.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1914. [Price, 5 pies.

Bills to be introduced into the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

മതിരാശി ഗവർണർ അവർകളുടെ നിയമ നിർമ്മാണസഭയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാനുള്ള ബില്ലുകൾ.

ആലോചനസഭ കൂടുമ്പോൾ പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുവാനുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ 32 - ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം താഴെ പറയുന്ന ബില്ലുകൾ അവയുടെ സാമ്പ്രകാരണവിവരസഹിതം എല്ലാവരും അറിവാനായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു :—

No. 8 of 1914.
1914 -ലെ 8 - ാം നമ്പർ.

A BILL TO FACILITATE THE ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN ENACTMENTS.

ചില നിബന്ധനകളുടെ നിർവ്വാഹം എളുപ്പമാക്കുവാനുള്ള കരട് ബിൽ.

ചില നിബന്ധനകളുടെ നിർവ്വാഹം എളുപ്പമാക്കുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

പുതുക്കൽ.

1. ഈ ആക്ടിനു 19 — ലെ മതിരാശി അധികാര വിഭാഗ ആക്ടെന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

ചില നിബന്ധനകൾ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

2. പട്ടികയിലെ 3 - ാം കളത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ നിബന്ധനകൾ അതിലെ 4 - ാം കളത്തിൽ വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നേടത്തോളവും പ്രകാരവിധത്തിലും ഇതിനാൽ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു കൂടിയ കൃത്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിക്കയും ചെയ്യാം.

3. കൊടുക്കാരസ്ഥൻ ചെയ്യണമെന്നു കല്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആയ വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗ നിയമത്തിലോ പതിവിലോ കല്പനയിലോ ക്രമത്തിലോ ചട്ടത്തിലോ മതിയിലോ പെൻഷൻസംബന്ധമായോ ആയതു ചെയ്യുവാനായി കല്പിക്കപ്പെടുകയോ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ആ സംഗതിയിൽ അധികാരസ്ഥന്നു പുകരം ഈ ആക്ടിനാലോ ആക്ടപ്രകാരമോ ഒരു

പുതിയ അധികാരസ്ഥനെ എടുപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനായിട്ടോ അങ്ങനെ ഒരാളിനെ യോഗിപ്പിച്ചു കേട്ടു ബോധ്യപ്പെടുവാൻ ഒരുവക പുതിയ അധികാരസ്ഥൻ ചെയ്യുന്നതോ കല്പിച്ചതോ ആയ ഒരു നിശ്ചയത്തിനോ പരസ്യത്തിനോ കല്പനയിലോ ക്രമത്തിലോ ചേർത്തതിലോ മാതിരിയിലോ ഉപനിബന്ധനയിലോ പുതിയ അധികാരസ്ഥൻ മുമ്പിൽപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഒരുവക പുതിയ അധികാരസ്ഥൻ മുമ്പിൽപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതോ കല്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതോ ആയി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

പട്ടിക.

കൊല്ലം.	നമ്പർ.	ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ.	ഭേദഗതി.
1911	7	ഉദ്യോഗി ധർമ്മപരിപാലനവും എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് കാര്യങ്ങളും സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള 1911 ലെ ഏഴാം വകുപ്പ്.	(1) 3 - ം വകുപ്പിൽ "ഗവർമ്മെന്റിന്റെ അധികാരങ്ങളുടെമേൽ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ വിട്ടുകളയണം.
			(2) 17 - ം വകുപ്പായി താഴെ പറയുന്നതു ചേർക്കണം :— *
			"17. (1) ഇതിൻ മുമ്പു വന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു നിയമത്തിലെന്തുണ്ടായിരുന്നാലും 6 - ം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഏല്പിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ഓരോ അധികാരത്തിന്റെയും 8 - ം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഓരോ ഏജീന്റുകളുടെയും കൊടുത്തു കൂടുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി ഗൈനറൽ തിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തിയായി നിശ്ചയിച്ചു ചെയ്യുന്നതും ഈ വകുപ്പിൻകീഴിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതുമായ അധികാരങ്ങളുടെയും അധികാരങ്ങളുടെയും അധികാരപരിധിയിൽ അതാതു സമയം വരുത്തുന്ന ഭേദഗതികളും ഏല്പിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.
			(2) ഈ വകുപ്പിലെ (1) ം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഗവൺമെന്റിനു നല്കീട്ടുള്ളതൊ 18 - ം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഗവൺമെന്റ് നടത്തുന്നതോ ആയ അധികാരങ്ങൾ, കല്പിച്ചു വയ്ക്കുന്നതോ തിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതോ ആയ നിബന്ധനകളെ കേൾപ്പിക്കുന്നതിലേക്കുള്ള് ഗവൺമെന്റ് അതിനെ മിതിയുള്ള ഗവൺമെന്റുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ ഏല്പിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുവുന്നതാകുന്നു."
1864	3	1864 ലെ മജിസ്ട്രീനിയമിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ചട്ടം.	(1) 18 - ം വകുപ്പു വിട്ടുകളയണം.
			(2) 37 - ം വകുപ്പ് — "ഈ നിയമത്തിലെന്തുണ്ടായാലും അപ്രകാരം ഒരു കാര്യത്തെ വാർക്കയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഉടമ്പടിയുടെ ഇല്ലായ്മയിലോ കുഴപ്പത്തിലോ മിതിപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന നിയമം അടങ്ങാതെയിരുന്നതു എവിടെയെങ്കിലും നിലവിലുണ്ടോ കുറ്റം തെളിയിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഭാരം" എന്നതു "ഏതു കക്ഷി ഒടയോ ആ കക്ഷി ഈ കാര്യത്തെ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന വെറെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെയോ അധികാര സ്ഥലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ അങ്ങിനെ നിയമ അടങ്ങലുകയോ ഇരുകാരണം പാലിക്കയോ ചെയ്തു കൊടുക്കയോ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കയും ആ കുറ്റം ഒന്നാമതായോ രണ്ടാമതായോ ആ വിധം ഏതു കീഴ്ക്കോടതിയിലെന്നു വെച്ചു കുറ്റം ചുമത്തിയ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വേറെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെയും അധികാരസ്ഥലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ വെച്ചായിരിക്കുന്നതിനു തെളിയിക്കേണ്ടതും ആ കുറ്റം ഒന്നാമതായോ രണ്ടാമതായോ ഏതു കീഴ്ക്കോടതിയിലെന്നു വെച്ചു കുറ്റം ചുമത്തിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഉത്തരവാദിയായിരിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു" എന്നും വായിക്കേണ്ടതും.
			അതേ വകുപ്പു രണ്ടാം മാതിരി "കക്ഷി" എന്നതു "കക്ഷിയെ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും" എന്ന പ്രയോഗത്തിലും "കക്ഷിയുടെ" എന്നതു "കക്ഷിയെയോ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെയും" എന്ന പ്രയോഗത്തിലും മാറ്റണം.
1884	8	1884 ലെ മതിയായ നടപടിയോ നിയമപരിരക്ഷയോ നിഷേധിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ആക്ട്.	7 - ം വകുപ്പിനു താഴെ പറയുന്നതു ചേർക്കണം :—
			"ഈ ആക്ട് ഒരു സംഗതിയിൽ കഴിയാത്ത ഒരു കോടതിയെ ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തിയുടെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഭാഗത്തെ നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തുന്നതിനോ ഈ വകുപ്പിനു കീഴുള്ള അധികാരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതായി കരുതുന്നതല്ല."
1878	5	1878 ലെ മതിയായ നിയമപരിരക്ഷ കൊടുക്കുന്നതു ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്യുന്ന ആക്ട്.	3 - ം വകുപ്പ്.—"ഈ ആക്ട് 46 - ം വകുപ്പിൽ പ്രതിപാദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന അധികാരത്തിനുമുമ്പിലുള്ള" എന്നവാക്കുകൾ വിട്ടുകളയണം.

* ഈ മതിയിൽ ഭേദഗതിചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ബിൽ നടവടിയെ ഇന്ത്യാഗവർമ്മെന്റു പട്ടിക നോക്കുക.

ചട്ടിക—തുടർച്ച.

നമ്പർ.	വർഷം.	ചുരുക്കപ്പേര്.	ഭേദഗതി.
1888	8	1081 ലെ തിരുവതി ചട്ടം ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്ത.	(1) 7-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ആയുധനാമത്തിൽ നടന്നതായ" എന്നതു "നടന്നുവെന്നു" എന്ന മാറ്റിക്കണം.
			(2) 14-ാം വകുപ്പുരുവത്തിൽ "ആയുധനാമത്തിൽ രാജ്യത്തായ" എന്നതു "നടന്നുവെന്നിന്നു" എന്ന മാറ്റിക്കണം.
			(3) 21-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "നടപടിനാമത്തിൽ നടത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങളെ ഉണ്ടായ ഏതൊരാളേക്കുറിച്ചു" എന്നതു "ആയുധനാമത്തിൽ രാജ്യത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങൾ തങ്കിലാണെന്നു കിട്ടിയ" എന്ന മാറ്റിക്കണം.
1884	4	1884 ലെ മദിരാശി ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ഉൽസവ് ട്രഷറി ഭേദഗതി ചട്ടം.	88 (b) വകുപ്പിൽ "ആയുധനാമത്തിൽ രാജ്യത്തായും ഉൽസിച്ചുള്ള മേലധികാരിയും അല്ലാതെയുള്ള ആളുകളെക്കൂടി ഉൽസിച്ചുൽ നടക്കുന്നു" എന്നതു "ഉൽസിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന രേഖയുൽപ്പെടുന്ന സന്ദർഭങ്ങളെക്കൂടി ഉൽസിച്ചുൽനടക്കുന്ന ആയുധനാമത്തിൽ രാജ്യത്തിൽനിന്നും ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കു കീഴ്പ്പെടുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കും ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു" എന്ന വായിക്കണം.
1884	8	1884 ലെ മദിരാശി കള്ളുവ് സമ്പ്രദായം ചട്ടം.	11 (a) വകുപ്പിൽ "ആയുധനാമത്തിൽ രാജ്യത്തായും നടന്നതായ വേലയിൽനിന്നും" എന്നതു "ആയുധനാമത്തിൽ രാജ്യത്തിൽ വേലയിൽനിന്നും" എന്ന വായിക്കുകയും "ആ കാര്യത്തിൽ വേലയിൽനിന്നും" എന്നതു "ആ കാര്യത്തിൽ ആയുധനാമത്തിൽ രാജ്യത്തിൽ നടന്നതായ ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കും ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു" എന്ന വായിക്കുകയും വേണം.
1888	8	1883 ലെ മദിരാശി പുനരവൻ പുനരീക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.	6-ാം വകുപ്പിൻറെ മുമ്പിലുള്ള ഉപ ചിഹ്നമാക്കണം.
1889	4	1889 ലെ മദിരാശി ഉപ്പ്.	(1) 2 (3)-ാം, 88-ാം, 88-ാം വകുപ്പുകളിൽ "ആയുധനാമത്തിൽ രാജ്യത്തായ" എന്നതു "കയിലുണ്ടായ" എന്ന മാറ്റിക്കണമെന്നും 11-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ആയുധനാമത്തിൽ രാജ്യത്തിൽ" എന്നതു "കയിലുണ്ടായ" എന്നും 88-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "ആയുധനാമത്തിൽ രാജ്യത്തിൽ" എന്നതു "കയിൽ" എന്നും മാറ്റിക്കണമെന്നും വേണം.
			(2) 88-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "88-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ആയുധനാമത്തിൽ രാജ്യത്തിൽ നടന്നതായ ഏതു ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കും ഭേദഗതിയിലും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "88-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ആയുധനാമത്തിൽ രാജ്യത്തിൽ നടന്നതായ 88 (b) വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്ന ഏതു ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കും ഭേദഗതിയിലും" എന്നുമാക്കണം കൂടാതെ "ഈ വകുപ്പിൽ" എന്നതു "ഈ ഉപ്പുരേഖയിൽനിന്നു" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ വിട്ടുകളയുകയും വേണം.
			(3) 88-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ (b) (c) (d) (g) എന്നീ ഖണ്ഡങ്ങൾ വിട്ടുകളയുകയും മേലിൽ ഖണ്ഡങ്ങൾക്കു (a) മുതൽ (g) വരെ അക്ഷരമിടുകയും വേണം.
			(4) 88-ാം വകുപ്പു (a ഖണ്ഡത്തിനു പകരം താഴെപ്പറയുന്നതു ചേർക്കണം:—
			"നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരപ്രകാരം കയിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതും ഒന്നിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ളതും നടപടിയുടെ അതിൽ അടങ്ങുന്ന വിവരങ്ങളും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതും."
			(5) 88-ാം വകുപ്പിനടുത്തു താഴെ പുതിയ വകുപ്പു ചേർക്കണം, അതു വിധം:—
			"88A. താഴെ പറയുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചുള്ളവയിൽ കയിലുണ്ടാകുന്ന സമയം ഏതു ഭേദഗതിയിലുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങൾക്കും ഉണ്ടാകാം, എന്തെല്ലാമെന്നാൽ—
			(a) അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തൽ നടപടികളും ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ നിയന്ത്രിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതും,
			(b) ഉപ്പുരേഖകളിലും അവയിൽനിന്നും ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ഉപ്പിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനമായും ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയ രേഖകളും വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നതും നിർത്തലാക്കുന്നതും,
			(c) നടപടിയുടെയും നുണികരിക്കുന്നതും,
			(d) മേൽ പറഞ്ഞ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപ്പു ഡയറക്ടർക്കു വഴിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതും."

* ഇവ 1888 ഡിസംബർ 14-ാം തീയതിയിലെ വടക്കു 1888-ാം നമ്പർ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് ഉത്തരവിൽ പറഞ്ഞ ചട്ടങ്ങളും ഇതുമായും തുടർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു.

പട്ടിക—തുടർച്ച.

ക്രമനമ്പർ.	നമ്പർ	പ്രകരണപ്പേർ.	ഭേദഗതി.
1889	2	1088 ലെ തിരുവതി പ്രഖ്യാപനം ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്ത നിയമം.	(1) 7-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ പരാമർശിച്ച "88-ാം വകുപ്പിലെ (c) (d) (g) ഖണ്ഡങ്ങളിലുള്ള ആദേശനം നടത്തിയ ഉത്തരവിൽ വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ഷരതുകളെന്നും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കുപകരം "88A വകുപ്പിലെ (b) (c) (d) ഖണ്ഡങ്ങളിലുള്ളതും മറ്റുമിതൻ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ വല്ല ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെന്നും" എന്നവയ്ക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കണം.
1890	2	1088 ലെ കോടതി വകുപ്പുകൾ ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്ത നിയമം.	താഴെ ചേർക്കുന്ന 21 എന്ന പുതിയ വകുപ്പായി ചേർക്കണം:— "21. ഭൂമിയിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതിനോ മേച്ചിൽപ്പുറത്തിനോ മറ്റൊരു കിടയിലെ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനോ ആദേശനം നടത്തിയ ഉത്തരവിൽ രാജാവിന്റെ ഇതിനായി നടത്തിക്കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതായ വസ്തുവിലെ വല്ല ഭൂമിയിലെങ്കിലും വല്ല ഉടമസ്ഥനോ കുടിയാനോ 8-ാം, 9-ാം, 10-ാം, 12-ാം, 13-ാം, 14-ാം, 15-ാം വകുപ്പുകൾ പ്രകാരം നടത്തുന്നതിനു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങളിൽ വല്ലതും നടത്തുവാൻ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതാകുന്നു.
1897	1	1067 ലെ കരിക്കാടി സ്വത്തു മതിലകത്തു ആക്ട്.	(1) താഴെ ചേർക്കുന്ന 8-ാം, 11-ാം വകുപ്പുകൾക്കു (3)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പായി ചേർക്കണം. "(3) ഈ വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം കരുതൽ വാരിശ്ശേഷം നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ട സ്ഥിതിയാകുന്നു വെന്നുവരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ഭാരം ഭൂമിയുടെ ഉടമസ്ഥനിൽ നിക്ഷിപ്തമായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു". (2) 25 (1) വകുപ്പിനു പകരം താഴെ പറയുന്നതു ചേർക്കണം:— "25. (1) ഒന്നാം ഉപവകുപ്പിലുള്ളതൊ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് കളക്ടർ വല്ല വസ്തുവും നിക്ഷിപ്തമാക്കിയതായി എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായാലും കൊടുത്തതായ ആ ഉടമസ്ഥനാൽ തുടരെ കൈവശം വിടുകയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ വസ്തുവിൽ നിന്നും ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന വരുമാനത്തിൽ നിന്നും തീർത്ത തീർച്ച ഡിപ്പോസിറ്റു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതായ വല്ല ഉടമസ്ഥനോ അയാളുടെ നിക്ഷിപ്തസ്വത്തുക്കളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വല്ല ഉടമസ്ഥനായ തുടർന്നു നിക്ഷിപ്തസ്വത്തായി തുടരുന്നതിനെക്കാലത്തെ പ്രവൃത്തിയാലും വീഴ്ചയാലുമുണ്ടാകുന്ന ഒരു വർഷം നിക്ഷിപ്തമായ വർഷം വല്ല ഉടമസ്ഥനിൽനിന്നുമുള്ള ഭാഗിനേയമായുള്ള യാതൊരു ഉടമസ്ഥനും ഒരു വർഷം വല്ല ഉടമസ്ഥനിൽനിന്നുമുള്ള ഭാഗിനേയമായുള്ള ഒരു ഉടമസ്ഥനും ഈ വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു വർഷത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ കാലത്തേക്കു നിക്ഷിപ്തമാക്കിയതായി എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായാലും കൊടുത്തതായ ആ വർഷം നിക്ഷിപ്തമായ വർഷമായി കണക്കാക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. (3) 25 (2) വകുപ്പിൽ "കരുതലാവൻ" എന്നിടത്തെല്ലാം "കരുതൽ ഉടമസ്ഥനെ" എന്ന വാക്കിനെയും "ആക്ട് നിശ്ചയിച്ചു കൊടുക്കൽ" എന്നതു "ആ വർഷം തന്നെ നടത്തിയിരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള 25-ാം വകുപ്പു (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം (2)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള നിക്ഷിപ്തമായി ആ ഉടമസ്ഥനെ ഏൽപ്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കൽ" എന്നും വായിക്കേണ്ടതും ആ വകുപ്പിൽ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതായ കരുതൽ കൊടുക്കൽ" എന്നതു "ആകെ നിക്ഷിപ്തമായി ആ വർഷത്തിൽ കൊടുത്തതായ കരുതൽ" എന്നും വായിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. (4) താഴെ ചേർക്കുന്ന 28-ാം വകുപ്പായി (3)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പായി ചേർക്കണം:— (3) "ഈ നിയമപ്രകാരം കരുതലാവനോ കരുതൽ ഉടമസ്ഥനോ ആയിരുന്നതിന്റെ വിരോധമായി ഒരു വ്യവഹാരവും ഈ വകുപ്പിനു വിപരീതമായി ഒരു വിധിയും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ലാകുന്നു."
1902	3	1067 ലെ തിരുവതിനിധി ഭൂമികൾ ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്ത നിയമം.	(1) 3-ാം വകുപ്പു (2)-ാം വകുപ്പിനു.—"കരുതൽ" എന്നിടത്തും "കരുതലാവൻ" എന്നിടത്തും വകയായ "കരുതലായ കരുതലാവനിൽ നിക്ഷിപ്തമായിരുന്നതായ ഡിപ്പോസിറ്റു തുക" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ "കരുതലായോ കരുതലാവനിൽ നിക്ഷിപ്തമായിരുന്നതായോ ഡിപ്പോസിറ്റു തുകയിൽ നിന്നും" എന്നും ചേർക്കണം. (2) 4-ാം വകുപ്പു—"കരുതൽ" എന്ന വാക്കു വിട്ടുകളയണം. (3) 7-ാം വകുപ്പു—"കിഴിവിലൂ" എന്നതിനു "നടത്തിക്കുകയും" എന്നതിനു ശേഷം "അതു നടത്തിയപ്രകാരം കരുതലും നടത്തിക്കുകയും, ഡിപ്പോസിറ്റു അവിടുകയും" എന്നു ചേർക്കണം. (4) 26-ാം വകുപ്പു—ഇപ്പോൾത്തെ വകുപ്പിനു പകരം താഴെ പറയുന്നതു ചേർക്കണം:— "26. (1) (a) ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം ഒരു കാരിക്കാരം ഡിപ്പോസിറ്റു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതും കൂടിയ വല്ല തിപ്പിലിവകയും കൂടാതെയിരിക്കുന്നതുമായ കരുതൽ, (b) ഈ കരുതൽ കാര്യത്തിലുള്ളതായ വെറുപ്പുകാരണം കൂടിയ വല്ല തിപ്പിലിവകയും കൂടാതെയിരിക്കുന്നതും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് കരുതൽ, (c) ഈ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് കരുതൽ നല്ലിലിലുണ്ടായിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു

പട്ടിക—തുടർച്ച.

നമ്പർ.	നമ്പർ.	ചുരുക്കപ്പേര്.	ഭേദഗതി.
1903	6	1903 ലെ മദിരാശി നിയമത്തിലെ ഭാഗം—തുടർച്ച.	കൂടിക വല്ല നിബ്ബന്ധങ്ങൾ കല്പനയിലായാലും നമ്പ. ലൈസി യുടെ കല്പിന ലഭിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്. കൊല്ലം വിസ്തീർണ്ണ കണക്കിൽ കൂടിക്കര നിബ്ബന്ധങ്ങൾ കൂടി നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി ഈ നിയമത്തിലെ വകുപ്പ് 3 പ്രകാരം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഭൂമിയുടെ അതിരുകൾ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിനും ഈ നിയമപ്രകാരം ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ഉത്തരവുകൾ നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നതിനും ഈ നിയമപ്രകാരം ഭൂമി ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പ് ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അവകാശങ്ങൾ നിശ്ചയി

(3) 1884 ലെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ഗൺസിപ്പൽ ആക്ടിന്റെ 1884 ലെ തുടർച്ചയായ സമാനമായ ആക്ടുകൾപ്രകാരം ധ്വംസത്തെ നേരിടുന്നതിനുള്ള ഗൺസിപ്പൽ സർക്കിൾകൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനും അവയുടെ സെക്രട്ടറിമാരെയും ഏർപ്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയും ;

(4) 1897 ലെ 4-ാം നമ്പർ മിരാശി സെസ്സ് അതിനടയാളപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും വല്ല ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് നിലമോ എസ്റ്റേറ്റോ സെസ്സ് ചെയ്യാൻ കല്പിക്കുകയും ആയതിനും മുടങ്ങാതെ ഉണ്ടാകേണ്ടയും ;

ചെയ്യുന്നതുമായ അധികാരം റവന്യൂ ബോർഡിനെ ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുപ്പാനോ ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുപ്പാനുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതിനോ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

1889 ലെ ഉപാധ്യായരുടെ ചില പലവക അധികാരങ്ങൾ സാനിട്ടറി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ കമ്മീഷണർക്ക് ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുപ്പാനും ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

4. ബില്ല്—

(1) ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനാലോ വേണ്ടപ്രകാരമോ ധ്വംസത്തിനേയും എലിയെ കരിക്കുന്നതും സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള 1817 ലെ റെഗുലേഷൻ പ്രകാരം റവന്യൂ ബോർഡ് നടത്തുന്നതായ ചില അധികാരങ്ങൾ അതിന്റെ കീഴിലുള്ള റവന്യൂ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് ഏല്പിച്ചുകൊടുപ്പാൻ റവന്യൂ ബോർഡിനേയും ;

(2) 1896 ലെ മോട്ടോർ വേയും സർക്കാർ കാര്യങ്ങളേയും സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ആക്ടിനാൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങളിൽ ചിലതു വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കും നല്കുവാൻ ആലോചന കൂടാതെ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനേയും

അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

5. (1) 1897 ലെ സെസ്സ് അതിനടയാളപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം 23-ാം, 24 ാം വകുപ്പുകളുടെ ശരിയായ ഉദ്ദേശത്തെപ്പറ്റി സംശയങ്ങൾ തീർപ്പാനും ;

(2) 1864 ലെ നിലനികുതി ബാക്കി വസൂലാക്കുന്നതുപ്രകാരം,—

(a) സ്ഥിരം ജാമ്യക്കെട്ടിയ എസ്റ്റേറ്റുകളുടെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ഡിവിഡന്റുകളിന്മേൽ ഒടുവിലായി ഒപ്പുവച്ചത് ചീതപ്രകാരം ചുമത്തുവാൻ കലക്ടരെ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ;

(b) നികുതി അടപ്പാൻ വീഴ്ച വരുത്തിയവർ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടിന്റെ പുറത്തു താമസിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ നികുതി ബാക്കി വസൂൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതായി കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ കലക്ടർക്ക് പ്രാപ്തി ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാനും :

(3) 1876 ലെ തിരുനികരി കെട്ടുന്ന ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം എസ്റ്റേറ്റുകളിൽ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഭാഗങ്ങളിന്മേൽ റവന്യൂ ബോർഡിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിനനുകൂലമായ വിധം പ്രകാരം നികുതി മുഴുവനായി കലക്ടർമാരെ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുവാനും ;

(4) 1905 ലെ നില അതിരുമാറ്റപ്രകാരം നില അതിരുമാറ്റത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ കലക്ടരുടെ മേലധികാരത്തിൻ കീഴിൽ പ്രവൃത്തിപ്പാൻ താസിൽദാരേയും ഡിപ്പ്യൂട്ടി തഹസിൽദാരേയും അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുവാനും പരിശോധന ചെയ്യുന്നതിനായി ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനുള്ള അധികാരം പിൻവലിപ്പാനും

ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

1914 ഏപ്രിൽ 18ന്.

ജെ. എൻ. ആഡ്കിൻസൺ.

ഡബ്ല്യു. ഫ്രാൻസിസ്,
മദർഷെ സർക്കിൾ സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗത്തിന്.

(A true translation.)

KERALA VARMA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

No. 9 of 1914.
1914 ലെ 9 – ാം നമ്പർ.

A BILL TO AMEND THE CANALS AND PUBLIC FERRIES ACT, 1890.
1890 ലെ മൊട്ട സർക്കാർ കടവു ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള കരട് ബിൽ.

1890 ലെ തോട്ട സർക്കാർ കടവു 'ആക്ട്' ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇനി നാൽ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

1. ഒന്നാം ആകുന്നു തോട്ട സർക്കാർ കടവു ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന 1914 ലെ ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

2. താഴെ പറയുന്ന കൂട്ടർ 1890 ലെ തോട്ട സർക്കാർ കടവു ആക്ട് 5 – ാം വകുപ്പോട് ചേർക്കുന്നു :—

"എന്നാൽ ഒരു തോട്ടോ ഒരു തോടിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗമോ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ ഉടുക്കളെയോ ചില ഉടുക്കളെയോ ചില ഒരം ഉടുക്കളെയോ ഈ വകുപ്പിന്റെ പ്രാപ്തിയിൽ നിന്നു ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ഒഴിവാക്കാം."

ഉദ്ദേശകാരണങ്ങളുടെ വിവരം.

1865 ലെ 2 – ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ടിനാൽ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതും 1890 ലെ തോട്ട സർക്കാർ കടവു ആക്ട് 5 – ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ആക്ടിൽ അൽപം വിവരിച്ചുപോലെയുള്ളതുമായ തോട്ട ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ ഉടുക്കളും തന്നുവാരപ്പുരം വാങ്ങിയതെന്നു രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതു ആയിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ നിബന്ധനയിലെ ഒരം നിയമത്താൽ സ്വാഭാവികമായ കായലുകളെ കൂട്ടിയിണക്കുന്നതായി കുറേ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ചെറിയ തോടുകൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതായ തോടുകളുടെ പടിഞ്ഞാറെ കരയിൽ കണ്ടിട്ടുള്ള സൗകര്യം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു എന്നു ഗവർണ്മെന്റിനു ബോധ്യം കിട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒടുവിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച തോടുകൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനു ആക്ടിനു പുറത്തുവരുന്നതിൽ അനേകം ചെറിയ ഗ്രാമീണർ ഗതാഗതം ചെയ്യുന്നതും തോണികൾക്കു തന്നുവാരപ്പുരം വാങ്ങുകയോ ഭവരയ്ക്കു രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുകയോ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ മേല്പറഞ്ഞ തോടുകൾ ആക്ടിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കു വിധേയപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനായി രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുകയോ അനുവാരപ്പുരം വാങ്ങുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന ബാദ്ധ്യതയിൽനിന്നു തോണികളെ ഒഴിവാക്കുന്നതു ഇപ്പോൾ അസാദ്ധ്യമാകുന്നു. കുറയാത്ത വല്ല ഉടവെയോ ഉടമയിന്റെ തന്നെയോ ഈ വകുപ്പിന്റെ പ്രാപ്തിയിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കുവാൻ ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർക്കു അധികാരം കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നതു പടിഞ്ഞാറെക്കരയിലെ തോടുകളിൽ ഗതാഗതം ചെയ്യുന്ന ഉടമകളെയുംകൂടി ഇപ്പോഴുള്ളതായ ബാദ്ധ്യതയിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കുവാൻ ഗവർണ്ണരിനു അതിനാൽ കഴിവു കൊടുപ്പാനും തക്കവണ്ണം ആക്ടിലെ 5 – ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

1914 ഏപ്രിൽ 27നു.

എ. ജി. ഓസ്ബൂ.

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* ഡബ്ലു. ഫ്രാൻസിസ്,
ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് ആളിന് സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗത്തിന്.

(A true translation.)

KERALA VARMA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.